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A HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

NOTICE.

THIS Edition of the Handbook has been subjected to a careful and thorough revision. The Editor trusts that the imperfections and errors will be found to have been considerably diminished. His own personal rectification of mistakes and omissions has been most materially aided by the communications of numerous and obliging correspondents, many of them personally unknown to him, to whom he takes this opportunity of returning his acknowledgments. He begs, at the same time, to repeat his request that travellers who may in the use of the Handbook detect any faults or omissions which they can correct *from personal knowledge*, will have the kindness to mark them down on the spot, *with the date when they are made*, and communicate to him a notice of the same, favouring him at the same time with their names—addressed to the care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. The Editor ventures to remind his correspondents that by such communications they are not merely furnishing the means of improving the Handbook, but are contributing to the benefit, information, and comfort of future travellers.

*** No attention can be paid to letters from innkeepers in praise of their own houses; and the postage of them is so onerous that they cannot be received.

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A

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

ON

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HOLLAND, BELGIUM, PRUSSIA, NORTHERN GERMANY, AND THE RHINE FROM HOLLAND TO SWITZERLAND.

With Map and Plans.

FIFTEENTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

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PREFACE.

The writer of this volume, having experienced, as every Englishman visiting the Continent must have done, the want of any tolerable English Guide Book for *Europe north of the Alps*, was induced, partly for his own amusement, partly to assist his friends going abroad, to make copious notes of all that he thought worth observation, and of the best modes of travelling and seeing things to advantage, during repeated journeys and occasional residences in various parts of the Continent. The result was, the 'Handbook for Travellers,' the Fifteenth Edition of which is now submitted to the public.

The Guide Books which preceded the Handbooks were for the most part either general descriptions compiled by persons not acquainted with the spots, and therefore imperfect and erroneous, or local histories, written by residents who did not sufficiently discriminate between what is peculiar to the place, and what is not worth seeing, or may be seen equally well or to greater advantage somewhere else. They were often mere reprints of works published many years before, by no means corrected or brought down to the day; and whether accurate or not originally, are become, from the mere change which each year produces, faulty and antiquated.

The writer of the Handbook has endeavoured to confine himself to matter-of-fact descriptions of what *ought to be seen* at each place, and is calculated to interest an intelligent English traveller, without bewildering his readers with an account of all that *may* be seen.

This volume is so arranged as to be fitted for the use of the English traveller: it is complete in itself as far as it goes, and is intended to preclude the necessity of resorting to any other Guide Book in the countries which it professes to describe.

Should the book be found to possess any superiority over others of its class, it is because it is based upon a personal knowledge of the countries described; since those routes which have not been travelled over by the author himself have, with very few exceptions, been revised by friends to whom they are actually known.

That such a work can be faultless is impossible. The mere progress of time and march of improvements necessarily introduce errors. The author has taken pains to correct this by careful and continual revision; the effect of which may be seen by comparing every new edition with those preceding it. He throws himself on the indulgence of his readers, to excuse inaccuracies; and *he most particularly requests all who make use* of it to favour him by transmitting, through his publisher, *a notice of any mistakes or omissions which they may discover*. The blunders of the author of a 'Tour on the Continent,' published for the edification of the public at home, may escape detection; but a book of this kind,

every word of which is liable to be weighed and verified on the spot, is subjected to a much more severe test and criticism. What Dr. Johnson said of Dictionaries is also applicable to Guide Books:—"They are like watches; the worst is better than none—the best cannot be expected to go quite true."

The writer begs to express his acknowledgments to numerous friends who have favoured him with notes and corrections.

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ABBREVIATIONS, &c., USED IN THE HANDBOOK.

The points of the Compass are marked simply by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left. The right bank of a river is that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards the source, or the quarter from which the current descends.

m. = mile; R. or Rte. = Route; St. or Stat. = Railway Station.

When miles are spoken of without any descriptive epithet, English statute miles are to be understood.

The names of inns precede the description of every place (often in a parenthesis), because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge. The best inns, as far as they can be determined, are placed first.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words "large" or "small," the amount of the population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

In order to avoid repetition, the Routes through the larger states of Europe are preceded by a chapter of preliminary information; and, to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered.

Every Route has a number, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an index to the Book; at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great high roads of Europe, and of the course of public conveyances.

The Map of Germany is to be placed at the end of the book. The Plans of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, and Frankfurt on the Main, are to be placed respectively opposite to the commencement of the descriptions of those towns.

INTRODUCTION,

CONTAINING INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE OF USE BEFORE LEAVING ENGLAND.

---

a. *Maxims and Hints for Travelling.* — b. *Language.*—c. *Money; Circular Notes.*—d. *Passports.*—e. *Couriers.*—f. *Carriage.*—g. *Requisites for Travelling; Luggage; Dress.*—h. *Steamboats from England.*—i. *Landing on the Continent; Custom-houses and Commissionaires.*—k. *British Custom-house; Transmission of Goods from the Continent to England.*—l. *Inns and Innkeepers.*—m. *English Church on the Continent.*—n. *A few Skeleton Tours.*—o. *Foreign Measures of Length reduced to English; Tables of the Relative Value of the Money of Germany compared with that of England and France.*

a. Maxims and Hints for Travelling.

"Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. He that travelleth into a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school and not to travel. That young men travel under some tutor, or grave servant, I allow well; so that he be such a one that hath the language, and hath been in the country before; whereby he may be able to tell them what things are worthy to be seen in the country where they go, what acquaintances they are to seek, what exercise or discipline the place yieldeth; for else young men shall go hooded, and look abroad little. The things to be seen and observed are the courts of princes, especially when they give audience to ambassadors; the courts of justice while they sit and hear causes; and so of consistories ecclesiastic; the churches and monasteries, with the monuments which are therein extant; the walls and fortifications of cities and towns: and so the havens and harbours, antiquities and ruins, libraries, colleges, disputations, and lectures, where any are; shipping and navies; houses and gardens of state and pleasure near great cities; armouries, arsenals, magazines, exchanges, burses, warehouses; exercises of horsemanship, fencing, training of soldiers, and the like; comedies, such whereunto the better sort of persons do resort; treasuries of jewels and robes; cabinets and rarities; and, to conclude, whatsoever is memorable in the places where they go; after all which the tutors or servants ought to make diligent inquiry. As for triumphs, masks, feasts, weddings, funerals, capital executions, and

such shows, men need not to be put in mind of them; yet are they not to be neglected. If you will have a young man to put his travel into a little room, and in a short time to gather much, this you must do: first, as was said, he must have some entrance into the language before he goeth; then he must have such a servant or tutor as knoweth the country, as was likewise said: let him carry with him also some card or book describing the country where he travelleth, which will be a good key to his inquiry; let him keep also a diary; let him not stay long in one city or town—more or less as the place deserveth, but not long; nay, when he stayeth in one city or town, let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance; let him sequester himself from the company of his countrymen, and diet in such places where there is good company of the nation where he travelleth; let him, upon his removes from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth, that he may use his favour in those things he desireth to see or know—thus he may abridge his travel with much profit. As for the acquaintance which is to be sought in travel, that which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the secretaries and employed men of ambassadors; for so in travelling in one country he shall suck the experience of many: let him also see and visit eminent persons in all kinds which are of great name abroad, that he may be able to tell how the life agreeth with the fame: for quarrels, they are with care and discretion to be avoided; they are commonly for mistresses, healths, place, and words; and let a man beware how he keepeth company with choleric and quarrelsome persons, for they will engage him into their own quarrels. When a traveller returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath travelled altogether behind him; but maintain a correspondence by letters with those of his acquaintance which are of most worth; and let his travel appear rather in his discourse than in his apparel or gesture; and in his discourse let him be rather advised in his answers than forward to tell stories: and let it appear that he doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts, but only prick in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad into the customs of his own country."—Lord Bacon, *Essays*, XIX.

"Ours is a nation of travellers; and no wonder, when the elements air, water, fire, attend at our bidding, to transport us from shore to shore; when the ship rushes into the deep, her track the foam as of some mighty torrent, and, in three hours or less, we stand gazing and gazed at among a foreign people. None want an excuse. If rich, they go to enjoy; if poor, to retrench; if sick, to recover; if studious, to learn; if learned, to relax from their studies. But whatever they may say, whatever they may believe, they go for the most part on the same errand; nor will those who reflect think that errand an idle one.

"Almost all men are over-anxious. No sooner do they enter the world than they lose that taste for natural and simple pleasures, so remarkable in early life. Every hour do they ask themselves what progress they have

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made in the pursuit of wealth or honour; and on they go as their fathers went before them, till, weary and sick at heart, they look back with a sigh of regret to the golden time of their childhood.

"Now travel, and foreign travel more particularly, restores to us in a great degree what we have lost. When the anchor is heaved, we double down the leaf, and for a while at least all effort is over. The old cares are left clustering round the old objects, and at every step, as we proceed, the slightest circumstance amuses and interests. All is new and strange. We surrender ourselves, and feel once again as children. Like them, we enjoy eagerly; like them, when we fret, we fret only for the moment: and here the resemblance is very remarkable; for if a journey has its pains as well as its pleasures (and there is nothing unmixed in the world), the pains are no sooner over than they are forgotten, while the pleasures live long in the memory.

"Nor is it surely without another advantage. If life be short, not so to many of us are its days and its hours. When the blood slumbers in the veins, how often do we wish that the earth would turn faster on its axis, that the sun would rise and set before it does, and, to escape from the weight of time, how many follies, how many crimes are committed! Men rush on danger, and even on death. Intrigue, play, foreign and domestic broil, such are their resources; and, when these things fail, they destroy themselves.

"Now, in travelling, we multiply events, and innocently. We set out, as it were, on our adventures; and many are those that occur to us, morning, noon, and night. The day we come to a place which we have long heard and read of,—and in Italy we do so continually,—it is an era in our lives; and from that moment the very name calls up a picture. How delightfully, too, does the knowledge flow in upon us, and how fast! Would he who sat in a corner of his library, poring over his books and maps, learn more or so much in the time, as he who, with his eyes and his heart open, is receiving impressions all day long from the things themselves? How accurately do they arrange themselves in our memory,—towns, rivers, mountains; and in what living colours do we recal the dresses, manners, and customs of the people! Our sight is the noblest of all our senses,—'It fills the mind with most ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues longest in action without being tired.' Our sight is on the alert when we travel; and its exercise is then so delightful that we forget the profit in the pleasure.

"Like a river that gathers, that refines as it runs,—like a spring that takes its course through some rich vein of mineral,—we improve, and imperceptibly—nor in the head only, but in the heart. Our prejudices leave us one by one. Seas and mountains are no longer our boundaries; we learn to love, and esteem, and admire beyond them. Our benevolence extends itself with our knowledge. And must we not return better citizens than we went? For the more we become acquainted with the institutions of other countries, the more highly must we value our own."—*Samuel Rogers.*

"Even of those who wish to profit by travelling there are many who do not sufficiently consider that, to see and hear with understanding, they should come provided with some other stores besides a purse and a passport; and that one who is unacquainted with the language, history, and geography of the country through which he is passing, is as incapable of gaining information from intercourse with foreigners as if he were deaf or dumb. 'Necesse est facere sumptum qui quærit lucrum;' or, as Johnson has well said, 'A man must carry knowledge with him, if he would bring home knowledge.'"—*J. W.—Quarterly Review.*

"The enjoyment of travelling, like other pleasures, must be purchased at some little expense; and he whose good humour can be ruffled by every petty inconvenience he may chance to encounter had unquestionably better remain at home."—*Captain Hamilton.*

"Travelling may be said to be a state of great pleasure mixed with great annoyance; but by management the former may be much increased, and the latter proportionably diminished.

"Wherever you are, it is good to fall into the customs and habits of the place; for though sometimes they may be a little inconvenient, it is generally much more so to run counter to them. Those who have their own way never succeed but at much greater cost than success is worth."—*Walker's Original.*

"One of the greatest annoyances in travelling is continual exposure to imposition; but this may, by good management, be frequently avoided, either altogether or in part, as by bad management it may be greatly increased.

"My observation tells me there is no preventive against these different kinds of imposition so sure as a certain quiet composed bearing, indicative at once of self-respect, and of consideration for others. I have made many experiments in the matter, under various circumstances, both in this country and abroad, and the result seems to me to be, that by such behaviour you insure greater attention at a lower cost than by any other course; and, having adopted such a course, I think that on the Continent you may still be exposed, when actually travelling, to imposition to the extent of about ten per cent. upon your expenditure, to which, for comfort's sake, and to avoid the chance of being wrong, which frequently happens in small matters, it is wise to submit, without keeping yourself in a constant fever and state of distraction from the objects only worthy of attention."—*Walker's Original.*

The reflections of Tristram Shandy on this head are not to be surpassed:—"Yet, notwithstanding all this, and a pistol tinder-box, which was, moreover, filched from me at Sienna, and twice that I paid five pauls for two hard eggs, once at Radicofani, and a second time at Capua,—I do not think a journey through France or Italy, provided a man keep his

temper all the way, so bad a thing as some people would make you believe. There must be *ups* and *downs*, or how the deuce should we get into valleys, where nature spreads so many tables of entertainment? It is nonsense to suppose they will lend you their voitures to be shaken to pieces for nothing; and unless you pay twelve sous for greasing your wheels, how should the poor peasant get butter for his bread? We really expect too much; and for the livre or two above par for your supper and bed, at the most they are but one shilling and ninepence halfpenny. Who would embroil their philosophy for it? For Heaven's sake and your own pay it—pay it with both hands open!"—*Sterne.*

"Not the least important of the requisites for a traveller is the temper in which he should undertake to perform his journey. It is not sufficient for a pleasant excursion on the Continent that he has money enough to meet his expenses. The *comfort* with which an Englishman—who understands the word better than any other—is likely to enjoy an excursion in lands where the language, manners, and customs are so different from his own, will greatly depend upon his carrying with him a ready stock of good temper and forbearance, which have more certain currency than gold in the purchase of civilities and efforts to please. A man will see more, enjoy more, and learn more, by carrying with him his head and heart in good travelling trim, than can be obtained by having his pockets full of letters of credit, without this necessary state of mind and feelings. It is a fact deeply to be regretted, that many vulgar and half-witted Englishmen think, if they leave home with money, they can command anything; that it is mean to be civil, and beneath them to feel grateful for any efforts to oblige them made by those for whose services they pay. The presumption of our countrymen is proverbial on the Continent; fortunately, the exceptions are numerous, and we are spoken of as an unaccountable people, when some men of unquestionable character and fortune display examples of suavity and true gentility which cannot be surpassed on earth; the foreigner is thus puzzled to know how to estimate our national character. It is a vulgar prejudice that all foreigners cheat the English, and that caution is necessary to guard against the constant attempts to overreach them. That some such characters are met with cannot be denied; but those whose rapacity is thus made to characterise a class have been often created by the meanness and prejudices and thoughtless extravagance of the travellers themselves. It is a bad feeling to set out with, that you must be always on your guard. Custom has established certain charges, and any deviation from them is soon detected; but it too often happens that things are demanded by the traveller which are very expensive, or difficult to procure: the charge for these is protested against as extravagant, though the injustice is entirely on the side of the grumbler. Firmness in not paying more than what is customary, unless such extraordinary trouble has been given, will always succeed; and good humour will lower a bill more readily than violence."—*Brockedon.*

"It is particularly desirable to make the necessary arrangements with respect to luggage, passports, &c., a little beforehand, and not to be in a feverish heat and bustle at the last moment, with the chance of forgetting something of importance. Setting out at one's ease is a good omen for the rest of the journey. With respect to luggage I recommend the greatest compactness possible, as being attended with constant and many advantages; and, in general, I think people are rather over-provident in taking more than they want. Avoid being intrusted with sealed letters, or carrying anything contraband, for yourself or others. The necessity for concealment causes a perpetual anxiety, and has a tendency to destroy that openness of manner which is often very serviceable in getting on. Avoid also commissions."—*Walker's Original.*

Jamque ascendebat collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces.—VIRG.

The quickest mode of acquiring a good idea of any place is to take the earliest opportunity of ascending some tower or eminence, from which there is a commanding view, with some person who can point out the most remarkable objects. If this is followed up by wandering about without a guide, and trusting solely to your own observation, you will be as well acquainted with the localities in a few hours as the generality of travellers would be in a week, or perhaps better, because your impressions will be stronger. I do not mean by this to supersede the employment of guides in sight-seeing, for they are very useful in saving time.

b. LANGUAGE.

The Emperor Charles V. used to say, that in proportion to the number of languages a man knew, he was so many more times a man. No one should think of travelling before he has made some acquaintance with the language of the country he is about to visit. This should be the first, as it is the best, preparation for a journey. It will prove as good as a doubly-filled purse to the traveller—as two pair of eyes and one pair of ears—for, without it, the one pair he possesses is likely to be of little use.

The only other advice which will be here offered to the traveller is, that he should make up his mind beforehand what line of route he proposes to follow, and gain some acquaintance with the country before setting out by perusing the best works descriptive of it; that he should lay in such a stock of good temper and patience as is not likely soon to be exhausted, whatever mishaps may befal him; and that he should divest himself, as soon as possible, of his prejudices, and especially of the idea of the amazing superiority of England above all other countries, in all respects.

c. Money—Circular Notes.

The safest, most economical, and most convenient mode of carrying money abroad to meet the expenses of a journey, is in the shape of *circular notes*, which may be obtained from Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bt., and Co., Cavendish Square; Messrs. Twining, in the Strand, near Temple Bar; the Union Bank; London and Westminster; and the other chief Banks in London. These notes possess this great advantage over a common letter of credit, that the bearer may receive his money at many different places instead of one fixed spot alone. The traveller, having determined how much money he will require for his journey,* pays in that sum to the banker, and receives in exchange, without any charge, notes to the same amount, each of the value of 10*l.* or 20*l.* or upwards, together with a general *letter of order*, addressed by the house to its foreign agents, which, while it serves to identify the bearer, also gives him a claim to their good offices, in case he may need them. The letter is addressed to nearly 200 agents and correspondents in different parts of Europe, so that, wherever the traveller may be, he cannot be very far removed from his supplies.

"The value of the notes is reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment, subject to no deduction for *commission*, or to any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which bears a premium. They are drawn to order, and the traveller will naturally, for his own security, not endorse them till he receives the money; besides which, such cheques are so concerted with the agents as to render a successful forgery of his name very difficult."

Owing to the number of English who now go abroad, these circular letters can no longer be expected to serve as a private letter of introduction; but it is of no slight importance in many cases of difficulty to the stranger, in a strange place, to be able to produce a reference to some person of respectability; and the parties to whom these letters are addressed are usually ready to afford friendly advice and assistance to those who need it.

English Bank-notes are very convenient in Belgium and all parts of Germany. The exchange is somewhat lower than for Circular Notes.

It is advisable to take a supply of English gold, not only to pay the expenses in the steamboat and on landing, but also to guard against running short of money in places where circular notes cannot be cashed. *English sovereigns* bear a premium all over Germany, and in shops and inns at all the large towns they ought to be taken at their full value.

* It is difficult, if not impossible, to fix with any approach to exactness the average rate of expenses of a traveller abroad, as it depends so much on his own habits and the extent of his days' journeys, and varies in different countries; but, unless the expenditure be very lavish, 25*s.* a day for each individual ought fully to cover all the outlay, even when travelling post. On a pedestrian excursion in remote situations, the expenses can hardly exceed from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per diem. The cost of living at foreign inns is insignificant compared with that of locomotion, and the latter will of course be proportionately increased when the traveller proceeds rapidly, making long days' journeys. The above calculation will be near the mark if he travel 70 or 80 English miles a-day; if he limit himself to 40 or 50, the expense will probably not exceed 20*s.* for each person.

When the stranger, however, requires to change this or any other money into the current coin of the country in which he is travelling, the best plan is to take them to some authorised Money-changer (Geld-wechsler, Changeur de monnaies), who from his profession is necessarily acquainted with the rate of exchange (such persons are to be found in almost every town); and by no means to change them at shops or inns, where, from ignorance or fraud, travellers are liable to be cheated.

Waiters, and clerks of steamboats and railway offices, are too apt to presume upon the traveller's ignorance by depreciating the value of Napoleons, Sovereigns, and 10-Guilder-pieces, unless the stranger be aware of the true value, and demand specifically the full amount of change.

A traveller, in changing a circular note, will of course take the money of the country, provided he intends remaining long enough in it to expend the sum taken. The *Prussian Bank-notes* for 10, 5, and 1 dollar, &c., are current in every part of Germany where the custom-house system (Zollverein) prevails. In changing circular notes take care that the banker does not give you notes of foreign states, as the traveller will lose upon them in paying them away.

The *best continental gold coins* which persons bound for the Continent can take with them out of England are *Napoleons.** Gold coins are rare in some parts, and must be purchased at a premium by those who require them.

The best *silver* coins are, for Northern Germany, Prussian dollars, since the coins of Prussia (except the small pieces) now pass current in all the states which are members of the New Custom-house Union (Zollverein); and for Southern Germany, Brabant dollars (écus de Brabant), which are almost universally current; from Frankfurt and Dresden, southwards, florins and half-florins.

It is essential to be provided with the *legal money* of the country in which you are travelling, if you would avoid delay or extortion at inns, post-houses, &c. In merely passing through a country, it is expedient to take no more of its coins than are necessary to carry one through it, as almost every state has a distinct coinage, and a certain loss must be sustained by each exchange.

d. Passports—*English Passports.*

Passports are no longer insisted on in France, Belgium, Holland, or Prussia; but Englishmen are advised not to travel without this important certificate of identification (indeed it is not prudent to dispense with it).

The proper passport for an English subject is that of the Foreign Office, which Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will grant to British-born subjects, or to naturalized foreigners, provided they are either known to him, or recommended to him by some person known to him, or upon the application of any banking firm established

* The influx of Californian and Australian gold has alarmed several of the Continental governments. In Holland the gold pieces of 10 and 5 guilders are no longer a legal tender, and in Belgium gold coin has been withdrawn from circulation (see §§ 2, 19). Under these circumstances the traveller had better take *bank notes* that are current in the country he intends visiting.

in London or in any other part of the United Kingdom, or on the recommendation of the mayor or chief magistrate of any corporate town in the United Kingdom, or of any magistrate or justice of the peace, physician, surgeon, solicitor, notary, or minister of religion, who shall certify, in writing produced by the applicant, that he is really the person he professes to be. Such recommendation must be addressed to "Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Passport-office, Downing-street, London," and forwarded by post; and should be made in the following form, signed and scaled by the person giving the recommendation :—

"(Date of place and day of the month.)

"The undersigned, Mayor of
Chief Magistrate of
Magistrate for
Justice of Peace for , recommends *A.B.* (*Christian and surname to be written at length*), { a British subject / a naturalized subject } for a passport to enable him { to proceed to / to travel on the Continent }, *accompanied, as the case may be, by his wife and children, with their tutor, named C.D.* (*Christian and surname to be written at length*), { *a British subject* / *a naturalized British subject* } *and governess, and maid-servant* (*or servants*) *and man-servant* (*or servants*) *named E. F.* { *a British subject* (*or subjects*). / *a naturalized British subject* (*or subjects*). }

"Signature (*Christian and surname to be written at length*).

"(Seal)."

The word "*Passport*" must be written conspicuously on the envelope.

If any person so recommended be a naturalized British subject, his certificate of naturalization, with his signature subscribed to the oath printed on the third page of his certificate, must be forwarded with the application for his passport.

The passport so applied for will be transmitted by return of post, if possible, to the mayor, chief magistrate, magistrate, or justice of the peace, or other person, who may have given the recommendation, to be delivered by him to the person requiring it.

The charge on the issue of each passport, whatever number of persons may be *named in it, is* 2*s.*; *and that sum must be forwarded with the application for the passport*; and if the remittance be by Post-office order, such order is to be made payable to the "Chief Clerk of the Foreign-office," at the Post-office, Charing-cross.*

If, however, a person recommended from the country for a passport

* Any information or further explanations will be given by Messrs. Lee and Carter, West Strand, or by Messrs. *Dorrell & Son*, 15, *Charing Cross*, Passport Agents and Booksellers.

prefers it, he may obtain his passport at the Foreign-office on the day following the receipt of the application, and pay the charge on the passport being delivered to him; but in this case the words "Passport will be applied for at the Foreign-office" must be added to the letter of recommendation.

The form of application heretofore adopted by banking firms will continue to be used by them.

It is requisite that the bearer of every passport granted by the Foreign-office should sign his passport before he sends it to be viséd at any foreign Mission or Consulate.

The passport of a traveller ought to be countersigned (*visé*) by the Ministers or Consuls of the countries which he intends to visit—before leaving London. The great advantage of the Foreign Office passport is that the Ministers of Austria and Prussia will countersign it, which they will not do in the case of any other passport.

A Foreign Office passport granted for one journey may be used for any subsequent journey, if *countersigned afresh* by the Ministers or Consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit.

As a general rule, the utmost care should be taken of the passport. It should always be carried about the person, in readiness when called for; and, to preserve it from being worn out, which it is likely to be from friction in the pocket, and being thumbed by the horny fingers of so many police agents and gensdarmes at each successive *visé*, it is convenient to have it bound up in a *pocket-book*,* with blank leaves to receive signatures when the vacant space on the passport itself is covered.

Travellers in Holland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany, are not much troubled about their passport; but it is useful to have one to show at the Post-office when asking for letters—the sight of it will procure admission to many foreign galleries and collections—and it is still *indispensable* in Austria, and the States belonging to her.

The different members of a family can have their names included in one passport, but friends travelling together had better provide themselves with distinct passports. Male servants should also have separate passports, distinct from their masters'. This, however, adds something to the expense of having the passports *visé*, especially in Italy.

N.B.—The signature which the bearer of a passport must attach to it when it is delivered to him ought to be written as clearly and distinctly as possible, that it may be easily read.

Austrian Passport.

The Austrian ambassador in London will countersign a passport issued by the British Secretary of State.

The *Austrian signature is essential* for the traveller bound to any part of the *Austrian dominions*, or to *Italy*. It is prudent to obtain it, if not

* Such pocket-books are made by Lee, 440, West Strand, and kept in readiness by him; also by *Dorrell & Son*, 15, *Charing Cross*.

in London, at one of the great capitals on the Continent—at Paris, Brussels, the Hague, Frankfurt, Carlsruhe, Berlin, Dresden, Berne in Switzerland, or Munich—where an Austrian minister resides.

Passports cannot be sent by the Foreign Office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British mission or consulate.

e. Couriers.

Travellers not familiar with foreign languages, who have ladies, a carriage, and luggage, require a servant, especially on hurried journeys.

It is notorious that English servants taken for the first time to the Continent, and ignorant of every language but their own, are worse than useless—they are an encumbrance. The traveller who requires a servant at any rate had better take a foreign one; but he who speaks the language of the Continent himself, and will submit to the details of the coinage and the post-books, may save himself much expense by dispensing with a servant altogether. Thus the knowledge of language becomes a source of economy. A courier, however, though an expensive luxury, is one which conduces much to the ease and pleasure of travelling, and few who can afford one will forego the advantage of his services. He relieves his master from much fatigue of body and perplexity of mind, in unravelling the difficulties of long bills and foreign moneys, sparing his temper the trials it is likely to endure from disputes with innkeepers, postmasters, and the like. If clever and experienced, and disposed to consult the comfort of his employer, he is a most useful person. Although in these days of railways he is not required to precede the carriage at each stage, to secure relays of post-horses, his duties at the Railway Station in taking tickets, booking and attending to the luggage—both departing and arriving—and in securing good seats in the train for his party, are equally important. He must make arrangements for his employer's reception at inns where he intends to pass the night; must secure comfortable rooms, clean and well-aired beds, and order meals to be prepared, fires to be lighted, taking care that his master is called in proper time, and that the post-horses are ordered at the right hour. He ought to have a thorough knowledge of everything that relates to the care of a carriage; he should examine it at the end of each day's journey to ascertain whether it requires any repairs, which should be executed before setting out; and it is his fault if any accident occur *en route* from neglect of such precautions. He should superintend the packing and unpacking of the luggage, should know the number of parcels, &c., and be on his guard against leaving anything behind. It falls to the courier to pay innkeepers, postmasters, and postboys, and he ought to take care that his master is not overcharged. Besides this, he performs all the services of waiting and attendance, cleaning and brushing clothes, &c. He ought to write as well as speak the language of the countries he is about to visit, so as to be able to communicate by letter with innkeepers, when it is necessary to bespeak accommodation beforehand; and

he is not perfectly accomplished unless he have a smattering of the art of cookery.

"The faults of many of the couriers who offer their services to travellers are numerous and serious: though the usual wages of ten Napoleons a month, to find themselves, be paid them, they live at the cost of the traveller; that is, they pay nothing at the inns; but if this were all, it would be unimportant; the fact is, that they regularly sell their families to certain innkeepers, to whom they are known on the road, and demand a gratuity proportioned to the number and stay of their party: this is recharged in some form from the traveller. On the road, if a dishonest courier pay the postilions, he pockets something at each relay, generally from their remuneration, which in the course of a long journey becomes of a serious amount. The author, after having long submitted to systematic and customary peculation until it passed endurance, found, from the hour that he parted with his courier, that the bills at the inns fell above 20 per cent. without previous arrangement; and that the postilions were grateful and pleased for less than the courier said he had paid for their services when they were dissatisfied.

"There are, however, honest couriers; and when their services can be obtained they are truly valuable, especially to those who have never travelled before."—*Brockedon's Roadbook to Naples.*

"It is manifest from the duties of a courier that he has the temptation and opportunity of being dishonest; but so has every servant in whom confidence is placed, and to whom property is intrusted; but it is as repugnant to our feelings, as it is at variance with our experience, to condemn couriers or any other class. There are honest and faithful couriers, who not only protect their employers from the imposition of others, but vigilantly and indefatigably perform their duty in other respects. For the sake of servant and master we advise travellers to settle their courier's accounts regularly and at short intervals, and to examine minutely the book of expenses. We have no hesitation in saying that, especially to a family, a good courier is invaluable in saving time, trouble, money, and loss of temper to his master."—*Dr. S.*

It would greatly improve the relations in which traveller, innkeeper, and courier mutually stand to one another, if the practice were introduced of the master (traveller) paying for his courier as he does for any other servant. At present, though the courier nominally provides for himself at an inn, his board and lodging in reality form an addition to the master's bill.

The usual *wages* of a courier while travelling are from 8*l.* to 10*l.* a month,—if he be engaged for less than 2 months, he will probably expect 12*l.*; if his services be retained while his master is stationary in a place, he ought not to expect more than 6*l.* supposing his engagement to last for ten or twelve months.

Couriers and travelling servants may be heard of at the *Couriers' Union*,* an association, chiefly of Germans and Swiss, under a Committee of couriers and tradespeople, who profess to admit into their body, and to recommend to travellers, only such as are of unexceptionable character;

* Also at Lee's, 440, West Strand, and *Dorrell & Son's*, 15, *Charing Cross.*

they have an office, 12, Bury Street, St. James's; Mr. Kleinmann is Secretary. There is another society, chiefly of Italians, equally respectable, at 38, Golden Square. Couriers ought on no account to be engaged without producing unexceptionable testimonials as to character, such as would be required of any other servant. A less expensive, and sometimes very honest, domestic may be found among the Swiss, Piedmontese, and Germans, in Paris, Geneva, and other continental cities, who will be satisfied with 5*l.* a-month wages, but caution must be exercised in receiving such. In some countries of the Continent, such as Norway and Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Hungary, a servant acquainted with their languages is quite essential to a traveller's comfort. In a large part of Germany the French language is literally useless.

f. Carriage.

The rapid formation and ramifications of railways through all parts of the Continent, in combination with the extension of steam navigation on all the rivers, have operated as an argument *against* taking a carriage from England. With such expeditious and comfortable modes of travelling at command, it is far better for those who study economy at all, to hire vehicles from place to place when required, or for a fixed period, from a foreign coachmaker, than to carry a private carriage for several hundred miles by steamboat or railroad, as a piece of luggage, without deriving any benefit from it,—with the heavy expense of transport by water and land, added to that of conveying it between the railway stations and the inns.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the increasing number of railroads, there is still some advantage where four or more persons are travelling together, and for any considerable distance, in taking a carriage. Owing to the very high charges, and strict regulations about luggage, the expense to such a party is not much increased thereby, as the whole party may occupy the carriage, paying only 2nd, or in some cases (*e. g.* Prague to Vienna) 3rd class fare; while the luggage, being contained in the carriage, creates no additional charge. If such a party, not having a carriage, travel in 1st class places, and take a good deal of luggage,—and English people usually do both,—their transit expenses will probably be as great without as with a carriage. Some trouble, too, is saved in passing custom-houses by having a carriage, provided there is good management.

Travellers who value comfort and appearances, and do not mind expense, should by all means take an English carriage. Those made in London are far more to be depended on than any continental carriage, both for ease and durability. An excellent carriage may be hired of a London maker for 10*l.* a month, and, when the journey lasts for three months, at 8*l.* a month. The coachmaker undertakes to defray the cost of all repairs rendered necessary by wear and tear, though not those caused by accidents, while the journey lasts.

As a measure of economy, where persons intend to travel post, it is

desirable to save the expense of freight in steamboats, sometimes amounting to 10*l.* or 12*l.* to and fro, and of duty in passing through France, as well as to avoid the injury which a vehicle will inevitably sustain from a journey on the Continent. In this case it is expedient either to hire one at the foreign seaport at which the traveller lands, or to purchase one of foreign make. A great variety of secondhand carriages are usually kept either for hire or sale by the innkeepers at Calais, Rotterdam, Hamburg, &c. &c.; but it must be confessed that they are usually sorry, broken-down vehicles, and they are let at a rate not much less than the English, viz. about 8*l.* a month. Persons engaging a carriage in this manner for a journey are generally obliged to retrace their steps to the same place in order to return it. If, however, they purchase one secondhand, they may generally dispose of it at the end of their travels, and gain back a part of the sum paid.

The best form of carriage for a small party is the *Calèche*, or Britzka, which, by the application of leather curtains or moveable windows, may be made to hold four persons inside under cover in case of rainy weather.

The travelling carriage should have a *driving seat in front*, since in some countries the expense of one horse may be saved if the postboy drives from the box; if he rides, the postmaster is authorized to add an extra horse for him to ride on, and this even in the case of a britzka holding only two persons.

A box should be attached to the carriage, containing a wrench for taking off the carriage wheels, a number of extra linchpins, and pieces of tin to fasten the linchpins. Candles should be placed in the lamps; they are often called for on an emergency, and in situations where they are not to be got in a hurry. Not only should a *drag* (shoe) be taken, or two of them for a heavy carriage, but also a chain with a hook, to attach to a spoke of the wheel, along with the drag, so that, in case of its failing, the traveller has a second safeguard to depend on. The *drag* should be of large size, and of very well tempered metal: an ordinary drag, such as is made on the Continent, will be *worn out in half an hour* in descending the interminable declivities of one of the great Alpine passes. Wheels with patent boxes are not understood on the Continent, and, if they should go wrong, could with difficulty be repaired; thus common axles are preferable, unless with a servant who understands perfectly the management of the others.

When a journey of only a few weeks is meditated, such as a tour up the Rhine and back, it is not worth while to take a carriage, now that the extension of railroads and steamers affords such facilities for public travelling.

g. Requisites for Travelling—Luggage and Dress.

The warning cannot be too often repeated, or too emphatically enforced on the traveller, that, if he values money, temper, comfort, and time, he will take with him as little luggage as possible. On the Belgian and

German *Railroads* passengers are allowed to retain parcels which are not too large to go under the seat of the carriages; all larger articles are taken from them, and the trouble, time, anxiety, and expense, which are saved by having only a bag which may be thus stowed away and carried in the hand, are incalculable. In cases, however, where the travelling party is large and a good deal of luggage is indispensable, it is a great mistake to distribute it in many small packages. Three large portmanteaus are infinitely better than six small ones: they are more easily found on arrival, more quickly opened at the custom-house, cost the same when you are charged by weight, and of course half when you are charged by package. For men, perhaps nothing is better than the old-fashioned leather portmanteau; eschew all "compendiums" and patent inventions. For ladies, nothing is so good as a stout wicker basket, lined inside with oilskin, and outside with tarpaulin; it combines lightness with capacity.

Provide yourself with a pair of *shooting-boots* with cloth or leather tops in England, where alone they can be procured good, and with a pair of thin boots for dress. In foreign towns you can supply yourself, for dress, with polished leather shoes, which, being cheap, may be thrown aside when done with. This arrangement will prevent the necessity of loading yourself with a large stock of boots, boot-trees, and boot-cases. *Razors* and *strops* can be had good nowhere out of England: they are conveniently carried in a rolling leather dressing-case. A portable *india-rubber bath*, with a bellows to distend it, packing into the compass of about a foot square, is an immense comfort in summer in a hot and dusty climate.

For the *pedestrian* the *shoes*, or *buttoned boots*, ought to be double-soled, provided with hobnails, such as are worn in shooting in England, and without iron heels, which are dangerous, and liable to slip in walking over rocks; the weight of a shoe of this kind is counterbalanced by the effectual protection afforded to the feet against sharp rocks and loose stones, which cause contusions, and are a great source of fatigue and pain. They should be so large as not to pinch any part of the foot.

The soles should be made large, not only to afford the feet a firm bearing, but that the projecting edge may protect the feet from blows from large stones, &c. Small screws will be found better than nails, as nails are apt to be knocked out by striking against rocks, and the screws hold together the different layers of the soles, which when thick will often, after being much wetted, separate from each other. The experienced pedestrian never commences a journey with new shoes, but with a pair that have already conformed to the shape of the feet. Cotton stockings cut the feet to pieces on a long walk; in their places, thick knit worsted socks, or cotton stockings with worsted feet, ought invariably to be worn. If shoes be worn, gaiters are useful in wet weather to keep the socks clean; at other times to prevent small stones from falling into the shoes, but they are liable to heat the ankles. It is advisable to travel in woollen trowsers, not in linen, which afford no protection against rain or changes of temperature in mountain regions; those of Tweed stuff are very suitable.

As to costume, the best rule is to choose that which is not conspicuous or unusual—a light loose morning coat for travelling, which will keep off

dust and rain: even the English shooting-jacket has of late become familiar to foreigners.

A *knapsack* may be purchased at a much cheaper rate abroad, and on a much better plan, than those made in England. Portmanteaus are better in England than anywhere else. *Soap* is indispensable, never being provided in Continental inns. Glycerine tablet (Savory and Moore) is useful to protect the skin of the face from blisters by sun and snow.

A *flask*, to hold brandy or kirschwasser, is necessary on mountain excursions: it should be remembered, however, that spirits ought to be resorted to less as a restorative than as a protection against cold and wet, and to mix with water, which ought never to be drunk cold or unmixed during a walk. The best restorative is tea, and it can be procured good in Holland, and in most of the large towns of Germany.

Carey, optician, 181, Strand, makes excellent pocket *Telescopes*, about four inches long, combining, with a small size, considerable power and an extensive range. Black glass spectacles are the best protection for the eyes against the glare of the sun in a southern climate. Spectacles are almost indispensable in railway travelling, for those who ride in 3rd class carriages, to protect the eyes from dust and cinders. A very neat portable *writing-case* is made by Lee, 440, W. Strand, who keeps also *polyglot washing-books* in 7 or 8 languages.

A stout leather or canvas bag, to hold silver crown-pieces and dollars;—cards, adhesive labels, pieces of parchment or leather for writing directions for the baggage (the managers of public conveyances abroad often *insist* upon each package being addressed before they will take charge of it);—and one or two leather straps, to keep together small parcels, will be found very useful.

h. Steamboats from England to the Continent.

*** Berths may be secured in the steamers belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company; but they should be taken some time beforehand, and notice thereof should be sent to the captain of the vessel by the clerk of the office, and information may be obtained respecting them at the offices, 69, Lombard Street, and 37, Regent Circus, Piccadilly. Passengers are requested to have all the packages composing their baggage distinctly marked with their names, and to take the whole on board with them. Baggage is not subject to examination on quitting London, but remains in the custody and under the control of the persons to whom it belongs, and the Company is not liable for any damage or loss of it, nor for unavoidable delays or accidents, nor sea risks of any kind whatsoever.

Travellers arriving from the country in London, to start by steam early in the morning, will find the hotels adjacent to London Bridge convenient night quarters.

For further particulars see the printed advertisement of the General Steam Navigation Company, the Belgian Company, the Dutch Company (Batavier), the Commercial Company (Southampton).

Carriages, horses, and baggage, being the bonâ fide property of passengers from Hamburg and Havre, landed free of expense in London: Carriages and horses, being the bonâ fide property of passengers going to Hamburg and Havre, shipped free of expense in London. Carriages (properly directed) and horses for embarkation from London must be sent in charge of proper persons, as follows: —for Hamburg and Havre, to Custom-house Quay, Lower Thames Street, by 12 o'clock on the day previous to the departure of the packets; for Antwerp and Rotterdam, to Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall; and for Ostend, Calais, and Boulogne, to London Bridge Wharf—two hours previous to the departure of the packets.

i. Landing on the Continent—Custom-houses—Commissionaires.

When the steamboat reaches its destined port, the shore is usually beset by a crowd of clamorous agents from the different hotels, each vociferating the name and praises of that for which he is employed, stunning the distracted stranger with their cries, and nearly scratching his face with their proffered cards. The only mode of rescuing himself from these tormentors, who often beset him a dozen at a time, is to make up his mind *beforehand* to what hotel he will go, and to name it at once. The Agent or Commissionaire of the house then steps forward, and the rest fall back, while he takes the new arrival under his protection, extricates him from the throng, and conducts him to his quarters.

Passengers are not allowed to take their baggage on shore with them; it is conveyed at once from the vessel to the Custom-house by the Custom-house porters, who are answerable for the safety of everything. The owner, instead of appearing himself to claim it, had better send his servant, or the Commissionaire of the inn, intrusting him with the keys, in order that he may open and clear each package. This is his usual duty, and the landlord of the inn, who employs him, is answerable for his honesty. Personal attendance at a Custom-house is by no means calculated to put the traveller in good humour. Indeed, it is a severe trial to his patience, first to wait till his turn comes, amidst the elbowing of porters, and next to look on while his well-packed trunk is tossed over "with a cruel, hard-hearted sort of civility which leaves nothing to complain of, and everything to lament." Indeed, the search into the baggage is often more severe in the presence of the traveller, which seems sometimes to give rise to a suspicion of smuggling. He that would keep his temper, and does not grudge a fee of two francs to the Commissionaire, will intrust to him his keys, and, dismissing the care of his baggage from his thoughts, amuse himself for an hour or so, when he will probably find his effects conveyed to his chamber, very often not opened at all, generally only slightly examined.

If, however, the baggage contain any contraband articles, it is advisable to declare them beforehand, and to pay the duty.

"Those who would travel with comfort should be particularly on their guard against rendering themselves liable to detention or penalty at the foreign Custom-houses. They should avoid taking anything which is contraband, either for themselves or for their friends; for it too often happens that travellers on the Continent are meanly solicited to take those things for their friends who are abroad which they dare not send by the public conveyance, thus rendering their travelling friends liable to penalty

and punishment. This is more strikingly the case where they are requested to take letters, for which public conveyances are provided: in this case they suffer their friends to run a great risk for the sake of saving the postage. Such conduct is most unpardonable."—*Brockedon.*

k. British Custom-house—Transmission of Goods from the Continent.

In England the right of personal search exists only where the Custom-house officer has *good cause* to suspect that contraband goods are concealed about the person. The suspected individual may call upon a justice of the peace, or a comptroller of the Customs, to decide whether the suspicion is well founded. The luggage of passengers by steamboat going to London is now examined on board the vessels between Gravesend and London; while luggage arriving from Ostend, Calais, or Boulogne by the S. E. Railway (Dover) is examined at the London Bridge station or Charing Cross.

Travellers who send works of art, or other valuable property, from the Continent to London, should consign them to the care of an agent at the Custom-house in London, as such articles are frequently injured and needless expense incurred from want of a person to take charge of them when they arrive, and to see them examined, entered, and properly repacked. The charge is the same whether the goods are so consigned or not.

Messrs. M'Cracken and Co., 7, Old Jewry, London, are long-established and highly trustworthy agents, and have a very large list of foreign correspondents, especially in Italy. Messrs. Lightly and Simon, 123, Fenchurch Street, may also be mentioned.

Mr. Chinnery, of Thames Street, has licence from the Commissioners of Customs to act as agent for receiving and despatching goods, and has given bond to the amount of 1000*l.* for the safety of property intrusted to him.

For lists of foreign correspondents, see the advertiser at the end of this volume.

N.B.—Goods must be examined when they arrive in London, therefore packages that are *locked* should have the keys attached.

l. Inns and Innkeepers.

It is the universal custom in Continental hotels to lock the door of your rooms when you go out, and to deposit the keys with the porter in the hall, where a large board will be seen, on which are painted the numbers of all the apartments, each furnished with a hook to hang the key upon. The cards of callers, parcels, and letters, may be delivered to the care of the porter; and purchases made in a town should be addressed with the number of the room.

"Many hotels, on the Rhine and elsewhere, charge a single traveller (who supped in the salle à manger and slept one night) a franc for wax candles. This is not to be admitted, unless he have a private sitting-room. I have never paid it, finding it immediately withdrawn on remonstrance. If travellers will not resist, they will be compelled to pay it on the plea of custom; nay, they will be forced to pay for wax candles for their servants!

"It is the interest of every hotel-keeper to supply his guests with information relative to the modes of leaving him: this renders their return more probable."

Caution to Innkeepers and others.—A person or persons have for years past been extorting money from innkeepers, tradespeople, artists, and others on the Continent, under pretext of procuring recommendations and favourable notices of them and their establishments in "the Red Books," Livres Rouges, thereby implying the Handbooks for Travellers. The Editor, therefore, thinks proper to warn all whom it may concern, that recommendations in the Handbooks are not to be obtained by purchase, and that the persons alluded to are not only unauthorised by him, but are totally unknown to him. All those, therefore, who put confidence in such promises may rest assured that they will be defrauded of their money without attaining their object.

The characters of inns, good and bad, inserted in the Handbook, are given either from personal knowledge or upon unexceptionable authority of travellers whose names and residences are known to the Editor. Where the objections stated in this book no longer exist, and where a positive improvement has taken place, the Editor is always ready to listen to respectable and well-authenticated testimony, and to remove in future editions the condemnatory epithets or passages. Thus he hopes to stimulate to exertion and amendment, to protect travellers from neglect and imposition, and to do justice to deserving innkeepers.

m. English Church on the Continent.

An interesting and useful little book (price 2*s.* 6*d.*) has been compiled by the Rev. G. E. Biber, and published by the Messrs. Rivington, in Waterloo Place, giving "An Account of the Foreign Settlements of the English Church, including a Notice of the Times of Service, and other information useful to Travellers and Foreign Residents." It will be seen that there is an English minister and congregation in very many of the principal towns included in this Handbook. Most of these ministers officiate under a licence from the Bishop of London. In one or two cases they derive a portion of their income from an allowance made by the home or some foreign government; but, except in these cases, the income of the minister, and the funds necessary for the services of the church, and for obtaining a place for public worship, are dependent upon the voluntary payments of English residents and travellers.

n. A FEW SKELETON TOURS UPON THE CONTINENT;

WITH AN APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF THE TIME REQUIRED TO TRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE, AND OF THE DURATION OF THE HALTS TO BE MADE AT THE MOST REMARKABLE SPOTS.

*** The first Column denotes the Hours or Days actually occupied in Travelling, not including stoppages at night. The second Column gives the probable duration of the Halts to be made for sight-seeing. The brackets [ ] denote side excursions, which may be omitted if time require it.

A.—Tour through Holland.

About a Fortnight or three Weeks.

		Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
From London to Rotterdam		25	½
Delft	Railrd.	—	¼
Hague	Railrd.	¾	2
Leiden	Railrd.	½	½
Haarlem	Railrd.	1	½
Alkmaar		3½	¼
Helder		8	¼
Medemblick		9	—
Broek		8	—
Saardam		2	—
Amsterdam		1	2 or 3
Utrecht		1¼	¼
Arnhem		1¾	—
Nijmegen		2	—
Rotterdam		8	—
(By steam-boat.)			

B. — London to the Borders of Switzerland, through Belgium and up the Rhine.

A Tour of about six weeks, allowing ample time to see all that is most remarkable by the way.

		Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
London to Ostend by Dover		8	—
Bruges	Railroad.	1⅓	½
Ghent	Railroad.	1	1 or 2
Antwerp	Railroad.	1½	2 or 3
Mechlin	Railroad.	½	¼
Brussels	Railroad.	½	1
Waterloo		6	—
Namur or Huy			

[Excursion to Dinant and back, 10 hrs.]

		Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
Liége		4	⅛
[Spa		1¾	½]
Aix-la-Chapelle	rail.	2	1 or 2
Cologne	rail.	2	½
[Altenberg and back		6	—]
Bonn, and	rail.	1	1½
Godesberg	rail.		
[Lake of Laach		9	—]
Coblenz	railroad.	1¼	2½
St. Goar	railroad.	¾	
Bacharach	railroad.	½	½
Bingen	railroad.	¼	
Rüdesheim	railroad.		1
Mayence	railrd.	¾	1½
[Wiesbaden.	railrd.	½	1]
Frankfurt	railrd.	1¼	2
Darmstadt	railrd.	½	—
[Odenwald		2	1]
Heidelberg	rail.	1½	1 or 2
Carlsruhe	rail.	1½	½
Baden	railrd.	1	3
Strasburg (Kehl.)	railrd.	1¼	¾
Freiburg	railrd.	2½	½
Schaffhausen		12	—

The excursions through Switzerland are given in Handbook for Switzerland.

Return from Switzerland to London *viâ* Paris.

	Hours.
Basle to Strasburg (Railroad)	4½
Strasburg to Paris	13½
Paris to London	11

C. — A Tour of about 45 Days through Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, and Nassau.

	Hours in Travelling.	Nights to be passed.
By Steamboat from London to		
Ostend	10	*
Bruges (Railrd.)		*
Ghent (Railrd.)	3	**
Brussels (Railrd.)		**
Waterloo (Railrd.)	4	*
Namur (Railrd.)		
Huy (Railrd.)	2½	*
Liége (Railrd.)		
Spa (Railrd.)	1¾	*
Malmédi	5	*
Treves	9	***
Descent of Moselle to Coblenz	12 to 15	**
St. Goar (Rail, but steamer better.)	2	
Bacharach (Rail, but steamer better.)		
Bingen (Rail, but steamer better.)		*
Mayence	¾	*
Frankfurt (Railrd.)	1¼	***
Wiesbaden (Railrd.)	1½	*
Schwalbach	2	*
Ems	4	*
Coblenz	1½	*
Andernach (Railrd.)	½	*
[Excursion to Laacher-See, 1 day]		
Remagen (Railrd.)	1¾	0
[Excursion up the Ahr	10	*]
Godesberg (Railrd.)	1½	**
[Excursion to Friesdorf	2	
— Drachenfels	6	
— Heisterbach	5]	
Bonn	¼	*
Cologne (Railroad.)	¾	**
Aix-la-Chapelle (Railroad.)		*
Liége (Railroad.)	8½	*
Louvain (Railroad.)		
Malines (Railroad.)		
Antwerp (Railroad.)		
London (by Steamer)	25	*

Distances in Eng. miles from London to Frankfurt, by Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend.

		Miles.	
London	to Bricle	180	
Bricle	to Rotterdam	20	
			200
Rotterdam	to Emmerich	87	
—	to Hague	13	
—	to Amsterdam	50	
Emmerich	to Düsseldorf	48	
			135
Düsseldorf	to Cologne	22¼	
—	to Elberfeld,	16	
Cologne	to Bonn	18	
Bonn	to Coblenz	40	
			80¼
Coblenz	to Boppart	14¼	
Boppart	to Caub	16½	
Caub	to Bingen	11¼	
Bingen	to Bieberich	14¼	
Bieberich	to Wiesbaden	3½	
—	to Mayence	6	
			59¼
Mayence	to Frankfurt	21	
—	to Mannheim	42½	
			541¼
London	to Flushing	163	
Flushing	to Antwerp	66	
			229
Antwerp	to Brussels	26½	
—	to Liége		73
Liége	to Aix-la-Chapelle		34
Aix-la-Chapelle — to Cologne			45
			381
London	to Ostend		136
Ostend	to Ghent	44¾	
—	to Brussels	30¼	
—	to Liége		160
			296

D.—London to Cologne, Frankfurt, and Basle, by Dover and Calais.

(By Steam all the way.)

By avoiding all stoppages, except to sleep at night, it is possible to reach Frankfurt on the 3rd night from London.

	Hours in going.	
London to Dover	2	
Calais	2	About 22 hours.
Lille	2¾	
Ghent	3	
Malines	1¾	
Liége	2¼	
Verviers	1¼	
Aix-la-Chapelle	1	
Cologne	1¾	
Coblenz	2	
Mayence	2¾	
Frankfurt (Railway)	1¼	
Basle (Railway)	8½	
	31	

E.—London to Trieste, by Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna.

London to	Hours.	
Ostend by Dover	8	
Aix-la-Chapelle	7	Railroad.
Ruhrort	3½	
Minden	5¾	
Hanover	2¼	
Magdeburg	3½	
Berlin	3½	
Dresden	5½	
Prague	5	
Vienna	12½	
Trieste	22	

Another Route is, London to

Hamburg by steamer		52
[Magdeburg	Railr.	7¼
Berlin	Railr.	7
Dresden	Railr.	5¼
		71½

Berlin is connected with Vienna by 2 lines of railway. The one by Dresden and Prague, as above, 24¼ hrs. The other takes 23½ hrs., viz.—

Breslau	10½
Ratibor	4
Vienna	9
	23½

F.—London to Munich, Salzburg, and Vienna.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.	
To Frankfurt	31	12 or 14, as in B.	
Heidelberg (Railroad)	3½		
Bruschnal	¾	1	Railroad
Stuttgart	2¼	1	
Ulm	3	1	
Augsburg	7½	½	
Munich	1¾	several weeks.	
Salzburg	5	4 or 5 days.	
Hallein, Berchtesgaden	excursions.		
Ischl	6½	4	
Traunsee and Fall	12	1	
Linz		1	
By Danube to Vienna	9	—	
Or by Rail	2		

G.—London to Salzburg and Munich, by Würzburg, Nuremberg, and the Danube.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days o Sojourn.	
To Frankfurt, as in D	31		
Würzburg	3½	1	Railr.
Nuremberg	5	2	Railr.
Ratisbon	3	1	Railr.
Linz by steam down	12	—	
Vienna the Danube	9	—	
by Rail	6.40		
From Linz to the Falls of the Traun, the Lake of Gmunden, and Ischl	12	3 or 4	
Salzburg, Munich, Heidelberg	as in F.		
England by the Rhine as in B.			

H.—London to Dresden, the Saxon Switzerland, and Bohemian Baths.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.	
To Frankfurt as in D.	31		
Cassel	5	—	
Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar, Leipzig	7	—	Railway
Dresden (Railway)	3¼		
	46¼		

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
[Excursion to Saxon Switzerland.]		
Teplitz	8	1
Carlsbad	13	1
Prague	17	3
Vienna	15	—
Or from Prague to Linz	28½	

I.—Another Route from Dresden.

	Hrs. in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
Dresden		
[Excursion to Saxon Switzerland, 3 or 4 days.]		
Herrnhut and Zittau (Railroad)	3¾	—
[Excursion to the Riesengebirge and thence to Prague, 4 or 5 days.]		
Prague	—	3
Carlsbad	13	1
Marienbad	5	1
Eger and Franzensbad	3	1
Alexandersbad	4	½
[Excursion to the Fichtelgebirge and thence to Baireuth, 2 or 3 days.]		
[Excursion to Franconian Switzerland and thence to Bamberg, 3 days.]		
Bamberg	—	1
Kissingen and Brückenau	12	2
Frankfurt	16	—

K.—Sketch of a Second Tour in the Neighbourhood of the Rhine by less frequented Routes, intended for such as are already acquainted with Routes A and B.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
London to Calais	4	—
Ypres (Railroad)	6	—
Tournay (Railroad)	2¾	—
Mons (Railroad)	2½	—
Namur (Railroad)	3	—
Dinant	3	—
Luxemburg	14	—
Treves	4	1 or 2
Descent of Moselle to Coblenz	12	—
Excursions	—	2
Bingen (Railroad)	1¾	—
Kreuznach and Oberstein	2	—
Alzei and Mont Tonnerre	6	—
Kaiserslautern, Landstuhl, Dürkheim	8	—
Landau	8	—
Annweiler and back	1	¼
Spires	4	½
Carlsruhe	2½ as in B.	
Strasburg	2¼ as in B.	
Ban de la Roche and back	2 days.	
Over the Kniebis to Tübingen	12 hours.	
Stuttgart	3	3
Heilbronn	2	6½
Descent of Neckar	8	—
Erbach, in the Odenwald	8	—
Frankfurt	8	—
Taunus Mountains to Limburg	8	1½
Siegburg	11	—
Cologne	3	—

L.—Paris to St. Petersburg in 7 days.

Paris to Cologne	12 hrs.
Hamburg	26
Lübeek	3
St. Petersburg by steam,	60 to 70 hours.

M.—What may be done in Three Weeks, travelling by public conveyance, and now and then *at night*, and halting on Sundays.

Days.		Hours in Travelling.
1	London to Ostend, by Dover	7
2	Bruges	1
2	Ghent (Railroads.)	1
3	Ghent	—
3	Antwerp (Railroads.)	6
4	Antwerp	—
5	Antwerp	—
5	Brussels (Railroads.)	1¾
6	Brussels and Waterloo	—
7	By Charleroi and the Meuse to Liége—Railway	11

Days.			Hours in Travelling.
8	Aix-la-Chapelle —— to Cologne	Rail.	4
9	Cologne . .	Rail.	4
	Coblenz . .	Rail.	—
		Rail.	6
10	Coblenz, Ehrenbreitstein, &c.		—
	St. Goar		6
11	To Rüdesheim, seeing Rheinstein and the Niederwald		12
12	To Wiesbaden	Railrd.	4
13	To Frankfurt	Railrd.	2
14	To Heidelberg (Railroad) . .		3
15	Heidelberg		—
	To Mannheim		½
16	By steam to Cologne . . .		14
17	Railroad to Ostend		13
18	Ostend to London		9

Four days more would enable the traveller to include Baden and Strasburg.

This route here laid down would give a traveller the opportunity of seeing several most interesting cities and much fine scenery—though of course they could not be explored thoroughly in such a flying visit. A great many of our countrymen, having no fixed plan to travel by, seem only to calculate how far from home they can go in a limited time, and are contented with what they can see from the deck of the steamer and the window of the Train. They would be much more gratified were they to portion out their time somewhat in the manner indicated above.

N.—London to Milan by Strasburg and the Splügen Pass.

	Hours in Travelling.	Days of Sojourn.
To Paris	11 . .	2
Basle (railway) . .	13½ . .	—
Zürich (railway) . .	3½ . .	—
Coire (across the lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt) . .	8 . .	—
Splügen	7 . .	—
Milan	16 . .	—
	59 hours.	

From Paris to Milan, by Lucerne and the St. Gothard, takes 46 hrs. travelling. By Mont Cenis and Turin, in 39 hours.

O.—London to Naples.

	Hours on the way.
To Paris by Folkestone and Boulogne	11
Chalons-sur-Saone, Lyons . . . . ., Avignon . . . ., Marseilles . . . by railway	19¼
Genoa	30
Leghorn . . .	24
Civita Vecchia .	24
Naples	25

by steam; inclusive of delays at the ports.

This journey is practicable in 4½ days by the direct Boats from Marseilles, only stopping at Civita Vecchia.

P.—London to Constantinople and Athens, down the Danube.

		Days in Travelling
London to Frankfurt by Ostend and Cologne . .		1½
Frankfurt to Ratisbon . .		1½
Ratisbon by steam down the Danube to Vienna . . .		2
By chain of Steamboats. Vienna to		
Pest	1 day	1st
Orsova	2½	4th
Galatz	3	7th
Constantinople	2½	10th

See Handbook for S. Germ., R. 282–284.

Constantinople to Smyrna, by steam every week.

Athens, every week.

The most agreeable way of reaching Constantinople or Athens is by the Austrian Lloyd Steamers from Trieste. Steamers leave Trieste—for Constantinople, by way of Corfu, Syra, Smyrna, &c., every Thursday—for Athens, by Ancona, Brindisi, Corfu, Patras, Lutraki, and by carriages across the Isthmus to Calimaki.

TIME REQUIRED IN TRAVELLING FROM LONDON TO THE PRINCIPAL PLACES ON THE CONTINENT.

(Exclusive of delays in waiting for public conveyance, steamers, &c.)

Antwerp steamer from London	15 hours
——— rail to Dover, by Calais and Gand	15 „
——— steamer to Ostend	15 „
Amsterdam *viâ* Rotterdam	21 „
Bâle by Paris and Strasbourg (or Mulhause)	24 „
—— by Cologne and the Rhine	44 „
Bayonne by Paris rail	28 „
Belgrade by Pest (railway), and thence down the Danube	6 days
Constantinople by Pest (railway), and thence down the Danube	12 „
Berlin by Cologne and Minden	36 hours
—— by Rotterdam, Oberhausen, and Minden	30 „
—— by Hamburg	61 „
Brussels by Calais or Ostend	14 „
Cologne *viâ* Calais, or Ostend, or Rotterdam	20 „
Copenhagen	2½ days
Como by Bâle and St. Gothard	60 hours
Cracow by Breslau (railway)	3 days
Dresden by Rotterdam, Oberhausen, and Leipsig	40 to 42 hours
Florence by Paris, Mt. Cenis, and Turin	72 „
Frankfurt-on-the-Main by Cologne	30 to 36 „
Geneva by Paris and Macon	26 „
——— by Neuchatel	23 „
Hanover by Cologne or Rotterdam	26 to 27 „
——— by Hamburg	48 „
Interlachen by Bâle and Berne	44 „
Leipsic by Cologne or Rotterdam	36 „
Leghorn by Marseilles	72 to 82 „
Lyons by Paris	20 „
Madrid by Paris and Bayonne (railway)	52 „
Marseilles by Paris and Lyons (*Exp.* railway)	26 to 28 „
Milan by Macon, Geneva, and Mount Cenis	3½ days
—— by Zürich and the Splügen	2½ „
Munich by Frankfurt, Würtzburg, and Augsburg	45 hours
——— by Paris, Strasburg, and Stuttgart	35 „
Naples by Marseilles	4½ days
Paris by Folkestone and Boulogne	10 hours
Paris by Brighton, Dieppe, and Rouen	12 „
Pest by Dresden and Vienna (railway)	70 ..
Rome by Marseilles	3¾ days
Stockholm	4 or 5 „
Strasburg by Paris	22 hours
St. Petersburg by Berlin and Dunabourg	5 days
——————— by Lübeck	6 or 7 „
Trieste by Dresden and Vienna (4 days and nights)	82 hours
Turin by Paris, and Mont Cénis (44 hours)	2¼ days
Venice by Dresden, Vienna, and Trieste	4¾ „
——— by Munich and the Tyrol	5 „
——— by Mont Cénis, Turin, and Milan	2½ „
——— by Zürich, the Splügen, and Milan	2¾ „

Vienna by Frankfurt and Ratisbon, and thence down the Danube . 97 hours
——— by Cologne, Magdeburg, and Dresden (railway) . . 60 „
——— by Paris, Strasburg, Munich, Salzburg [*Exp.* 50.] . . 60 „
Warsaw by Breslau (railway) . . . . . 3½ days

	Hours.		Hours.
Paris to Cologne	11½	—— to Genoa	40
—— to Berlin	24	—— to Königsberg	43
—— to Milan	39	—— to St. Petersburg—Road to Berlin and Brief Post . .	140½
—— to Venice	51	Berlin to Vienna	24¼
—— to Florence	56	——— to St. Petersburg (Post)	110
—— to Turin	35		

*** Those among the above routes which belong to Southern Germany are described in the second Volume of the Handbook. The Swiss routes will be found in the HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

o. Table A.

Various Foreign Measures of Length reduced to English Measure.

	English mile.	Eng. m.	Furl.	Yards.	
1 Dutch mile . . =	3·634=	3	5	16	or 19· =1°
1 Belgian post . =	4·66 =	4	4	61	14·83=1°
1 Germ. Geogr. mile=	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 Prussian mile . =	4·68 =	4	5	96	14·77=1°
1 Saxon mile . . =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°
1 Hanoverian mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 m. Hesse Darmst. =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°

The Prussian or Rhineland foot, which is divided into 12 inches = 12·356 English inches, or 0·31382 mètre. The Prussian ell is $25\frac{1}{2}$ Prussian inches = 26·256 English inches, or 0·6669 mètre. The ruthe is 12 Prussian or Rhineland feet = 4·118 English yards. A Prussian mile is 2000 ruthen = 7·532 kilomètres.

The Dresden foot = 11·24 English inches, or 14 Dresden feet = 13 English feet, nearly. 1 Dresden ell = 2 Dresden feet = 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch. English, nearly. 21 Dresden ells = 13 English yards. 1 Dresden ruthe = 8 Dresden ells = 4·996 English yards.

There are two kinds of feet generally used in Holland, viz. the Amsterdam foot and the Rhineland foot. The Amsterdam foot is divided into 11 inches, and each inch is divided into quarters and eighths. This foot = 11·147 English inches, or 0·283133 mètres. The value of the Rhineland foot is given above. There are three ells used in Holland, viz. the ell of Amsterdam = 27·0797 English inches; the ell of the Hague = 27·333 English inches; and the ell of Brabant = 27·585 English inches.

In Belgium, since 1820, the French decimal system, founded on the mètre, is generally used. 1 mètre = 39·37079 English inches; 1 kilomètre = 1093·6331 English yards; 1 myriamètre = 6 miles 5 furlongs 176 yards, English measure 1610 mètres = 1 English mile.

Table B.

English Money reduced to an equivalent Value in the

	English Money.			Hamburg. [1]		United States.		Germany. Prussia. [2]		
	£.	s.	d.	Mar.	Sch.	Dols.	Cts.	Th.	S. Gr.	
	0	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{7}$	0	02	0	$0\frac{5}{6}$	.....
	0	0	2	0	$2\frac{2}{7}$	0	04	0	$1\frac{4}{6}$	.....
	0	0	3	0	$3\frac{3}{7}$	0	06	0	$2\frac{3}{6}$	.....
	0	0	4	0	$4\frac{4}{7}$	0	08	0	$3\frac{2}{6}$	.....
5	0	0	5	0	$5\frac{5}{7}$	0	10	0	$4\frac{1}{6}$	5.....
	0	0	6	0	$6\frac{6}{7}$	0	12	0	5	.....
	0	0	7	0	8	0	14	0	$5\frac{5}{6}$	.....
	0	0	8	0	$9\frac{1}{7}$	0	16	0	$6\frac{4}{6}$	.....
	0	0	9	0	$10\frac{2}{7}$	0	18	0	$7\frac{3}{6}$	.....
10	0	0	10	0	$11\frac{3}{7}$	0	20	0	$8\frac{2}{6}$	10.....
	0	0	11	0	$12\frac{4}{7}$	0	22	0	$9\frac{1}{6}$	.....
	0	1	0	0	$13\frac{5}{7}$	0	24	0	10	.....
	0	2	0	1	$11\frac{3}{7}$	0	49	0	20	.....
	0	3	0	2	$9\frac{1}{7}$	0	73	1	0	.....
15	0	4	0	3	$6\frac{6}{7}$	0	97	1	10	15.....
	0	5	0	4	$4\frac{4}{7}$	1	21	1	20	.....
	0	6	0	5	$2\frac{2}{7}$	1	46	2	0	.....
	0	7	0	6	0	1	70	2	10	.....
	0	8	0	6	$13\frac{5}{7}$	1	94	2	20	.....
20	0	9	0	7	$11\frac{3}{7}$	2	18	3	0	20.....
	0	10	0	8	$9\frac{1}{7}$	2	43	3	10	.....
	0	11	0	9	$6\frac{6}{7}$	2	67	3	20	.....
	0	12	0	10	$4\frac{4}{7}$	2	91	4	0	.....
	0	13	0	11	$2\frac{2}{7}$	3	16	4	10	.....
25	0	14	0	12	0	3	40	4	20	25.....
	0	15	0	12	$13\frac{5}{7}$	3	64	5	0	.....
	0	16	0	13	$11\frac{3}{7}$	3	88	5	10	.....
	0	17	0	14	$9\frac{1}{7}$	4	13	5	20	.....
	0	18	0	15	$9\frac{6}{7}$	4	37	6	0	.....
30	0	19	0	16	$4\frac{4}{7}$	4	61	6	10	30.....
	1	0	0	17	$2\frac{2}{7}$	4	86	6	20	.....
	2	0	0	34	$4\frac{4}{7}$	9	71	13	10	.....
	3	0	0	51	$6\frac{6}{7}$	14	57	20	0	.....
	4	0	0	68	$9\frac{1}{7}$	19	42	26	20	.....
35	5	0	0	85	$11\frac{3}{7}$	24	28	33	10	35.....
	6	0	0	102	$13\frac{5}{7}$	29	13	40	0	.....
	7	0	0	120	0	33	99	46	20	.....
	8	0	0	137	$2\frac{2}{7}$	38	84	53	10	.....
	9	0	0	154	$4\frac{4}{7}$	43	70	60	0	.....
40	10	0	0	171	$6\frac{6}{7}$	48	56	66	20	40.....
	20	0	0	342	$13\frac{5}{7}$	97	11	133	10	.....
	30	0	0	514	$4\frac{4}{7}$	145	67	200	0	.....
	40	0	0	685	$11\frac{3}{7}$	194	22	266	20	.....
	50	0	0	857	$2\frac{2}{7}$	242	78	333	10	.....

1 16 Hamburg Shillings = to 1 Marc.
2 30 Silver Groschen = to 1 Thaler.
3 60 Kreutzers = to 1 Florin.
4 20 Stivers = to 1 Guilder.
5 100 Venetian Centi = to 1 Lira.

Table B.

Money of various States on the Continent of Europe.

	Austria.[3]		Frankfort.[3] Bavaria.		Holland.[4]		Venetian Lombardy.[5]		France.[6] Belgium. Switzerland.		
	Fl.	Kr.	Fl.	Kr.	Gui.	Stiv.	Lira.	Cts.	Fr.	Cts.	
.....	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	0	1	0	$12\frac{1}{2}$	0	$10\frac{5}{12}$	
.....	0	5	0	6	0	2	0	25	0	$23\frac{10}{12}$	
.....	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	3	0	$37\frac{1}{2}$	0	$31\frac{3}{12}$	
.....	0	10	0	12	0	4	0	50	0	$41\frac{8}{12}$	
... 5	0	$12\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	5	0	$62\frac{1}{2}$	0	$52\frac{1}{12}$	5
.....	0	15	0	18	0	6	0	75	0	$62\frac{6}{12}$	
.....	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$	0	21	0	7	0	$87\frac{1}{2}$	0	$72\frac{11}{12}$	
.....	0	20	0	24	0	8	1	0	0	$83\frac{4}{12}$	
.....	0	$22\frac{1}{2}$	0	27	0	9	1	$12\frac{1}{2}$	0	$93\frac{9}{12}$	
....10	0	25	0	30	0	10	1	25	1	$4\frac{2}{12}$	10
.....	0	$27\frac{1}{2}$	0	33	0	11	1	$37\frac{1}{2}$	1	$14\frac{7}{12}$	
.....	0	30	0	36	0	12	1	50	1	25	
.....	1	0	1	12	1	4	3	0	2	50	
.....	1	30	1	48	1	16	4	50	3	75	
....15	2	0	2	24	2	8	6	0	5	0	15
.....	2	30	3	0	3	0	7	50	6	25	
.....	3	0	3	36	3	12	9	0	7	50	
.....	3	30	4	12	4	4	10	50	8	75	
.....	4	0	4	48	4	16	12	0	10	0	
....20	4	30	5	24	5	8	13	50	11	25	20
.....	5	0	6	0	6	0	15	0	12	50	
.....	5	30	6	36	6	12	16	50	13	75	
.....	6	0	7	12	7	4	18	0	15	0	
.....	6	30	7	48	7	16	19	50	16	25	
....25	7	0	8	24	8	8	21	0	17	50	25
.....	7	30	9	0	9	0	22	50	18	75	
.....	8	0	9	36	9	12	24	0	20	0	
.....	8	30	10	12	10	4	25	50	21	25	
.....	9	0	10	48	10	16	27	0	22	50	
....30	9	30	11	24	11	8	28	50	23	75	30
.....	10	0	12	0	12	0	30	0	25	0	
.....	20	0	24	0	24	0	60	0	50	0	
.....	30	0	36	0	36	0	90	0	75	0	
.....	40	0	48	0	48	0	120	0	100	0	
....35	50	0	60	0	60	0	150	0	125	0	35
.....	60	0	72	0	72	0	180	0	150	0	
.....	70	0	84	0	84	0	210	0	175	0	
.....	80	0	96	0	96	0	240	0	200	0	
.....	90	0	108	0	108	0	270	0	225	0	
....40	100	0	120	0	120	0	300	0	250	0	40
.....	200	0	240	0	240	0	600	0	500	0	
.....	300	0	360	0	360	0	900	0	750	0	
.....	400	0	480	0	480	0	1200	0	1000	0	
.....	500	0	600	0	600	0	1500	0	1250	0	

[6] 100 French Centimes = to 1 Franc.

If more be received for a pound sterling than is expressed on this scale, it will be so much gain by the exchange; if less, it will be so much loss.

(This is not for the use of merchants, but travellers.)

Table C.

PRUSSIAN MONEY,

Reduced to its Value *at par* in the Money of

Prussian Dollars courant of 30 Silver Groschen.		*Frankfort, Nassau, Bavaria, &c.* Florins of 60 Kreutzers.		*France and Switzerland.* Francs containing 100 Centimes.		*United States.*		*England.* Pound Sterling of 20 Shillings, or 240 Pence.		
Th.	G.	Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	C.	Dols.	Cts.	£.	s.	d.
—	1	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	12	—	02	0	0	$1\frac{1}{6}$
—	2	—	7	—	25	—	05	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$
—	3	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	37	—	07	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
—	4	—	14	—	49	—	09	0	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
—	5	—	$17\frac{1}{2}$	—	62	—	12	0	0	$5\frac{5}{6}$
—	6	—	21	—	74	—	14	0	0	7
—	7	—	$24\frac{1}{2}$	—	87	—	16	0	0	$8\frac{1}{6}$
—	8	—	28	—	99	—	19	0	0	$9\frac{1}{3}$
—	9	—	$31\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	—	21	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
—	10	—	35	1	23	—	23	0	0	$11\frac{2}{3}$
—	20	1	10	2	46	—	48	0	1	$11\frac{1}{3}$
1	—	1	45	3	69	—	71	0	2	11
2	—	3	30	7	39	1	41	0	5	10
3	—	5	15	11	8	2	12	0	8	9
4	—	7	—	14	78	2	83	0	11	8
5	—	8	45	18	47	3	54	0	14	7
6	—	10	30	22	17	4	25	0	17	6
7	—	12	15	25	86	4	96	1	0	5
8	—	14	—	29	55	5	67	1	3	4
9	—	15	45	33	25	6	38	1	6	3
10	—	17	30	36	94	7	08	1	9	2
20	—	35	—	73	88	14	16	2	18	4
30	—	52	30	110	82	21	24	4	7	6
40	—	70	—	147	76	28	32	5	16	8
50	—	87	30	184	71	35	40	7	5	10
60	—	105	—	221	65	42	48	8	15	0
70	—	122	30	268	59	49	57	10	4	2
80	—	140	—	295	53	56	55	11	13	4
90	—	157	30	332	47	63	73	13	2	6
100	—	175	—	369	41	70	81	14	11	8

Table D.

MONEY OF NASSAU, FRANKFURT, BADEN, WÜRTEMBERG, BAVARIA, &c.

FLORINS, reduced to the Value *at par* of the Money of

Florins (au pied de 24 fl.) of 60 Kreutzers.		*France.* Francs of 100 Centimes.		*United States.* Dollars of 100 Cents.		*North Germany. Prussia.* Dollars courant of 30 Silver Groschen.		*England.* Pounds Sterling of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence.		
Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	C.	Dols.	Cts.	T.	Gr.	£.	s.	d.
—	1	—	4	—	01	—	–,3	0	0	$0\frac{1}{3}$
—	2	—	7	—	01	—	–,6	0	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
—	3	—	11	—	02	—	–,9	0	0	1
—	4	—	14	—	03	—	1,1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{3}$
—	5	—	18	—	03	—	1,4	0	0	$1\frac{2}{3}$
—	6	—	22	—	04	—	1,7	0	0	2
—	7	—	25	—	05	—	2,–	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$
—	8	—	29	—	05	—	2,3	0	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$
—	9	—	32	—	06	—	2,6	0	0	3
—	10	—	36	—	07	—	2,9	0	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$
—	20	—	72	—	13	—	5,7	0	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$
—	30	1	8	—	20	—	8,6	0	0	10
—	40	1	44	—	27	—	11,4	0	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$
—	50	1	80	—	33	—	14,3	0	1	$4\frac{2}{3}$
1	—	2	15	—	40	—	17,1	0	1	8
2	—	4	31	—	81	1	4,3	0	3	4
3	—	6	46	1	21	1	21,4	0	5	0
4	—	8	62	1	62	2	8,6	0	6	8
5	—	10	77	2	02	2	25,7	0	8	4
6	—	12	93	2	43	3	12,9	0	10	0
7	—	15	8	2	83	4	—	0	11	8
8	—	17	24	3	24	4	17,1	0	13	4
9	—	19	39	3	64	5	4,3	0	15	0
10	—	21	55	4	04	5	21,4	0	16	8
20	—	43	10	8	10	11	12,9	1	13	4
30	—	64	65	12	14	17	4,3	2	10	0
40	—	86	20	16	19	22	25,7	3	6	8
50	—	107	74	20	23	28	17,1	4	3	4
60	—	129	29	24	28	34	8,6	5	0	0
70	—	150	84	28	32	40	—	5	16	8
80	—	172	39	32	37	45	21,4	6	13	4
90	—	193	94	36	42	51	12,9	7	10	0
100	—	215	49	40	46	57	4,3	8	6	8

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A HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

SECTION I.

HOLLAND, or THE NETHERLANDS.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

1. *Passports.*—2. *Money.*—3. *Custom-house.*—4. *Travelling in Holland: Railroads, Posting, Diligences, Roads, Maps.*—5. *Travelling by Water, Trekschuiten.*—6. *Drinking Water.*—7. *Inns.*—8. *General View of Holland.*—9. *Dykes.*—10. *Canals,* —11. *Polders, Turbaries, and Peat.*—12. *Dunes.*—13. *Gardens and Summer-houses.*—14. *Dutch School of Painting; Picture Galleries in Holland.*—15. *Some Peculiarities in Dutch Manners.*—16. *Music, Organs.*—17. *Agriculture.*

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5. Amsterdam or Rotterdam, by *Utrecht* and *Arnhem* (*Railway*), to *Nijmegen*	70
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N.B.—The Rhine from Nijmegen to Cologne and Mayenee is deseribed under *Germany.*

1. PASSPORTS.

It is well for an Englishmen to be provided with a Foreign Office passport, but passports are not required from British subjects travelling in Holland.

2. Money.

Accounts are kept in guilders and cents.

The guilder, or Dutch florin, is worth 1*s.* 8*d.* English. It is divided into 20 stuivers, and into 100 cents: 1 stuiver = 5 cents, is worth 1 penny English.

		Cents.	Stuivers.	*s.*	*d.*
Silver Coins.	The guilder (or Dutch florin) = Germ. florin	= 100	= 20	= 1	8
	$\frac{1}{2}$ guilder	= 50	= 10		
	$\frac{1}{4}$ guilder (called Vijfjes or Quartjes)	= 25	= 5	= 0	5
	$\frac{1}{10}$ guilder or dubbeltje	= 10	= 2	= 0	2
	Stuiver or $\frac{1}{20}$ guilder	= 5	= 1	= 0	1
	Rixdollar (Rijksdaalder)	= 250	= 50	= 4	2

Paper Money. Munt-Biljet (Mint-notes) of 10, 50, and 100 guilders.
Bank-Biljet (Bank-notes) of 25, 40, 60, 100, 200, 300, 500, and 1000 guilders.

By the above table it will be seen that, at par, the sovereign is worth 12 guilders; the value of gold, however, being depreciated in Holland, the average exchange is not more than 11 guilders 60 cents.

The difference between cents and centimes should be borne in mind. Cent, a Dutch and Belgian coin, is the $\frac{1}{100}$ of a guilder, or of 1*s.* 8*d.* Centime, a French coin, is the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a franc, or of 10*d.* The cent is equal to 2 centimes, and is worth $\frac{1}{5}$ of a penny English. The guilder is worth 2 French francs 5 sous, and is the same as the German florin (24 to the mark of silver).

Travellers should provide themselves with Dutch money at Rotterdam, or at the first town of Holland they enter, as French coins are not current here as they are in Belgium. The new Dutch coins are current also in Belgium, and up the Rhine as far as Cologne.

3. Custom-house.

The Dutch custom-house officers are usually civil, and by no means troublesome in examining the baggage of persons not travelling with merchandise. A small fee here, as elsewhere, to the subordinate officer may expedite and tend to lighten the search in the traveller's portmanteau, but civility and a readiness to lay open the baggage is better still. As a general rule in this and other countries of the continent, persons travelling in their own carriage are subjected to very little inconvenience from the custom-house officers.

§ 4. Travelling in Holland—Railroads, Diligences, Roads, and Maps.

The English and French languages are generally understood at the best inns and by the inhabitants of the principal Dutch towns. Let the stranger, however, be on his guard against the voluntary guides and hotel-touters who infest railway stations, steamboat wharves, &c. They are, for the most part, *consummate blackguards* (many are Jews), and will at least fleece the traveller, if they do not lead him into disreputable places. *The Inns which they recommend should be carefully avoided.*

Railroads (Ijzeren-spoorweg) are opened from Amsterdam to Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam; Amsterdam to Rotterdam by Gouda and Arnhem to Utrecht; Alkmaar to the Helder; Amsterdam to Utrecht and to Arnhem; thence to Germany either *viâ* Emmerich and Oberhausen to Hanover, or by Sevenaar and Cleves to Cologne; Rotterdam by steamer to Moerdyk, and thence by rail to the Belgian frontier, to Antwerp and Breda. From Breda to Tilburg, Boxtol, and Bergen-op-Zoom. From Arnhem to Zutphen and Deventer, thence (1866) to Zwolle; from Harlingen to Leeuwarden, thence (1866) to Groningen, Leer, and Zwolle: Hasselt to Roermonde and Maestricht. The Dutch railways are generally well managed, and the station-houses well arranged. 2nd-class

carriages are protected from the weather. *Vigilantes* (cabs) and *omnibuses* ply to and from the stations. Travellers, however, must be on their guard against Dutch cabmen, who generally make an extortionate demand on foreign fares: they should be made to produce their tariff (*tarief*), which they often remove from sight when strangers hire their cabs. The porters on the Dutch railways are not by law entitled to any gratuity.

On the Dutch railways only 40 lbs. of *luggage* allowed; all above this must be paid for.

The lines from Rotterdam to Amsterdam deserve the attention of the engineer, from the number of canals which they have to cross, which presented considerable difficulties, overcome by ingenious expedients, such as rolling and swing bridges. A large part of the lines is founded on piles, often under water, and the roadway is laid on faggots bound together by stakes and wattles.

Posting.—The posting regulations introduced into Holland by the French have been abolished, owing to the increased facilities of railway travelling. Job carriages and horses can be hired in the large towns, as in England, but in such cases, as there are no government regulations, a bargain must be struck beforehand, according to the distance. The charge per post for 2 horses and driver ought not to exceed 2 guilders.

The *Dutch post* is somewhat less than 5 English miles. The Dutch league (ure gaans), or the distance a man will walk in an hour, is 5555 mètres = $3\frac{3}{8}$ English miles.

Diligences.—On all the great roads, which have no competing railroad, numerous *diligences* run several times a-day. They are very precise in the time of starting. They belong to private individuals or companies licensed by Government. The best are those of Van Gend and Loos; they are roomy and convenient, and travel at the rate of about 6 miles an hour. If more persons apply for places than can be accommodated in the coach, an additional carriage, or "by-chaise," is prepared, by which the passenger may proceed at the same rate of fare as by the main diligence.

A job carriage (glaswagen) with 2 horses may be hired for 14 guilders per diem. The average expense of a hired carriage and horses is about one-fourth less than in England.

Roads.—The high roads connecting the principal towns and villages of N. and S. Holland are generally paved with bricks, and are excellent. The cross roads consist merely of loose sand, and are wretchedly bad, and in wet weather barely passable. There are no stones in a large part of Holland; but the want of stones is supplied by a small and tough kind of brick called klinker, which, after the foundation of the road is levelled, are placed edgewise close together, and the interstices filled with sand, so as to form a hard, smooth, and level highway, very pleasant to travel over. The average cost of making such a road is about 17,000 guild., more than 1400*l.*, per English mile. As all heavy goods are conveyed by water or rail, the wear and tear on the roads, traversed almost entirely by light carriages, is not very great. In many parts the roads run on the tops of the dykes; and, as there are no parapets or railings, there is at least the appearance of danger, and accidents sometimes happen.

The *tolls* are very high, sometimes equalling in one stage the expense of one post-horse. A carriage with 4 wheels and 2 horses pays from 6 to 8 stivers at each turnpike; and a toll generally occurs every 3 miles English. The passage money for crossing ferries is also high.

The best English *Map* of Holland and Belgium is that published by Mr. John Arrowsmith.

5. Travelling by Water—Trekschuiten.

The *canals* of Holland are as numerous as roads in other countries, and afford the most abundant means of conveyance in every direction.

BARGES, called TREKSCHUITEN (*drag-boats*), navigate the canals, and convey passengers and goods: they are nearly filled by a long low cabin, divided by a partition into two parts; the fore-cabin, called *ruim*, appropriated to servants and common people; and the after-cabin, or *roef*, set apart for the better classes, and a little more expensive; it is smaller, and will contain 8 or 10 persons. The roef has a small open space at the stern, where you can stand upright and breathe the air beside the steersman. It is generally fitted up with neatness, and may be engaged by a party exclusively for their own use. The barge is more commodious for night travelling and less fatiguing than the diligence, and the traveller may enjoy a comfortable sleep, provided the gnats permit. It must, however, be understood that Dutch people of any station rarely resort to the trekschuit.

The towing-horse is ridden by a lad (het jagertje), who receives a few cents at each stage, and is well paid with a stiver. It is amusing to observe how quickly and neatly he passes the numerous bridges, disengaging the towing-rope, and fastening it again, without impeding the progress of the vessel. Whenever the barge approaches another coming in a contrary direction, the boatmen exchange the two monosyllables "huy" and "vull," indicating which is to go to the right and which to the left, and the one drops his rope for the other to pass over.

The advantages of the trekschuit are principally its cheapness. The usual cost of travelling by it is about a stiver a mile.

Its disadvantages are—1st, That it rarely travels faster than 4 miles an hour; 2ndly, Though the banks of the canal are often enlivened by gardens and villas, yet it sometimes happens that they are so high as to shut out all view, which is very tiresome and monotonous; 3rdly, The annoyance of tobacco smoke and bad smells from the water in hot weather; and 4thly, The trekschuit almost invariably stops on the outside of the town to which it is bound, and does not enter it: hence you have sometimes to walk more than a mile to reach an inn, and are compelled to intrust your luggage to porters, who, though they do not deserve the character of thieves, which Mrs. Starke bestowed on them, are at least exorbitant in their charges; so that you are compelled to pay sometimes twice as much for the carriage of a portmanteau and bag into a town as for the whole passage by the boat.

Passengers proceeding to Germany viâ Rotterdam should *not* be induced by the cheapness of the fare to take *through tickets* by the Rhine steamers, as they leave early in the morning, so that passengers will probably have to wait a whole day at Rotterdam. On board the steamers of the Netherlands' Company passengers are not allowed to sleep at night, but must go on shore (unless they have hired a private cabin), so that the expense at the journey's end is as great as if they had travelled by rail. It is seldom, however, that the London steamers arrive in the summer too late for the express train to Germany (12·15), so that passengers can, if they wish, proceed at once without entering a Dutch hotel, and arrive at Bonn the same evening. Here commences that portion of the Rhine which ought not to be missed; between Bonn and Rotterdam the river journey is generally considered wearisome and monotonous.

The railways now established and extending through Holland will gradually divert much of the traffic from the old channel of the slow canal and trekschuit; still, notwithstanding all the drawbacks, for the mere novelty of the thing, no one should visit Holland without making trial of this, the national conveyance. On a fine day it is a very agreeable mode of travelling.

Excepting on the lines where railways are opened, the communication is kept up constantly between all the great towns of Holland and the intervening places by trekschuits. A boat sets out several times a day, starting with the greatest punctuality; and if a passenger be not on board at the stroke of the clock, he runs a risk of losing his passage.

6. Drinking Water.

In the provinces of the Netherlands bordering on the sea the water is generally very bad, not drinkable; and strangers should be careful to avoid it altogether, except externally, or they may suffer from bowel complaints, and be delayed on their journey. In many parts good drinking water is brought in large stone bottles from Utrecht; so that Utrecht water must be asked for at inns. As a substitute for spring water, the effervescent waters of Seltzer, Geilnau, and Fachingen, all coming from the Brunnen of Nassau, are much drunk at meals; a large bottle costs about 5*d*. A very agreeable beverage is formed by mixing these waters with Rhenish or Moselle wine and sugar: some consider red Bordeaux wine, or a little lemon-juice and sugar, added to the Seltzer water, a more palatable drink.

7. Inns—Cafés.

Holland is an expensive country to live in; the florin (guilder) here does not go much further than the franc in Belgium or France; the wages of labour and taxes are very high; the inns are consequently nearly as dear as in England. Notwithstanding this, they are, on the whole, inferior to those of most other countries of Western Europe. Dutch inns and beds are, however, generally clean.

Charges.—A bed-room, which may also be used as a sitting-room, costs, on an average, from 1 to 3 guilders; dinner at the table-d'hôte, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 guilders; ditto in private, 2 to 3 guilders; breakfast with tea or coffee, 60 cents. A German traveller rates them thus: bed, 1 guilder; breakfast, 10 to 15 stivers; tea, ditto; dinner, with wine, 2 guilders. The dinner-hour, at tables-d'hôte, is usually 4 o'clock.

The waiter is called *Jan* throughout Holland.

From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a guilder is charged in the bills for the servants daily; but the cleaning of shoes and clothes is done by *commissionaires*, who also serve as laquais de place. They are amply paid with $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 guilders for a whole day's services, and with 1 guilder for $\frac{1}{2}$ a day. The *Porter* (Kruijer), who carries luggage from the coach or railway office to the inn, or vice versâ, is well paid with 10 stivers.

Cafés in Holland are not resorted to by ladies. If you want an ice you must repair to the confectioner, where they are good and moderate.

8. A general View of Holland.

There is not, perhaps, a country in Europe which will more surprise an intelligent traveller than Holland. Although so near to our coasts, and so easily accessible, it is too often passed over by the English in their haste to reach the picturesque scenes of the Rhine and Switzerland. The attractions of Holland are certainly of a different kind; but they are of a character so entirely peculiar, that, whether a traveller visit this country at the outset or termination of his tour, he will be equally sure to find in it what he has not seen before.

The *routes* from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, and thence to Cologne, described in the following pages, *may be fully explored in a week or ten days;* and there are few roads in Europe which in so small a space have so many curiosities to show, and upon which lie so many cities, great in commerce and renowned in history. To a stranger Holland appears hardly endurable as a country to reside in, but for a journey of a week the universal flatness and the monotony of scenery are not tiresome. The aspect of the country is too strange to fatigue, and, indeed, in sunny weather, is very fertile in picturesque effects.

A large part of Holland is a delta, formed of the alluvium deposited by the

Rhine and other rivers, in the same manner as the Delta of Egypt has been formed by the Nile. The greater portion of it has been perseveringly rescued from the water, to whose dominion it may almost be said to belong, by the continual efforts and ingenuity of man, and in a long series of years. Much of it is mud driven up by the sea, in return for what it carries away from some parts of the coast. Were human agency and care removed but for 6 months, the waves would, without doubt, regain their ancient dominion—so much of the land lies below the level of the sea; and an extensive tract of the country would be reduced to the state of those vast wastes, composed of sand and mud-banks, quite unfit for human habitation, which now lie at the mouths of the Nile and Mississippi. And yet these fields, gained with such difficulty, and preserved by constant watchfulness, from the waters, have been, in more instances than one, inundated by their owners during their contests with foreign foes; and Dutch patriotism has not hesitated to subject the land to temporary ruin in the desire of preserving liberty. The cutting of the dykes, and opening of the sluice-gates, which was resorted to in order to free Holland from Spanish tyranny, was a desperate resource, and in itself a national calamity, entailing beggary for some years upon a large portion of the population, owing to the length of time and the very great expense which a second recovery of the land from the sea required. This glorious sacrifice, however, served to show that it needs not the mountains of Switzerland nor the fastnesses of Tyrol to enable a brave people to defend their native land.

Holland may be considered in many respects as the most wonderful country, perhaps, under the sun: it is certainly unlike every other. What elsewhere would be considered as impossible has here been carried into effect, and incongruities have been rendered consistent. "The house built upon the sand" may here be seen *standing;* neither Amsterdam nor Rotterdam has any better foundation than sand, into which piles are driven through many feet of superincumbent bog earth; and to form a correct idea of these and other wonderful cities and towns standing on the morass, one must not forget the millions of solid beams hidden under ground which support them. We speak contemptuously of anything which is held together by straws, yet a long line of coast of several provinces is consolidated by no other means than a few reeds intermixed with straw wisps, or woven into mats. Without this frail but effectual support, the fickle dunes, or sand-hills, would be driven about into the interior, and would overwhelm whole districts of cultivated land. In Holland the laws of nature seem to be reversed; the sea is higher than the land; the lowest ground in the country is 24 feet below high-water mark, and, when the tide is driven high by the wind, 30 feet! In no other country do the keels of the ships float above the chimneys of the houses, and nowhere else does the frog, croaking from among the bulrushes, look down upon the swallow on the house-top. Where rivers take their course, it is not in beds of their own choosing; they are compelled to pass through canals, and are confined within fixed bounds by the stupendous mounds imposed on them by *human art*, which has also succeeded in overcoming the everywhere else resistless impetuosity of the ocean: here, and nowhere else, does the sea appear to have half obeyed the command, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

In a very extensive district the canals are brimful of water, which can hardly stir, and, when in motion, flows with a current barely perceptible. There is not a stone or pebble to be found, and there are no hills, save such as are raised by the winds; unless, indeed, we take into consideration those vast *artificial mountains* of granite, which have been brought at enormous expense from Norway and Sweden, and sunk under water to serve as barriers to the sea. Excepting the eastern provinces, the parks of Haarlem and the Hague, and the avenues leading from one city to another, the land does not produce much wood; but then entire Norwegian forests have been buried beneath the mud in the shape of

piles. "The total of the hydraulic works between the Dollart and the Schelde have been estimated by a competent judge to have cost 300,000,000*l.* sterling, and form in so small a country a most astonishing monument of human industry." —*Telford.*

The constant attention which a Dutchman has been obliged to give to maintaining in perfect order the great works on which his safety depends, and the artificial nature of the country itself which he has formed for his residence and support, has given a formal and methodical direction to his tastes in cases where Nature would have been better left to herself. Thus trees are often found growing, not in the natural way, but as they have been arranged by the plummet and line, in rank and file in straight rows and avenues. Their branches are not allowed to spread abroad as nature intended, but are cut and clipped till they are transformed into green walls, or are even trained into more grotesque shapes. By way of improving still further upon nature, the trunks and lower branches are sometimes painted over with bright colours in North Holland, partly for the sake of cleanliness, partly to preserve them from insects.

The Dutchman may be said to have made even the wind his slave. It might be supposed that the universal flatness, and the absence of those elevations which afford shelter to other countries, would leave this at the mercy of every blast that blows, to sweep everything before it. So far is this from being the case, that not a breath of air is allowed to pass without paying toll, as it were, by turning a windmill. These machines are so numerous, that they may be said to be never out of sight in a Dutch landscape. In the suburbs of great cities they are congregated like armies of giants spreading out their broad arms, as if to protect the streets and houses which they overlook. With us they are rarely used except to grind corn: in Holland they are employed almost as variously as the steam-engine; they saw timber, crush rape-seeds for oil, grind snuff, beat hemp, &c.; but the principal service which they perform is in draining the land; and here the Dutch have most ingeniously set the wind to counteract the water. At least one half of the windmills have water-wheels attached to them, which act as pumps, and, by constantly raising the water into the canals, alone keep the low land dry and fit for cultivation and the habitation of man. As, however, experience has shown that a first-rate mill is advantageously applied to raise water only 1 ell (= 3·28 ft.) at once, 3 or 4 are often planted in a row on stages one above the other, each pumping up the water to the stage above it. They are constructed of much larger dimensions than with us: a single sail is often 120 feet long, and the usual length is 80 feet. There are said to be 9000 windmills in Holland, and the annual cost of them is valued at 3,600,000 dollars.

It will, indeed, be soon discovered, while visiting either the towns or the country parts of Holland, that the inhabitants do not subject themselves to the unceasing menial labour which characterises the Flemings, Germans, and even the English. A windmill pumps the water out of the polders; a horse drags passengers and merchandise to and fro on the canals; a street porter is scarcely ever seen carrying a burden. He uses first a wheelbarrow, and, when he becomes rich enough to buy a horse, he has it harnessed to a sledge, on which he drags the burden along the streets.

To sum up all, to such an extent do paradoxes prevail in Holland, that even the *cows' tails*, in other countries proverbial for growing downwards, and descending in the world as they advance in age, here grow upwards: for, with the view of promoting the cleanliness of the animal while in the stall, the tail is tied up to a ring in the roof of the stable. This may be seen in Broek and elsewhere in Holland. (*See* Route 3.)

Many authors have exercised their wit or spleen in describing this singular country. Thus, Voltaire took leave of the land and people in these sarcastic words: "Adieu! canaux, canards, canaille."

The following verses are from the works of Andrew Marvel :—

" Holland, that scarce deserves the name of land,
As but the offscouring of the British sand,
And so much earth as was contributed
By English pilots when they heav'd the lead ;
Or what by the ocean's slow alluvion fell,
Of shipwreck'd cockle and the muscle-shell ;
This indigested vomit of the sea
Fell to the Dutch by just propriety.

" Glad, then, as miners who have found the ore,
They, with mad labour, fish'd the land to shore,
And div'd as desperately for each piece
Of earth, as if 't had been of ambergris ;
Collecting anxiously small loads of clay,
Less than what building swallows bear away ;
Or than those pills which sordid beetles roll,
Transfusing into them their dunghill soul.

" How did they rivet with gigantic piles,
Thorough the centre their new-catched miles!
And to the stake a struggling country bound,
Where barking waves still bait the forced ground ;
Building their watery Babel far more high
To reach the sea, than those to scale the sky.

" Yet still his claim the injur'd Ocean lay'd,
And oft at leap-frog o'er their steeples play'd ;
As if on purpose it on land had come
To show them what's their *mare liberum*.

" A daily deluge over them does boil ;
The earth and water play at level coil.
The fish ofttimes the burgher dispossess'd,
And sat, not as a meat, but as a guest ;
And oft the tritons and the sea-nymphs saw
Whole shoals of Dutch serv'd up for Cabillau ;
Or, as they over the new level rang'd,
For pickled herring, pickled herring chang'd.
Nature, it seem'd, asham'd of her mistake,
Would throw their land away at duck and drake."

The author of (Hudibras) describes Holland as

" A country that draws fifty feet of water,
In which men live as in the hold of nature,
And when the sea does in upon them break,
And drowns a province, does but spring a leak."

And its inhabitants—

" That always ply the pump, and never think
They can be safe, but at the rate they sink :
That live as if they had been run aground,
And when they die are cast away and drown'd :
That dwell in ships, like swarms of rats, and prey
Upon the goods all nations' fleets convey ;
And when their merchants are blown up and crack'd,
Whole towns are cast away in storms, and wrack'd,
That feed, like cannibals, on other fishes,
And serve their cousin-germans up in dishes.
A land that rides at anchor, and is moor'd,
In which they do not live, but go aboard."—*Butler*.

No books can be read with greater pleasure or advantage by a stranger about to visit Holland, desiring information respecting the history, than Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic,' and 'United Netherlands.'

9. Dykes.

Holland includes some of the lowest land on the continent of Europe. To keep out the ocean from the sea-bound provinces, and prevent its acquiring territory which seems to be its own, immense dykes or ramparts of earth and stone are raised along the coast, so broad and strong as to prevent the water passing through them, and sufficiently lofty to bid defiance to inundation at high tide. The rivers and inland lakes in many parts of the country are quite as dangerous as the sea, and their waters require to be restrained by dykes nearly as extensive as the sea-dykes.

The first thing necessary in the construction of these bulwarks is, to secure a solid foundation, sufficiently strong to support the immense weight to be laid upon it, by ramming down the soil, and by laying a substratum of clay, or by driving in piles when it is incoherent. Were the foundation porous, the water would undermine it, and the dykes sink down into a hollow. The foundation of a sea-dyke is from 120 to 150 feet in width. The rampart itself is composed, as far as possible, of clay: whenever that material is difficult to procure, the face of the dyke is made of clay, and the interior of earth, sand, and clay; but clay alone is preferred, as being water-proof. The face of the dyke on the water side is made to slope very gradually: in river dykes generally rising 1 foot in 4 or 6, and in the great sea-dyke of Kappel still more gradually, or 1 foot in 13. This very gradual slope is owing, both to the loose nature of material used, and to an opinion that it is better to allow the force of the wave to expend itself over a long incline. The dyke is protected, or in a manner thatched, by willow twigs interwoven so as to form a sort of wicker-work, and the interstices are filled up with clay puddled to render it compact. This wicker-work is renewed every three or four years, occasioning a considerable consumption of willow boughs, and the willow-tree is cultivated to a great extent for this purpose. The dykes are frequently planted with trees, as their spreading and interlacing roots assist greatly in binding the earth together. The base is often faced with masonry, and protected by vast heaps of stones usually brought from Norway, and by rows of piles 16 feet long, projecting 6 or 7 feet above ground, connected by timber, and filled in with fascines weighted with stones: the upper part of the dyke is covered with turf, and rises sometimes to the height of 40 feet. A road runs along the top, or immediately within it.

"The dykes, when seen only at one spot, may probably not strike the merely cursory observer as very extraordinary; but when it is recollected that the greater part of Holland is fenced in by similar bulwarks equally massive and costly, they will appear wonderful."—*I. W. C.* The most stupendous of these embankments are the Dykes of the Helder (see Route 4), and of West Kappel, at the W. extremity of the island of Walcheren (see Route 18). The annual expense of keeping in repair each of them alone amounts to 75,000 guilders (about 6400*l.*); while the sum total annually expended throughout Holland in the repair of dykes and regulation of water-levels varies from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 guilders (nearly 600,000*l.*). A special corps of engineers called *Waterstaat*, including among them many men of science, having received a special instruction in the new college at Delft, are employed entirely in watching the state of the waters and guarding against all accidents from irruptions,—a most important duty, upon which the national welfare, and, indeed, existence, of Holland may be said to depend. During the winter they are stationed near those spots where danger is most to be apprehended, and magazines are erected, provided with the necessary stores and implements, so as to be ready at a moment's notice.

The winter is the season most liable to accidents, when it not unfrequently happens that long prevailing S.W. winds, acting on the surface of the Atlantic, drive an accumulation of waters round the north of Scotland into the German Ocean. If these are succeeded by very violent tempests blowing from the N.W.,

the effect is, to propel the sea with great violence southward through the British Channel: but the straits of Dover are too narrow to admit the augmented body of water readily to pass, and in consequence it falls back upon the coast of Holland. At such moments the "broad ocean" may truly be said "to lean against the land," and the strength of the dykes alone preserves it from submersion. To guard against such an assault the utmost energy, activity, and skill are required. Watchmen are posted day and night along the line of threatened attack, to give instantaneous warning if symptoms of weakness are anywhere observed in the ramparts; and workmen are appointed by the authorities to be in readiness in the neighbouring villages.

It may easily be imagined with what intense anxiety the rising tide is, at such times, observed. The accumulation of waters in the ocean causes them to ascend far above the ordinary high-water mark; and if they only surmount the top of the dyke so as to flow over it, its ruin is inevitable. When such a calamity is anticipated, the alarm bell is rung, and every man hastens to his post. With the utmost rapidity, an upper rampart is constructed upon the top of the dyke, to keep out the waters. It is incredible in how short a time a bulwark of this kind is elevated; it is a race between the tide and the embankment. If the strength and solidity of the dyke be doubtful, and a breach be apprehended, large sheets of sailcloth or mats of woven straw and rushes are laid on the outside, in the same manner as a leak is sometimes stopped in a ship. This prevents the earth's being washed away by the action of the waves. It must be remembered that the works, raised at such an emergency, vast as they are, are only temporary, and are removed whenever the danger is past. Instances are not rare in which these precautions have proved quite ineffectual; and whole districts have been overwhelmed and lost for ever in the sea, or in the Rhine and its branches. The greater part of the space now occupied by the Zuider Zee was dry land down to the 13th century. In the time of the Romans the IJssel emptied itself into the lake Flevo. Beyond this lake, to the S. and W., the Zuider Zee, then also a fresh-water lake, discharged itself by a river, the Vlie, which followed nearly the present channel of that name, entering the ocean between what are now the islands of Vlieland and Ter-schelling. The action of the waters gradually destroyed the tract of land which divided these lakes. In 1170, during a great flood, the waters of the southern lake rose to the gates of Utrecht, and the lake was greatly extended, especially towards the N. West Friesland, it is said, however, still stretched across the Zuider Zee from Petten and Medemblick to the Lauwer Zee. From that time, for upwards of 200 years, it continued to increase, swallowing up "whole forests and many thousand acres of land, so that large ships might be navigated where carriages used to travel." At last, in 1396, Lake Flevo entirely disappeared, the existing islands were formed, or completely separated from the mainland, and the Zuider Zee converted into an arm of the German Ocean. The Gulf of Dollart, in the province of Groningen, was the result of the inundation of 1277, which swallowed up 44 villages. Similar calamities have several times produced the same effects in that province. Even so late as 1717, 1560 habitations disappeared beneath the waters of the ocean, which had thus broken its bounds. The Biesbosch, near Dort, and the sandbanks near South Beveland, called Verdronken Land (drowned land), are two other examples of submerged districts.

Of all the united provinces, Friesland and Groningen have suffered, and continue to suffer, most from floods. The annals of Friesland present the most extraordinary series of disasters from the ocean, and these, better than anything else, will serve to show by what an unstable tenure the Dutch hold the land. "Friesland was inundated in 533, 792, 806, 839, 1164, 1170, 1210, 1221, 1230, 1237 (this year the island called Vlieland was formed), 1248, 1249, 1250 (the consequence of this inundation was a pestilence, which destroyed several thousand persons), 1277 (this year the Gulf of Dollart was formed)—in 1287 the Zuider Zee assumed its present ex-

tent and shape, and 80,000 persons lost their lives in the inundation—1336, 1400, 1421, 1429, 1516, 1524 (three inundations in this year), 1530, 1532, 1559, 1570. On Nov. 1 an inundation occurred which covered even the heights called Wieren, and cut off, in different parts of Holland, 100,000 persons, 30,000 of whom were Frieslanders. From this year the inundations are less frequent; as an improved method of constructing the dykes was then introduced by the Spanish governor Robles, who at the same time passed a law that they should in future be kept up by the owners of the land. Those recorded since 1570 were in 1610, 1675, 1717, 1776, Feb. 5, 1825, and Mar. 1, 1855."—*Gauthier, Voyageur dans les Pays-Bas.*

But Holland is exposed to far greater danger from internal inundations than even from inroads of the sea, arising from the stopping up of the rivers by the ice when the thaw sets in. All the ice of the Rhine and Meuse must necessarily pass the Dutch rivers; if then it happens that the ice on the German Rhine get loose before the Dutch rivers are free, or if the ice is stopped in its course in a narrow part, it forms itself into one solid dam, stretching across from one bank to the other, sometimes 2 miles or more in length, adhering closely to the bed of the river and rising in icebergs high above its surface, so as to arrest the passage of the water, which, as it rises, must necessarily overflow the dykes behind it. In 1799, when the very existence of a large part of Holland was threatened by an inundation from this source, more formidable perhaps than any other on record, the Rhine rose at Nijmegen 7 *feet in one hour;* and when the accumulated waters at last broke the ice-dam, they hurried down icebergs so tall as to conceal the houses of Nijmegen from the view of those on the opposite bank. At the moment the dam burst, the river was filled with ice to the bottom, which, as it scraped along, carried off the gravel with it. So extensive and numerous were the dyke ruptures that a large part of Holland on both banks of the Rhine and Waal was laid under water; the icebergs crossed the polders, sweeping away houses built on the dykes, and the loss of life of men and cattle was enormous. Holland is much more liable to river inundation since the improvements in the course of the Upper Rhine and the removal of the impediments at the Bingen Loch, as more water now passes in a given time than formerly. The danger now recurs every winter, especially when a hard frost, during which much snow has fallen in Germany, is followed by a sudden thaw.

The arms of one of the United Provinces is a lion swimming, with the motto, *Luctor, et emergo*, "I strive, and keep my head above water." It might be generally applied to the whole country, which has to maintain a perpetual struggle for existence against difficulties never to be entirely removed. The inhabitant of the provinces bordering on the sea or the Rhine, constantly threatened with the danger of submersion, is not more secure than he who dwells on the side of Etna, or at the foot of Vesuvius, with a volcano heaving beneath him. A stranger can have a full impression of this only when he walks at the foot of one of those vast dykes, and hears the roar of the waves on the outside, 16 or 20 feet higher than his head. Some parts of the country lie several feet below the actual *bed* of the Rhine; as, for instance, the Ablasserwaard, near Goreum. Indeed, the industry of the early inhabitants of Holland in restraining their rivers between dykes, so as to prevent periodical inundations, threatens their descendants with a serious calamity at no distant period. It is the nature of all rivers liable to inundation to deposit great part of the sullage on their immediate banks, and raise them higher than the morass behind. Their beds, too, are continually raised by the deposit of the earthy particles mechanically suspended in the water. Hence the Rhine and other great rivers now flow along the ridges of great causeways or natural embankments formed of the deposit brought down by them in the course of ages, and far higher than the surrounding country. This must in all probability be broken through some day or other, and the Rhine will find a new outlet to the sea. The same effect may be seen in the Po and Adige. See *Handbook for N. Italy.*

The expense of maintaining the dykes is supported by taxes levied by commissioners appointed for the purpose.

10. Canals.

Holland is so intersected with canals, that to a person looking down upon it from a balloon they would have the appearance of a network extending from one end of the country to the other. They serve, 1st, as the means of communication; every little town and village having its own system of canals, which connect it with all the places around. 2dly, as drains to carry off the superfluous water of the country. 3dly, in the place of walls and hedges: fields, gardens, and houses are surrounded by canals or moats, as in other countries by fences; and they afford an equally good protection.

The canals differ considerably from those of England, which are measured out so as barely to admit two narrow barges to pass, and interrupted at short distances by locks. In Holland, as the canal is the drain as well as the highway of the country, and rids the land of its superabundant moisture, there is no restriction to its breadth; and as there is little variation of level, few locks are required: but those canals which empty themselves into the sea are provided with sluice-gates to prevent the influx of the tides, which are often higher than the waters of the canal itself.

The several heights of the waters of Holland are referred to the Amsterdam Pile, which is considered to have been the mean height of the water in the IJ in the century before last, but high water in those days was 2 or 3 inches above the present level.

The principal canals are 60 ft. broad and 6 ft. deep. Not only the surface, but even the bottom, is frequently higher than the adjoining land. The North Holland ship canal is truly one of the marvels of the country, and should be viewed by every traveller who visits Amsterdam. In its dimensions it is the largest not only in Holland but in Europe (Route 3).

The discovery of the lock, an invention altogether modern, and which has given an entirely new feature to the inland navigation of Europe, has been claimed both by the Italians and the Dutch. "There is strong reason to believe that in Holland the lock was known, and in use, at least a century before its application in Italy."—*Telford: Edin. Cycl.* Inclined planes for transferring vessels from one level to another, similar to those in China, under the name of *rolling bridges*, have been long known in Holland. The object seems to have been, not so much to overcome a difference of level, as to prevent the transference of water from one tract of country to another, on account of the jealousy of drainage. One of the most remarkable of this kind is the *Overtoom*, between Amsterdam and the Haarlem Meer, which is preferred on account of the interest which the city of Haarlem has in continuing the ship navigation through the ancient sea sluices of Sparendam. (On the subject of this section see the article 'Navigation Inland' in the *Edin. Cycl.* by Telford.)

11. Polders, Turbaries, and Peat.

Polder is the name given to a piece of ground below the level of the sea or river, which, having once been a morass or lake (*plas*, Anglicè *plash*), has been surrounded by embankments, and then cleared of the water by pumps. So large a part of Holland and Belgium was originally in the condition of morass, that whole districts are composed entirely of polders partitioned off by dykes or ramparts; and the ground thus drained is usually remarkable for its richness and fertility. Many of the polders in the Rijnland, or district around Leiden, are 32 ft. below the sea.

Besides the natural lakes, the extent of surface covered by water has been much increased by digging for fuel. The natural fuel of the Netherlands is

peat, the brown spongy peat obtained from the higher bogs (hooge veenen, or *fens*) of Friesland, and the black, solid, and more earthy peat of the low mosses (laage veenen) of N. and S. Holland, whose surface is rarely above the level of the sea. From Rotterdam to the Helder they cover a very large area, and have proved rich mines of fuel for many ages. The annual consumption at present is estimated at 10 million tons. The peat is conveyed through the canals and across arms of the sea in barges, called *turf-potten*. The Dutch drove the Spanish fleet out of the Zuider Zee in vessels of this kind. The landing and conveyance of turf on shore is the privilege of a peculiar corporation of porters. But where the peat was extracted stagnant water took its place. Scooped up from beneath this gathering water as long as any available turf existed, or as long as it could easily be reached, the quaking bogs were succeeded by lakes, often from 12 to 20 ft. deep below low water,—sometimes of considerable extent, scattered in numbers over the country, and frequently separated only by narrow intervals of unsteady land between.

In draining one of these morasses, or inland seas, and rendering it fit for cultivation, the first operation consists in damming it in with a rampart of earth sufficiently strong and high to prevent foreign water from flowing into it. Outside this rampart or dyke a ringsloot or surrounding drain is made, of dimensions sufficient to be a navigable canal. Windmills are then erected on the edge of the dyke, each of which works a water-wheel. Pumps are very seldom used in draining, as the water is usually highly charged with silt, and is not required to be raised a very great height. Steam-power is of late and partial introduction. The instruments employed are, the scoop-wheel, the screw of Archimedes, and the inclined scoop-wheel, or Eckhardt wheel. When a great undertaking of drainage is going on, houses are erected in a convenient situation on the dyke, where the engineers and a committee of the proprietors constantly reside, and carefully watch the progress which the windmills are making. In most cases the undertakers are compelled by government regulations to complete the drainage at a certain period of the year, for the very obvious reason that, if the ground were not cleared of the water until the beginning of the summer heat, the exhalations would materially increase the marsh fevers which generally prevail in the first years of an extensive drainage.

The mills raise the water from the marsh to the ringsloot or canal, which conveys it to a river or to the sea. But most frequently the whole of this great operation cannot be performed at once: and where the marshes are of too great a depth below the surrounding country, two or three dykes and as many canals are made, at different levels, rising by degrees to the upper canal, in which the whole terminates. In the Schermer-Meer, for instance, there are four stages of canals. Every piece of ground forms a long parallelogram, separated from the next by a broad deep ditch, which, in reality, is a first canal. This serves to convey part of the harvest; to carry off the water which, but for this, would continue on the ground; but, above all, as an enclosure, which renders it unnecessary to guard the flocks, which seldom attempt to pass over this obstruction. The canals communicate, by means of the above-mentioned mills, with those of the second stage along the roads; lastly, two or three upper canals traverse the whole of the polder, like great arteries, carrying all these lower waters into one grand canal made below the dyke, and immediately connected with the sea. These canals, on four different levels, are, in general, completely separated, but are made to communicate whenever it is desired, and the precise proportion which is thought necessary may be established between them.

"It is easy to conceive the extreme fertility acquired by land managed in this manner. Formed originally of mud, which was itself rich, it is covered almost all the year round with herbs which contribute to its fertility. All the water which might be injurious is drawn off at pleasure, by means of the mills, and a regular and gradual irrigation is introduced at the most favourable moment.

"The appearance of the polder itself, when you have got into it, is very different from the upper country; and, though more remarkable, it is decidedly less agreeable. Each object reminds you that you are at the bottom of a lake, on a factitious soil, where everything is calculated. When the draining is finished, the undertakers have very regularly portioned out the conquest they have made from the waters; they have divided and subdivided it into perfectly equal parts: they have dug canals, made roads, planted trees in perfect right lines, proscribed all curves, all variation in the distance, and placed at the head of each farm a square habitation, which is always similar to its neighbour. Very accurately surrounded with 20 trees, often fine, but never graceful, these redoubts resemble neither farm-houses, which would be less carefully kept, and more animated, nor country seats, where something could be dedicated to pleasure. Their large roofs, coming down nearly to the ground in four equal slopes, rest upon brick walls, which are always neat, but never elegant. They look as if they had just sprung up like mushrooms among the tufted grass which surrounds them, and which seems never to have been trodden under foot."—*A Journey in North Holland.*

In forming an idea of the power which will be required to bale out the water from a lake, or to maintain it in the state of a polder, three considerations are to be taken into account: 1st, The depth of water in the lake at its mean level, which indicates the power necessary merely to drain the lake; 2ndly, The average yearly fall of rain and average yearly evaporation, the difference being to be removed by pumping; lastly, The quantity of spring or ooze water likely to make its way into the hollow land.

An excellent opportunity will be afforded to the traveller to view the results and processes of a drainage on the very largest scale in the empty and now cultivated basin of the great Lake of Haarlem (Route 2).

The better class of polders, with a good soil, when richly manured and carefully cleared of weeds, especially those recently redeemed from the sea, are of great value, and highly productive as arable land; but the greater part furnish pasture or hay for the cattle, and are by no means of inferior value in this grazing country.

Many polders are subjected to annual inundations in the winter time, which, however, do no harm, if the water which covers them be not salt, and provided it can be removed by the end of May. The proprietors of the polders pay a certain sum to be permitted to discharge the water pumped out of them into the neighbouring canals.

It may, at first sight, appear singular that the polders, the source of agricultural wealth, should be equally important to the country in a military point of view; this is, however, the case. By opening the sluices, cutting the dykes, and inundating the low meadows they enclose—a measure fraught with ruin, and therefore only resorted to at the last extremity—the Dutch may bid defiance to the strongest force brought against them: as, though the depth of water and mud upon a submerged polder is sufficiently great to check the advance of an army, it is too shallow to admit the passage of any but small boats. It is true that a hard frost sometimes converts the water, which serves as a defence in summer, into a bridge for the invading foes in winter. By availing themselves of the desperate resource of drowning the land to save it, the Dutch purchased their freedom from the yoke of Spain; and Europe beheld with astonishment the most powerful monarch in the world, upon whose dominions the sun never set, baffled by the hardy efforts of the inhabitants of a country which in extent is not much greater than Yorkshire. In a following age, 1672, at a time when most of the provinces had opened their gates in consternation to Louis XIV., Holland opened to him her sluices, and was thus preserved from French tyranny. She has made the same sacrifice with equal success at various other periods of her history; and even in 1830-32 everything was prepared to inundate the country, in the event of an inroad of the French army into Holland, which was at that time threatened.

12. Dunes.

The Dunes, or sand-hills, which extend along the coast of Holland from Dunkirk, nearly without interruption, to the Helder, varying in breadth between 1 and 3 miles, and rising sometimes to 40 or 50 ft. in height, are formed entirely by the action of the wind blowing up the sand of the sea-shore; they are a source of good and evil to the country; they serve as a natural barrier to keep out the ocean,—a benefit which, but for the ingenuity and contrivance of man, would be more than counterbalanced by the injury done by their progress inland. On the sea-shore they are mere loose heaps, driven about by every blast, like snow-wreaths on the Alps; and, were they not restrained, would move onward year after year and inundate the country. In passing over a desert of this kind at Scheveningen, on a windy day, the atmosphere appears dim with the particles of sand blown like smoke through the air. The height of the dunes depends upon the fineness of the sand, as the wind has, of course, the most power in transporting the minuter particles. Camperdown, memorable in the naval annals of Britain, is one of the loftiest on the whole coast, owing to this cause.

To check the dispersion of the sand, and the evil attending it, the dunes are sowed regularly every year with plants congenial to it, for even sand has a vegetation peculiar to itself, which may be called luxuriant: but a species of coarse reed-grass, or seabent, which grows near the sea (Arundo arenaria), whose roots sometimes spread to a distance of 30 ft., is principally employed, and to greatest advantage. In a short time the roots spread and combine, so as to hold fast the sand, and cover the surface with a succession of verdant vegetation, which, growing and decaying on it, accumulates upon it a layer of earth capable at length of producing a crop of excellent potatoes, and even of supporting plantations of firs. Most of the plants thus cultivated on the dunes may be seen in the Botanic Garden at Leiden.

Before the attempt was made to arrest the progress of the sand, it had advanced, in the course of centuries, far into the interior; and it has recently been found worth while, in some instances, to dig away and remove the superincumbent hillocks, and lay bare the good soil buried by them: since, on being again exposed to the air and light, it is found to be still fertile and productive. (As to the subjects treated of in Sections 8-12, see Art. VI., *Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1847, vol. lxxxvi. p. 419.)

13. Gardens and Summer-Houses.

Though the charm of variety of aspect and inequality of surface has been denied by nature to Holland, compensation is made for this, in a certain degree, by the high cultivation of its fields and gardens. In whatever direction the traveller passes through the country, and whether by road or canal, he will find the way enlivened by country seats (buiten plaatsen) and pleasure-gardens; in the laying out and maintaining of which great wealth is expended, though they do not always show much taste. They present the most perfect pictures of prettiness, with their meandering walks and fantastically cut parterres, filled with flowers of gaudiest hue. If possible, each garden is provided with a fish-pond; and, if it be wanting, the first step which a Dutch proprietor invariably takes, upon entering a newly-acquired demesne, is to dig a large hole that he may convert into a pond; so great an attachment does he appear to have for that element which surrounds him on all sides, which is never out of his sight, and which invariably stagnates before his door in the shape of a canal. At the extremity of the garden a pair of iron gates is erected, often more for ornament than use. Through these, or through a gap made purposely in the hedge, the passer-by is admitted to spend his admiration on the beauties within,—on the pyramids of flower-pots, trim box borders, and velvet lawns and grass-plots. At the very end of the garden, overlooking the high road or canal, a summer-house

is always placed, called zomerhuis (summer-house), tuinhuis (garden-house), or koepel (cupola); this is the resort of the family in spring and summer afternoons. Here the men smoke their pipes and sip their beer, coffee, or tea; the old ladies ply the knitting needle, and the young ones amuse themselves with eyeing and criticising the passers-by. In the neighbourhood of all the large towns, the citizens and tradespeople, who have their shops and counting-houses in the crowded and narrow streets, generally have such a pavilion in a small garden on the outskirts, even though they have no house attached to it, to which they can retire when the business of the day is over. Very frequently, on entering the town, the traveller passes through a whole street of such gazabos. By a peculiarity of taste, they are invariably placed in a stagnant ditch, which is usually covered with a luxuriant crop of green duckweed, and often offends the nose by the noisome odours which it exhales. The consequence is, that ere the sun goes down, however warm the evening, these ditch-bestriding pleasure-houses must be abandoned to the neighbourly frogs; and they who should venture to prolong their evening recreations beyond a certain hour might pay for their temerity with a fever produced by the unwholesome exhalations which then begin to rise.

"These little buildings are so very numerous as to form a characteristic feature of the country. Each villa has its name or some motto inscribed over the gateway, the choice of which is generally meant to bespeak content and comfort on the part of the owner; and they afford a source of amusement to the stranger as he passes along. Thus, among others, we read, 'Lust en rust,' Pleasure and ease; 'Wel tevreeden,' Well contented; 'Mijn genegenheid is voldaan,' My desire is satisfied; 'Mijn lust en leven,' My pleasure and life; 'Niet zoo kwaalijk,' Not so bad; 'Gerustelijk en wel tevreeden,' Tranquil and content; 'Vriendschap en gezelschap,' Friendship and sociability; 'Het vermaak is in't hovenieren,' There is pleasure in gardening. And over the entrance to one of the tea-gardens near Rotterdam was inscribed, 'De vleesch potten van Egypte,' The flesh-pots of Egypt. Some of the larger gardens abound with fruits and vegetables, and beds and borders of flowering shrubs and plants are laid out in all the grotesque shapes that can be imagined. It must be confessed, however, that an air of comfort presides over these villas. Most of the dwelling-houses are gaily painted in lively colours; all the offices and out-houses are kept in neat order; while the verdant meadows are covered with the finest cattle, most speckled black and white."—*Family Tour in South Holland.*

The following description proceeds from the sarcastic and dashing pen of the author of "Vathek," and may be regarded as an amusing caricature of Dutch taste:—"Every flower that wealth can purchase diffuses its perfume on one side; whilst every stench a canal can exhale poisons the air on the other. These sluggish puddles defy all the power of the United Provinces, and retain the freedom of stinking in spite of any endeavour to conquer the filthiness. But perhaps I am too bold in my assertion, for I have no authority to mention any attempts to purify these noxious pools. Who knows but their odour is congenial to a Dutch constitution? One should be inclined to this supposition by the numerous banqueting-rooms and pleasure-houses which hang directly above their surface and seem calculated on purpose to enjoy them. If frogs were not excluded from the magistrature of their country (and I cannot but think it a little hard that they are), one should not wonder at this choice. Such burgomasters might erect their pavilions in such situations. But, after all, I am not greatly surprised at the fishiness of their sight, since very slight authority would persuade me there was a period when Holland was all water and the ancestors of the present inhabitants fish. A certain *oysterishness* of eye and flabbiness of complexion are almost proof sufficient of this aquatic descent; and pray tell me for what purpose are such galligaskins as the Dutch burthen themselves with contrived, but to tuck up a flouncing tail and thus cloak the deformity of a dolphin-like termination?"—*Beckford.*

14. Dutch School of Painting*—Picture-Galleries in Holland.

One point to which the traveller in Holland ought certainly to direct his attention is the collections of pictures of the *Dutch* school. Though specimens of its masters are dispersed through all the galleries of Europe, they are nowhere seen in greater perfection than in the museums of the Hague and Amsterdam, and in the numerous private cabinets in these and other Dutch towns.

The great excellence of the criticisms on art and descriptions of paintings given by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his 'Tour in Holland and Flanders,' and their utility and value to all who would form a correct taste and accurate estimation of paintings, have induced the editor to incorporate in this work the greater portion of them. The quotations are marked by the letter R.

By way of introduction, his remarks on the Dutch school are inserted here; while those on the Flemish school, and especially on Rubens, are reserved for the description of Belgium. On quitting Holland he observes—

"The account of the Dutch pictures is, I confess, more barren of entertainment than I expected. One could wish to be able to convey to the reader some idea of that excellence, the sight of which has afforded so much pleasure; but as their merit often consists in the truth of representation alone, whatever praise they deserve, whatever pleasure they give when under the eye, they make but a poor figure in description. It is to the eye only that the works of this school are addressed; it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that what was intended solely for the gratification of one sense succeeds but ill when applied to another.

"A market-woman with a hare in her hand, a man blowing a trumpet, or a boy blowing bubbles, a view of the inside or outside of a church, are the subjects of some of their most valuable pictures; but there is still entertainment even in such pictures: however uninteresting their subjects, there is some pleasure in the contemplation of the truth of the imitation. But to the painter they afford likewise instruction in his profession. Here he may learn the art of colouring and composition, a skilful management of light and shade, and, indeed, all the mechanical parts of the art, as well as in any other school whatever. The same skill which is practised by Rubens and Titian in their large works is here exhibited, though on a smaller scale. Painters should go to the Dutch school to learn the art of painting as they would go to a grammar-school to learn languages. They must go to Italy to learn the higher branches of knowledge.

"We must be content to make up our idea of perfection from the excellences which are dispersed over the world. A poetical imagination, expression, character, or even correctness of drawing, are seldom united with that power of colouring which would set off these excellences to the best advantage; and in this, perhaps, no school ever excelled the Dutch. An artist, by a close examination of their works, may, in a few hours, make himself master of the principles on which they wrought, which cost them whole ages, and perhaps the experience of a succession of ages, to ascertain.

"The most considerable of the Dutch schools are Rembrandt, Teniers, Jan Steen, Ostade, Brouwer, Gerard Douw, Mieris, Metzu, and Terburg: these excel in small conversations; for landscapes and cattle, Wouwermans, P. Potter, Berchem, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Adrian Vandervelde, Both, and Cuyp; and for buildings, Vanderheyden; for sea views, W. Vandervelde jun. and Backhuysen; for dead and live game and birds, Weenix and Hondekoeter; for flowers, De Heem, Vanhuysum, Rachel Ruisch, and Breughel; and for inte-

* To enter fully into the history of the different schools of art is beyond the purpose and scope of this work: but the excellent Handbooks of Painting by Kugler (Italian schools edited by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., and German and Dutch schools edited by Sir Edmund Head), and that of the Spanish and French schools by Sir E. Head, may safely be recommended as indispensable companions to those who visit the picture-galleries of the Continent.

riors and perspectives, Peter de Hooghe. These make the bulk of the Dutch school.

"I consider those painters as belonging to this school who painted only small conversations and landscapes, &c. Though some of those were born in Flanders, their works are principally found in Holland: and to separate them from the Flemish school, which generally painted figures large as life, it appears to me more reasonable to class them with the Dutch painters, and to distinguish those two schools rather by their style and manner than by the place where the artist happened to be born.

"Rembrandt may be considered as belonging to both, or either, as he painted both large and small pictures.

"The works of David Teniers jun. are worthy the closest attention of a painter who desires to excel in the mechanical knowledge of his art. His manner of touching, or what we call handling, has, perhaps, never been equalled. There is in his pictures that exact mixture of softness and sharpness which is difficult to execute.

"Jan Steen has a strong manly style of painting, which might become even the design of Raffaelle; and he has shown the greatest skill in composition and management of light and shadow, as well as great truth in the expression and character of his figures.

"The landscapes of Ruysdael have not only great force, but have a freshness which is seen in scarce any other painter. What excellence in colouring and handling is to be found in the dead game of Weenix!

"A clearness and brilliancy of colouring may be learned by examining the flower-pieces of De Heem, Huysum, and Mignon; and a short time employed in painting flowers would make no improper part of a painter's study. Rubens's pictures strongly remind one of a nosegay of flowers, where all the colours are bright, clear, and transparent."

So many changes have taken place in the situation and condition of the pictures described by Sir Joshua, both in private and public collections, since 1781, when he travelled, more especially in consequence of the French revolution, as to detract from the value of his work as a guide; and it would only confuse the reader to present it entire and in its original form. A careful arrangement and selection of the descriptions has therefore been made, after comparing them on the spot with the pictures as they exist; and they are here distributed in the places where the paintings are now to be found; while a great many works of art of the highest excellence, not seen by Sir Joshua, but added to the various collections since his time, are likewise enumerated.

15. Some Peculiarities in Dutch Manners, etc.

A voyage round half the globe would scarcely transport the English traveller to a scene more strange and enlivening, or more different from what he sees at home, than that presented by the streets of a Dutch town. They are so thoroughly intersected by canals (*grachten*), that most of them might properly be termed quays, lined with houses and bordered with rows of tall trees. The canals swarm with the picturesque craft whose gilt prows, round sterns, and painted sides are rendered so familiar beforehand by the paintings of Cuyp, Vandervelde, and other Dutch artists. At intervals the canals are crossed by drawbridges (*ophaalbruggen*), by which a communication is kept up between one part of the town and another. The intermixture of trees, water, shipping, and houses; the bustle of loading and unloading vessels in front of the owners' doors; and the tall red brick houses, with variously pointed gables and variegated tiles, so highly polished that they glitter in the sunshine, have a pleasing as well as novel aspect.

Mirrors.—One of the first things that will strike a stranger's eye in a Dutch town are the little mirrors (*spiegels*) projecting in front of the windows of almost

all the houses. They consist of two pieces of glass placed at an angle of 45° to each other, the one reflecting up, the other down the street. By means of this contrivance the Dutch lady may see all that passes outside, without the trouble of going to the window, or the necessity of exposing herself to the vulgar gaze; and, while she sits ensconced behind the gauze blind, may continue her knitting or sewing uninterruptedly.

Cleanliness.—It may appear paradoxical to say that cleanliness is carried to excess in Holland; but the passion for purifying really runs to such a height among Dutch housewives that the assertion is by no means groundless: everything has an air of freshness, and the stranger in vain looks for a particle of dust. It will be productive of some amusement to issue out into the streets of a Dutch town early on a Saturday morning. It is on the last day of the week that an extraordinary *schoonmaken* (cleaning) takes place. Every house door presents a scene of most energetic activity—the brushing and mopping, the scrubbing and scraping, are not confined to steps and doorways—the pavement, wall, windows, however guiltless they may be of impurity, are all equally subjected to the same course of ablution. Those spots which are out of the reach of hand or broom do not escape a well-aimed stream from the pipe of a small engine-pump, which is always reserved for such service. The unsuspecting stranger who walks the streets early in the morning is subjected to the danger of perpetual wettings. He looks up to ascertain whence the shower descends, and he perceives a diligent servant girl, stretched out of a window two-thirds of her length, and, with eyes intently turned upwards, discharging bowls full of water upon some refractory stain, imperceptible to all but herself. Spiders must stand a worse chance here than in any other country of the globe. Assiduous war is waged against them, the weapon in use being a broom as long as a boarding pike; and the forlorn attempt of a solitary spinner to establish himself in the corner of a window, to which elsewhere he might be supposed to have a prescriptive right, is immediately detected and scattered to the winds. The purification does not end without subjecting the instrument of cleanliness, the broom itself, however worn out or old, to a course of cleansing. Within doors equal purity and precision reign. In some parts of Holland, when a farmer or peasant of the better class receives a visitor, he is obliged to put off his shoes before he enters the house; but he is everywhere expected to clean them most carefully before admission is granted. In the dairies of North Holland, and especially in the far-famed village of Broek, the traveller will have the best opportunity of appreciating the full extent of Dutch cleanliness. It does not, however, require a long acquaintance with the Dutch to remark that this persevering and almost painful cleanliness is not always extended to their persons, especially among the lower orders, who indeed are not more cleanly than the same class in England.

One of the essentials of comfort for a Dutch lady is the *Vuur Stoof*, a square box, open on one side to admit an earthen pan filled with hot embers of turf, and perforated at the top to allow the heat to ascend and warm the feet: it serves as a footstool, and is concealed under the dress. The use of it is rarely dispensed with, whatever be the season, in doors or out—the citizen's wife has it carried after her by her servant to church or the theatre. Hundreds of these fire-pots may be seen piled up in the aisles of the churches.

To announce that sickness is in a house, the knocker is not tied up as with us, but a paper is stuck upon the door, containing the daily bulletin of the invalid's health, drawn up by a doctor, which prevents the necessity of ringing and the chance of disturbing the sick person when friends come to inquire after him. In two of the towns of Holland, Haarlem and Enckhuysen, when there is a "lady in the straw," a silk pincushion covered and fringed with plaited lace is exposed at the door—the sex of the infant is marked by the colour; if a boy red, if a girl white. The house which shows in this manner that the number of its inhabitants has been increased by a birth enjoys by ancient law and custom various

immunities and privileges. For a certain number of days nothing which is likely to disturb a lady so situated is allowed to approach it. It is protected from legal executions; no bailiffs dare to molest its inmates; no soldiers can be billeted in it; and, when troops pass it on the march, the drums cease to beat.

A sort of basket decorated with evergreen, ears of corn, bits of silk and tinsel hung out over a shop door, denotes the recent arrival of herrings, much prized as a delicacy by the Dutch.

Before a traveller has been many days in Holland he will probably meet in the street a man dressed in black, with a cocked hat and wig, a long crape hat-band, and a short cloak: he is called the Aanspreker, and his duty is, on the death of any one, to announce the event to the friends or connections of the deceased. The stranger, on first arriving in some of the Dutch towns, is liable to be roused out of his slumbers at night by a strange clatter in the streets. This is nothing more than the CLAPPER of the Dutch watchman, a wooden board with a flexible hammer or tongue attached to it, which he strikes from time to time to give warning to all thieves to get out of his way.

The *Kermis* (wake or fair) is a sort of Dutch carnival, and exhibits many peculiarities of character. The servant-girls, when being hired, always stipulate with their masters for a certain number of holidays or kermis-days. They swarm at these festivals in company with their "*sweethearts*;" indeed, sweethearts are sometimes hired for these occasions, so that the damsels who have not one for *love* may have him for money.

The Stork.—One of the peculiarities of Holland is the sort of veneration in which the stork (called ooyevaar) is held by the peasant inhabitants. These birds are not only never injured or disturbed, but a cartwheel or some other contrivance is often placed on the house-top for their use, if not expressly to invite them to settle, at least to prevent their becoming a nuisance, since otherwise the bird, attracted by the warmth of the fire, would naturally deposit the materials of its nest on the chimney-top itself, so as to stop it up, dirty the house, and perhaps set it on fire, which the owner prevents by a stand or rest so placed as to allow the smoke to escape from beneath it. Their huge nests may be seen perched on the roofs of farm-houses, and even in the town, on the edge of a gable, or near a chimney: it is considered a good omen to a dwelling and its inmates if the stork select it for its habitation; and to kill one of these birds is looked upon in hardly any other light than a crime. The main army of storks migrate to a southern climate about the middle of August, taking with them the young brood which they have reared. They return in the spring about the month of May. The old ones never fail to seek out their former nests. During a great fire, which, in 1536, destroyed a large part of the town of Delft, the storks were seen bearing away their young ones from their nest through the midst of the flames, and, where they were unable to effect this, perishing with them rather than abandon them. Several of the Dutch poets allude to this well-authenticated fact.

Nightingales, and singing birds in general, are also protected from molestation in Holland; and bird-nesting, and every other injury to the melodists of the wood, is severely punished by local *laws*.

16. MUSIC—ORGANS.

"The lover of music fares meagrely in Holland. National melody and native composition seem alike to have disappeared from the country. The operatic theatres at Amsterdam and the Hague are principally occupied (when open) by third-rate German, French, and Italian companies, which may be also met with in the smaller towns, shorn, of course, to provincial dimensions. But those who are 'curious in organs' will find much to interest them in Holland. The taste for mechanical devices, which has planted bleating clockwork sheep in Mijnheer's pleasure-garden, has indulged itself, with more dignity, in commissioning for the

churches instruments grand in scale, and curious in the variety of their component parts. If Holland cannot be said to have possessed a school of organ-builders analogous, for instance, to the famous Alsatian family of the Silbermanns, yet the land possessed, during the last century, several men of renown, such as Batti of Utrecht, Christian Müller of Amsterdam (the builder of the Haarlem organ), and Hess of Gouda. The organs at Haarlem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Gouda, Delft, and Utrecht (and I have been told also at Leeuwarden, Beverwijk, and Nijmegen), are all worthy of attention. There are many treatises on organ-building in Dutch. The players seem generally in no respect worthy of their instruments, yet the powerful and unisonal psalmody sustained by the full organ, and filling the lofty churches with a volume of rich and robust sound, treats those attending public worship to a musical effect such as I, at least, have heard in no other place."—*H. F. C.*

17. AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the peculiar situation and the nature of the soil of Holland the agriculturist has to contend with many difficulties, and consequently to resort to many methods and resources not much attended to in other countries. Travellers, therefore, who take an interest in agriculture may observe much deserving of their attention. Dutch dairy-farms, too, have long been famous. A few of the more remarkable peculiarities and features of the agriculture of the Netherlands are here pointed out. Those who wish for further information on these subjects may consult the following works, from which these observations are extracted:—*On the Agriculture of the Netherlands*, *Agric. Journal*, vol. ii. pp. 43-64; vol. iii. 40-263. *Outlines of Flemish Husbandry*—*Library of Useful Knowledge. British Husbandry*, vol. iii.

The climate of the Netherlands, from the borders of France to the northern part of Holland along the coast and for 50 or 60 miles inland, differs little from that of Kent or Essex. It is warmer in summer and colder in winter than the central part of England. The quantity of rain which falls there is not so great, especially in winter, as in those parts of England which lie on the opposite coast; but the snow covers the ground for a much longer time. Hence a material difference exists in the time of ploughing and sowing.

The quality of the soil is various. Towards the northern part of Flanders and Antwerp, and the southern part of Holland, it is almost as barren as the sand of the sea-shore. If it were not for a small portion of mud occasionally mixed with this soil, the water would freely percolate through it, and no vegetation could be supported. In proportion to the quantity of the mud, which is a very fine clay, with a portion of decayed shells and organic matter, the soil is more or less fertile; and when the mud enters largely into it, a rich compact loam is formed. In many places there are alternate narrow strata of sand and loam, which being mixed together form a very productive soil.

When the sand is deep, with little or no loam near the surface, it is a tedious process to bring the land into cultivation. Much of the sandy heaths which lie between Antwerp and the Maas remain in a state of nature, producing nothing but scanty tufts of heath interspersed with a few very coarse grasses. Some spots have been brought under cultivation by the most indefatigable industry. By trenching and levelling, mixing the heavier soils with the sand, by a careful addition of manure both solid and liquid, and by first sowing such plants as will grow on this barren soil, a stratum of productive soil is gradually collected. If manure cannot be had, broom is first sown. This grows on the most barren soils; in three years it is cut for fagots for the bakers and brickmakers. It has somewhat improved the soil, which is next sown with buckwheat, or even with rye. After this, clover and potatoes follow; and these crops furnishing manure, improvement goes on rapidly. If about 20 small cart-loads of dung can be brought

on each acre of the newly-trenched ground, the progress is much more rapid. Potatoes are then the first crop. Then follows rye, after the land has been manured to the same extent as before. In this clover is sown in the succeeding spring. After rye comes buckwheat, without any manure; then potatoes again, manured as at first; and the same rotation of crops follows.

It is evident how important a good supply of manure is to success in cultivating such land. The most rapid improver of loose sands is liquid manure. Accordingly, the greatest attention is paid to the collection and preparation of manure, more especially of liquid manure. Every farm has one or more capacious tanks, whose construction will be found worthy of the attention of the agriculturist. The instruments of tillage are few and simple, especially the ploughs, which, however, are well adapted to the light soil of the country. An instrument, called a *traineau* in Belgium, is used to level the surface of the light soils, without too much compressing them. A rodded hurdle is also used for the same purpose. The harrows are mostly triangular, with wooden teeth set at an acute angle forwards. The *mollebart*, which is used in the levelling of newly-trenched land, is an instrument peculiarly Flemish or Dutch: it is a very large wooden shovel, in form like a housemaid's dustpan, with a stout long handle. To fully understand its use, it must be seen worked by a skilful hand. The spade and shovel are also largely used in the tillage of the Netherlands. Considerable attention is paid in the Netherlands, but especially in Flanders, to a proper rotation of crops. The rotations observed are founded on long experience. Manure, both solid and liquid, is applied constantly to the soil in great abundance. It is by this means that the character of the poor soils becomes in a few years entirely changed. Great attention is paid to the choice of seed. The quantity of seed on a given extent of land in the Netherlands is much smaller than it usually is in England. This is owing to the greater attention paid to prepare the land for receiving the seed. The surface is brought to a finer tilth, by repeated harrowing with light wooden harrows. Mixed seed is sometimes sown, as a mixture of wheat and rye, which, indeed, is known in Yorkshire, where it is called *meslin*. In Flanders it is called *meteil*. The sowing of carrots amongst a growing crop is peculiar to the Netherlands. The Friesland oats are well known in England as of a very good quality for brewing, and great crops of them are raised in the rich alluvial soils of Holland. Chicory is much cultivated, the dried roots of which are roasted and used instead of coffee. The root contains a strong bitter, and is used instead of hops in beer. It is sown about the beginning of April, and the roots are taken up in September, and are then of the size of a small carrot. The leaves, if eaten by cows, give a bad taste to their milk. Flax, hemp, and the oily seeds, especially colza or rape, are also extensively cultivated in the Netherlands. In many parts of the Netherlands, owing to the constant presence of water, the soil is better calculated for meadows than arable land. In these meadows, especially in N. Holland and Friesland, a very fine breed of milch cows and oxen is fed. The quantity of butter exported (chiefly to England), and its value in foreign markets, prove that the operations of the dairy are well conducted. The rich soil, no doubt, gives a good quality to the butter; but this is not the only cause of its superiority. The extraordinary cleanliness of every part of a dairy, and its furniture, show the unremitted attention of the dairywoman. Besides this, the stables, the cows, and even the litter, are kept so clean that it is a pleasure to walk through them; and the family often make one end of the cow-house their usual sitting-room, having a fire-place at one end, and always at least one comfortable bed for a labourer or servant, who always sleeps in the cow-house.

The arrangement of a Dutch dairy is as follows:—The building is generally like a large barn, with a roof coming to within 7 or 8 feet of the ground, sometimes tiled or slated, but more often thatched with reeds, which make it warm in winter. Through the middle, from end to end, is a space 10 or 12 feet broad,

paved with hard brieks. The heads of the eows are plaeed towards this middle spaee, from whieh all their food is given to them in a shallow trough made of brieks, with a gentle fall from end to end to allow of sweeping and washing. As straw is scaree, the eows lie on smooth brieks laid sloping, and slightly hollow in the middle; and their beds are made of sueh a length, that when the cows stand their tails hang over a gutter to reeeive the dung and urine. The cleanliness is earried to sueh a degree, that in many eow-houses there are pulleys, and lines over them, with a weight at one end, the other being fastened to the end of the tail of a cow to keep it up, and prevent its dipping into the gutter behind. Everything whieh falls from the eow is swept away immediately, and the water arising from the eonstant washing of every part of the eow-house runs into a tank, and serves to dilute the dung, which, after a time, is pumped up, and either earried in water-earts to the meadows, or mixed up with earth and the litter of the horses into eompost.

The eows usually eome into their winter quarters in November, and are put out to graze in May, if the weather is mild. When first the eows are let out into the meadows, a piece of eoarse eloth is put over their loins, and tied round their bodies, to prevent the injurious effeets of eold dews and fogs; when the air is warmer this is diseontinued.

The milk-room is almost always vaulted, and sunk somewhat under the level of the ground. The floor is laid with porous tiles, and, being kept wet, the evaporation keeps the cellar eool. The milk is brought from the eow-house in large brass vessels in the shape of the Etrusean water-cans, whieh, when full, earry the milk without mueh shaking. Salt is added to the butter as soon as made: no Dutchman would toueh butter whieh had no salt in it, however fresh it might be. The butter made in summer, when the eows feed in the pastures, is of a very fine golden eolour and agreeable taste. When the pastures are not so rich, this eolour is sometimes given artifieially, but the natural colour cannot be imitated so as to deeeive any but the inexperieneed.

The best Duteh eheese is a new milk eheese made near Gouda, and ealled *Gouda cheese*. The little round eheeses are made near Edam. Some of the eream has been subtraeted and made into butter, and the eheese is what would be ealled half-meal eheese in England. It is very strongly salted by soaking it in brine. The common skim-milk eheeses have seeds of eummin mixed with the curd, and are made of the size of our Cheshire eheeses. It is a poor cheese, and seldom exported.

Very large oxen are fatted in the rieh meadows of N. Holland. They have large bones, and are defieient in some points eonsidered essential by the feeder for a eattle show; but the ehief object of the breed is milk. The meat is exeellent. Large quantities of oxen and sheep are exported to England, in steamers whieh take no other eargo, chiefly from Harlingen.

The sheep of the Netherlands are almost universally large, long-legged animals, with dropping ears, whieh have nothing but their size to recommend them.

The horses in the Netherlands may be divided into two distinet breeds,—the heavy Flanders horses, which are either light chesnut eoloured, with white tails and manes, or roan. They are bulky and inaetive, and inferior to the Suffolk puneh, whieh breed, no doubt, eame originally from Flanders, but has been improved by eare in breeding. The Friesland horses are mostly blaek, and some of them are very strong and aetive, and will do mueh work and draw very heavy loads. A breed of very fast trotters is eneouraged by trotting matehes. The Duteh waggons are light, with a very narrow traek, to aeeommodate them to the narrow roads on the tops of the dykes. A pole would be a great ineumbranee in turning within a very narrow spaee; henee a eurious substitute has been adopted. A very short erooked pole rises in front, and the driver directs it with his foot. A person unaccustomed to its use could never drive a Duteh waggon, which re-

quires great skill and judgment to steer it. A drunken driver is discovered a long way off by the oscillations of his waggon, which frequently runs off the dyke, and is overturned into the ditch on either side, the horses having no power to keep it straight when the crooked pole has not a steady foot to guide the front wheels. The Dutchmen usually make their horses trot in the waggon when not heavily loaded.

ROUTES THROUGH HOLLAND.

ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO ROTTERDAM.

Steamers 4 times a week in summer. The General Steam Navigation Company's vessels run from St. Katherine's Dock, at 11 A.M. precisely, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, returning also on those days. The *Netherlands Steamer*, the BATAVIER, leaves Blackwall Pier every Sunday at 11, returning on Tuesday, landing her passengers at Thames Haven, whence a special train takes them to London; average passage 15 hrs. One of the steamers of the Great Eastern Rly. Company is advertised to leave Harwich for Rotterdam every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. This is a tidal service, and passengers can book through from Bishopsgate Station. Steamers also from Hull and Newcastle to Rotterdam. The average passage from London to Rotterdam is 16 to 18 hours, from Hull 22, from Newcastle 36.

The Maas (French Meuse) is the estuary through which a large portion of the combined waters of the Rhine and Meuse find an outlet to the sea 14 m. below Rotterdam. The bar at its mouth is difficult to pass at low tide, when there is but 7 feet water upon it. The first appearance of Holland exhibits nothing but a strip of land on each side, literally "a willow-tufted bank," barely raised above the water.

The low sandy mud bank projecting into the sea on your left as you enter the Maas is called the Hoek van Holland (corner of Holland).

l. The small fortified town of *Brielle*, on the left bank of the river (right hand in ascending), soon appears in sight. Here custom-house officers come on board to fasten down the hold of the vessel, to examine the ship's papers and the passengers' luggage. There is a ferry over the Maas at this place, and the pilots, who carry vessels up the river, reside here. It was the birthplace of Admirals Tromp and de Witt, and is historically remarkable as the first place which fell into the hands of the Dutch; having been taken from the Spaniards, 1572, by a bold attack of the Water Guesen, under the command of William de la Marck, who had been expelled from the ports of England by Queen Elizabeth. It may thus be considered as the nucleus of the Republic of Holland. This exploit was the first instance of open resistance to the power of Philip II. of Spain, and led the way for the liberation of the country from the Spanish yoke. In 1585 Brielle was delivered up to Queen Elizabeth as one of the cautionary towns, and remained in the hands of the English till 1616.

About 5 miles above Brielle is the entrance to the New Canal of Voorden, crossing the island of Voorn, by which large vessels pass from the Maas to the spacious harbour of Hellvoetsluis, and avoid the shallow bar at the mouth of the Maas. The

largest Indiamen reach the sea in two days from Rotterdam. At Hellvoetsluis is a royal dock and arsenal. It is the principal naval station of the Dutch on the S., being to Rotterdam and the mouths of the Rhine and Maas what the Helder is to Amsterdam and the Zuider-Zee. William III. embarked there for England in 1688.

rt. Higher up is Vlaardingen, the head-quarters of the Dutch Herring Fishery, for which it fits out annually from 100 to 150 vessels; the total number from the whole of Holland in the present state of the fisheries falls short of 300. On the 10th or 11th of June the officers employed in the herring fleet repair to the Stadhuis, and take an oath to obey the laws of the fishery; on the 14th they hoist their flags, and go to church to pray for a prosperous season; on the 15th they set sail, and the day is kept as a holiday by the townspeople. The fishery lasts from June 2 till October 30. The fish first caught are sent off in swift-sailing yachts to Holland, where their arrival is awaited with the most anxious expectation. Watchmen are set on Vlaardingen steeple to look out for the vessel; the cargo usually sells for 800 florins, and the first kegs of herrings are sent to the King of Holland and his ministers. Still nearer to Rotterdam, though not at the river side, is *Schiedam* (14,600 Inhab.), famous for its distilleries of the finest Geneva, of which there are not less than 174 in this small town. The town, surrounded by windmills, is never free from the smoke issuing from its numerous tall chimneys.

At a turn of the river Rotterdam comes suddenly into sight. The Maas in front of the town is from 30 to 40 ft. deep, so that the largest India vessels approach close to the houses, and the steamers land their passengers on one of the fine quays forming the frontage of the river. The first of these is the Willems or Weste-kade (West-quay); the second, the Old Quay, is called the Boompjes (from a row of young elms, *boompje* signifying *little tree*), and the third, the Ooste-kade (East-quay)—the three extending upwards of 2 m. The Boompjes may, perhaps, recall to mind Cheyne Walk, at Chelsea, though on a larger scale, with the advantage of having deep water close in shore. Some of the best houses are situated on these handsome quays. July 2d 1866

ROTTERDAM.—Inns: New Bath Hotel, on the Boompjes, near the steamers;—Hotel Verhaaren and Hotel Weimer, Spaansche Kade;—St. Lucas and Arend (Eagle), in the Hoogstraat, commercial houses—good table-d'hôte;—Adler's Hôtel des Pays-Bas in the Korte Hoogstraat. (See Introd., § 4). N.B.—A good new hotel is much wanted here.

Rotterdam, the second city of Holland in population and commerce, lies on the rt. bank of the Maas; it has 110,000 Inhab., and is distant about 18 m. from the sea. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which rests on the Maas; it consists of as many canals as streets; the three principal ones called Leuve, Oude, and Nieuwe *havens* (harbours), open into the Maas, and communicate with the various canals which intersect the town; thus not only affording a constant supply of water to the canals, but, by the ebbing and flowing of the tide, keeping up a circulation, and preserving the water from becoming stagnant and putrid; the tide rises commonly 10 or 12 ft.

The communication between different parts of the town is maintained by a great number of handsome iron balance bridges, and a few clumsy drawbridges suspended by heavy beams of wood overhead. The canals serve as docks, being deep enough to admit vessels of large burden close to the doors of the houses and magazines of their owners, so that they can discharge their cargoes with little trouble and cost. Its ready access to the sea gives Rotterdam a great advantage as a port; and since the separation from Belgium it has been rapidly rising in wealth and population, at the expense of its rival Antwerp. Indeed, since steam has aided inland navigation, the position of Rotterdam has become superior to that of Amsterdam, and it and Hamburg now form the great inlets and outlets of

Germany. The foreign commerce of Rotterdam now chiefly depends on the connection with Java, and that trade at present employs nearly 200 of the finest class of merchant-ships. The West India trade, carried on with Surinam, is reviving. The trade in provisions is very great: much corn is brought down the Rhine from the interior of Germany, mostly for re-shipment to England. Nearly a million bales of Java coffee are sold here, and at Amsterdam, annually, chiefly to Russian and German houses.

A stranger who has never seen a Dutch town before will find more amusement in merely walking through the streets than in any of the sights which guide-books are usually contented to enumerate. He will be struck with the novel and picturesque combination of water, bridges, trees, and shipping, in the heart of a city. He will remark the quaint buildings with gables facing the street, and often overhanging the foundation more than a foot; the canals traversed by innumerable drawbridges opening and shutting to allow the passage of vessels; the cart running upon sledges instead of wheels, with barrows of water placed in front, which is jerked out through several small holes, so as to sprinkle the pavement as the horse moves on, and diminish the friction. The shoes of the horses, which it is not improbable he may compare to pattens; the wooden sabots of the peasants; the brass milk-pails, glistening like polished armour; the little mirror fastened before the window of every house (§ 15); and the rude busts of Turks' or Moors' heads in front of the druggists' shops, called, from their open mouths, Gapers, are all novelties not to be met with in his own country.

An enormous dyke or *dam*, erected at the junction of a small stream called the Rotte with the Maas, whence comes the name *Rotterdam*, passes through the centre of the town. It originally protected the country behind it from inundations during high tides of the Maas. The Hoogstraat (High Street) stands upon this DAM; and the newest part of the town is built on the ground extending between it and the Boompjes, and gained from the Maas since the dam was erected.

The handsome block of buildings, including the *Yacht Club*, at the W. end of the town, *Weste* or *Willems Kade* (here many of the steamers land their passengers), stands on what was a mudbank before 1850, while at the E. end, beyond the new bridge, a piece of ground taken from the river no longer ago than 1858 is occupied by the Rhenish and Antwerp *Railway Stations* and other buildings. Here also is the wharf for inland steamers. The *new dock* for E. Indiamen and other large ships is at the W. end, near the park.

The objects worthy of observation are, *The statue of Erasmus*, who was a native of this place. It is of bronze, and stands on a wide bridge over a canal, which serves the purposes of a market-place, called the Groote Markt, near the centre of the town. Erasmus's real name was Gerrit Gerritz, which, in accordance with the custom of the learned of his time, he translated into Desiderius Erasmus. The house in which he was born (1467) still exists; it is turned into a gin-shop, and is situated in the Breede Kerk Straat, leading to the Great Church. It bears a small statue of the scholar, with the inscription, "Hæc est parva domus, magnus quâ natus Erasmus."

× The *Great Church of St. Lawrence*, *Groote Kerk* (built in 1472), of brick, contains the monuments of the Admirals de Witt and Cortenaer, and Vice-Admiral (Schoutbijnacht) van Brakel, all erected to their memory by the States General, and bearing epitaphs in old Dutch verse. The very fine *Organ*, finished about 1840, according to some is superior in size and tone to that of Haarlem, the largest metal pipe being 36 ft. long and 17 inches in diameter, and the number of stops 90, and of pipes 6500! It is 90 ft. high. The organist plays every Thursday at 2 for an hour, when the ch. is open to the public: he will play at any time in consideration of a fee of 10 guilders for the hour. They who do not intend to visit Haarlem will do well to hear this

instrument. In this and other Dutch churches it will be remarked that the coats of arms on the monuments are all defaced: this was the act of the French republicans during their occupation of Holland. The tower affords an extensive view of the country around, which, in the direction of Delft and Gouda, as in many other parts of Holland, is almost equally divided between land and water. It is truly debateable ground—intersected in all directions by canals, and trees in straight avenues, its flat surface dotted with farm and summer houses, while an occasional steeple and a number of windmills, with the towers of Delft, Hague, Utrecht, and Amsterdam in the far distance, alone break the level line of a Dutch horizon. Charge for ascending 30 cents.

The other public buildings are, the *Exchange*, where business is transacted daily at 1 (scientific persons visiting Rotterdam should see the collection of philosophical instruments, and the library, in the room above it;—the *Stadhuis* or *Town Hall*, a large building with a Composite portico;—and the house formerly occupied by the East India Company, on the Boompjes, turned into warehouses since the company was broken up; but none of them deserve either minute description or examination. The philosopher Bayle, when exiled from France, ended his days here, in one of the houses on the Boompjes.

M. Nottebohm and M. E. Jacobson, possess excellent private collections of the modern Dutch and Flemish schools; especially the works of Ary Scheffer, belonging to M. N., deserve inspection.

One day will suffice to see all that is remarkable in Rotterdam.

The *English Episcopalian church*, at the end of the Haringvliet (service at 11 and 6 every Sunday), was erected 1706 by subscriptions from English residents of 8000*l.*, to which Queen Anne contributed 500*l.*, and the Duke of Marlborough 100*l.* It was used by Napoleon as a stable for his horses. There is a *Scotch Presbyterian church* on the Schottsche Dijk, erected by the Scotch residents in the 17th centy. (service 10·30), and an *English Presbyterian church* in the middle of the Haringvliet (service at 10 a.m.). This, though served by ministers from Great Britain, forms part of the National Church establishment, the salary being paid by the Dutch government.

The water of the Maas, which is drunk here, sometimes causes considerable annoyance to persons unaccustomed to it: travellers should avoid it (§ 6) and drink Selzer water.

In the suburbs are many places of entertainment, with *Gardens*, not unlike tea-gardens in England, except that some of them are frequented by the higher classes of citizens, and partake of the nature of a club. Here are found billiard and ball rooms, skittle-grounds, refreshments of various kinds, and much smoking.

✕At the W. end of the town is the *New Park*—beautifully laid out grounds, much frequented by the public during the summer. On Wednesday evenings military concerts, as also on Sundays at 1, when the ladies of Rotterdam come forth in all the glories of dress and parade. Within this park is a *statue*, in white marble, of the Dutch popular poet—the poet-merchant—*Tollens*. Outside the *Delft* gate, and adjoining the rly. stat., are the *Zoological Gardens* (50 cents admission).

Physicians: Drs. Van der Pant and Maury.

English and Foreign Books, including Maps and Handbooks, will be found at *Mr. Kramers's Library*, Gelderschekade.

There are several *Clubs* (Amicitia, Doelen, Lees Kabinet) here, where English and continental newspapers are taken in; a stranger may be introduced by a member.

This was the native place of Adrian van der Werf, van der Neer, Netscher, and Zachtleeven, painters, and of James Crofts, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. by Luey Waters.

The *Post Office* (het Postkantoor) is in the Wijnstraat.

Trekschuiten (§ 5) start every hour in the day to Delft and the Hague: the fare to the Hague is 12 stivers; Delft, 8 stivers.

Railways. — Hollandsche Spoorweg (Stat. outside of Delfsche Poost), to Leiden, Hague, Amsterdam; — from Moerdijk on Hollands Diep to Antwerp and Breda. (Rte. 13.) Rijn Spoorweg (Stat. on the Quai above the town), to Gouda, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and all parts of Germany. Rtes. 9 and 34.

Steamboats daily to Nijmegen in 8-10; to Moerdijk in 2 hours; to Middelburg, in Zealand, in 9; nearly every hour to Dort in 1½ hr.; to Gouda and back daily; weekly to Havre and Dunkirk; to London every Tues., Thurs., and Saturday; to Antwerp daily, in 6½ hours (see Rte. 18); to Bois le Duc (Hertogenbosch) daily, in 8 hours; to Hull every Wednesday and Saturday; to Newcastle, Glasgow, and Leith every Saturday.

Cabs, vigilantes, await the arrival of every train and steamer; *fare*, to or from the stat., 1 gr.—baggage 15 cents extra.

A steam ferry-boat plies across the Maas to Katendrecht every ½ hour, starting from a point a little below the town: the fare is 10 cents. The island of IJsselmonde, which here forms the *l.* bank of the Maas, though but 15 m. long by 7 wide, is said to be surrounded and intersected by dykes measuring 200 m. in length.

The annual Kermis, or fair, begins on the second Monday in August, and lasts a week.

ROUTE 2.

ROTTERDAM TO AMSTERDAM, BY DELFT, THE HAGUE, LEIDEN, AND HAARLEM. —RAILROAD—(HOLLANDSCHE-SPOORWEG).

About 52½ Eng. m. 9 trains a day; to the Hague, 13 m., in 45 min.; to Amsterdam in 2¾ hrs.

This railway, the first that was constructed in Holland, is due to the enterprise of a public company, called "The Railway Company of Holland." The difficulties of construction arising from the peculiar physical character of the locality were the least that the company had to contend against, owing to the hostility of the proprietors of the land. The part between Haarlem and Amsterdam was opened 1839. The engineer was the Chevalier F. W. Conrad. The cost of each Eng. mile of single line of railway laid was 2394*l.* 10*s.*

Trekschuiten to Delft in 2 hrs.

The old road to Delft is pleasantly varied with villas and gardens, and runs for a considerable distance alongside of the canal, as, indeed is the case with most roads in Holland.

Terminus at Rotterdam outside the Delft gate; rt. Overschie; l. lies Delfshaven on the Maas.

Schiedam Stat.—(Inn, none.) The town is on the l., surrounded by windmills, and enveloped in everlasting smoke, rising from its 300 distilleries of gin (jenever, *i. e.* juniper). Though of little interest to the passing traveller, Schiedam is one of the wealthiest cities of Holland, arising from the great extent of its shipping and manufactories. The human population of the city is 15,000, whilst its porcine population is 40,000. (See Rte. 1.)

DELFT. *Stat.*—Inn, *Den Bolk.* On the Schie, 8 m. from Rotterdam, 20,000 Inhab.; and said to derive its name from *delven*, to dig. This town, "the parent of pottery," has been supplanted, even in Holland itself, in its chief article of produce, to which it has given a name (Delft-ware, in Dutch *plateel*), by

the superior manufactures of England, and the improved taste introduced by Wedgwood in the making of pottery. All the earthenware now made here is of the coarser kind, and employs very few persons.

The government has a school here for training candidates for the East Indian engineering and civil service.

The streets appear empty and dull, but there is enough to amuse a traveller for an hour or two.

The *Stadhuis*, in a fine market-place, is a picturesque building, in the Dutch style (17th centy. ?), of stone, richly decorated with cornices, obelisks, pedimented windows, and pilastered gables. In the centre of the roof rises a square tower.—*H.*

The New Church (b. 1381) in the great square contains the costly monument, clustered with columns and rich in marble, but in very bad taste, erected by the United Provinces to the memory of William I., Prince of Orange, who was assassinated at Delft, 10th July, 1584. Pepys styles it "a stately tomb of marble and brass, wherein, among other varieties, there are the angels with their trumpets, expressed as it were crying." William's statue in marble, in his robes, with sword and sceptre, reclines upon the tomb; and at his feet is the figure of his favourite little dog, whose affection saved his master's life from the midnight attack of some Spanish assassins, who had planned to murder him while asleep in his camp, near Mechlin, 1572. The Spaniards, advancing stealthily under cover of the darkness, had nearly reached the tent, when the vigilance of the dog, whose instinct appears to have told him that they were enemies, detected their approach. He instantly jumped upon the bed, and, by barking violently and tearing off the clothes with his teeth and feet, roused his master in time to enable him to escape. The faithful animal pined to death after his master's decease. The inscription on the tomb makes mention of the dog's attachment. There is a second and better statue of the prince under the arch at the head of the tomb, seated, in full armour. Beneath is the burial-vault of the present royal family of Holland. Here also is the simple monument of GROTIUS, who was a native of Delft, and is interred in this church. This church contains a fine organ.

In the Old Church (Oude Kerk), which has a leaning tower, is the monument of Admiral Tromp, the veteran of 32 sea-fights, who conquered the English fleet under Blake, in the Downs, 1652, and afterwards sailed through the channel with a broom at his mast-head, to signify that he had swept the sea of the English. He was killed at last in an engagement, represented in bas-relief on his tomb, between Scheveningen and the mouth of the Maas, in which the English were victorious. "His epitaph is concluded thus:—'Tandem bello Anglico tantum non victor, certe invictus, vivere et vincere desiit.' There is a sea-fight cut in marble, with the smoke the best expressed that ever I saw in my life."—*Pepys*. In the same church are buried Piet Hein, who from a fisher-lad of Delshaven rose to be admiral, captured the Spanish silver fleet, and died for his country; and Leeuwenhoek, the naturalist, also a native of Delft. The Grand Pensionary Heinsius, the friend and fellow-councillor of Marlborough and Eugene, was also born here.

The house in which William Prince of Orange (born at Dillenburg in Nassau) was assassinated July 10, 1584 is nearly opposite to the W. end of the Old Church; it is called the *Prinsenhof*, originally the Convent of St. Agatha, and is now a barrack. After crossing the court, a small door on the rt. leads to the spot where the murder was committed. The identical staircase which he was about to ascend after dinner, and the passage where the murderer Balthazar Gérard stood,—so near to his victim that the pistol must almost have touched his body,—will assuredly be looked upon with interest by every traveller. An inscription, on a stone let into the wall, records the event; and 3 holes, bored in another stone below it, pass for the actual marks of the poisoned bullets which killed him. He expired in the arms of his sister, and his wife (daughter of Coligny who had been murdered in her sight,

at the St. Bartholemew massacre). The last words of the hero were, "Mon Dieu, aye pitié de moi et de ce pauvre peuple!" The assassin was a native of Burgundy, and an avowed agent of Philip II. of Spain, and of the Jesuits. William had escaped 8 successive murderous attempts, all coming from the same quarter. In the month after his assassination the states of Holland met at Delft, and placed his son Maurice, then a youth of 17, at the head of affairs.

On an island surrounded by canals, near the entrance of the town, is the State *Arsenal* of *Holland*, an extensive and gloomy building, looking like a fortress, and ornamented with the arms of the ancient Dutch republic. It was originally the Dutch East India House. Here is a *College*, where the engineers of the *Water-Staat* receive instruction in all matters relating to the dykes, dams, and drainage of Holland—an important branch of the national service.

Okey, Barkstead, and Corbet, the regicides, settled at Delft. They were seized in an alehouse here by Sir George Downing, the English envoy at the Hague, sent to London, and executed at Tyburn.

Between Delft and the Hague (about $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the trekschuit will be found an agreeable and good conveyance. The canal from Delft to Leiden is by many considered as being the Fossa Corbulonis, and probably a part of the ancient excavation has been adopted. Corbulus employed his soldiers in excavating this canal in order to unite the Rhine and the Maes. (*Tacitus*, *Annal.*, 11, 20.)

The country is even more thickly spread over with cottages, villas, country seats, and gardens (§ 13), than on the other side of Delft. On the left of the canal and high road, but on the right of the railroad, appears the spire of the church of Ryswyk, near which the famous treaty of peace was signed (1697) between England, France, Holland, Germany, and Spain, in a house of the Prince of Orange, now removed; its site is marked by an obelisk.

24 m. THE HAGUE *Stat.* (La Haye, in French; S'Gravenhage in Dutch; Haag in German.) Inns: *Hôtel Bellevue*, well situated, facing the park, near the Museum and English Chapel; bed, 1 gr. 56 c.; table d'hôte at 5, 2 gr.; tea, 60 c.; breakfast, 70 c.; wax lights, 40 c. *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Lange Houtstraat, close to the Museum: bed, 1 fl.; breakfast (without meat or eggs), 60 c.; table d'hôte, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. *Hotel Paulez* (Heerenlogement) opposite Theatre, comfortable; good table-d'hôte. **Oude Doelen*, very comfortable. (Doel is the Dutch for the bull's eye in the target, derived from times when archery was the favourite amusement, and the *inn* the place of resort for the various companies or guilds of marksmen when the contest was decided.) *Nieuwe Doelen; Maréchal Turenne; Keizershof* (Imperial Hotel); *Twee Steden* (Two Towns).

The population is 88,000: 25,000 Rom. Cath.

Though long the residence of the Stadtholders, and now of the King of Holland, up to the beginning of the present century the Hague ranked only as a village, because it had neither corporation nor walls, and did not return members to the States General; Louis Bonaparte, however, during his rule, conferred on it the privileges of a city. Other Dutch cities owe their rise to commerce or manufactures; this to the residence of a court, the presence of the Government and States General, and the abode of foreign ministers. Its origin may be traced to a hunting-seat of the Counts of Holland, built here in 1250; and its name to the *Counts' Hedge* (*S'Graven Hage*) surrounding their park. Few continental cities have made since 1850 so much perceptible progress in comfort and luxury as the Hague. Canals have been drained and converted into handsome streets, palatial residences; handsome mansions and villas have been erected, and gardens and parks been laid out with an expensive profusion.

The principal streets are, the Voorhout, lined with trees and bordered with splendid hotels; the Prinsengracht, Kneuterdijk, and Noord Einde. The Vijverberg (the fish-pond hill) is a square or place, with avenues of trees forming a shady promenade on the one side, and a piece of water on

the other. It is in Holland alone that so gentle a rise in the ground as is here perceptible would be dignified with the name of a hill.

On the S. side of the Vijverberg stands the *Binnenhof*, so called because it formed the "inner court" of the Count's palace, an irregular building of various dates. The Gothic hall in the centre of it, now used for the drawing of the lottery (*Loterijzaal*), and criminal court (*Hoog Geregtshof*), is the oldest building in the Hague, and the only remaining fragment of the original palace of the Counts of Holland. It is a fine room, with a pointed roof, supported by a Gothic framework of wood, somewhat in the style of that of Westminster Hall. It possesses some interest in an historical point of view; since, upon a scaffolding erected opposite to the door, on a level with the top of the steps, the virtuous and inflexible Barneveld, Grand Pensionary of Holland, was beheaded in 1618, at the age of 72. This event is a stain on the character of Prince Maurice of Nassau; but it is not true, as some have asserted, that he looked on from a side window during his rival's execution. The people beheld it with tears; and many came to gather the sand wet with his blood to keep it carefully in phials. The Chambers of the States General or Dutch parliament, and several of the public offices, are situated in the Binnenhof. The public are freely admitted to the debates of both Chambers.

Between the Buitenhof (Outer Court) and the Vijverberg is an old gate-tower, called *Gevangenpoort* (prison-gate), remarkable as the place in which Cornelius De Witt was confined, 1672, on a false charge of conspiring to assassinate the Prince of Orange. The populace, incited to fury by the calumnies circulated against him and his brother John, the Grand Pensionary, broke into the prison at a moment when the latter had been enticed hither by a report that his brother's life was in danger, dragged them forth, and literally tore them to pieces, with ferocity more befitting wild beasts than human beings. The State Prisons, besides the interest they possess from historical associations, are curious, on account of "the tortures inflicted on the prisoners (within the last two centuries), not surpassed in cruelty even at Venice in its worst times: the rack, the pulley, the oubliettes, &c., are still shown."—*L. Fm.* A few yards from the spot where the De Witts were murdered, in the Kneuterdijk, opposite the Hertogstraatje, may be seen the modest mansion of the Grand Pensionary De Witt, who, though the first citizen of the richest country in the world, and perhaps the profoundest statesman in Europe, baffling the encroaching policy of France, and frightening London with the roar of his cannon in the Thames, was never seen in public but in the most homely dress, kept only a single servant, and rarely made use of a coach. Barneveld lived in a house which now forms part of the hotel of the Minister of Finance in the Lange Voorhout.

The Picture Gallery and Museum are situated in the building called the Maurits Huis, from Prince Maurice of Nassau, Governor of Brazil, and afterwards of Cleve, by whom it was built. It is between the Plein and the Vijver. They are open to the public daily, except Sunday, from 9 to 3, on Saturday from 10½ to 1. At other times, when the Gallery is opened expressly for strangers, it is usual to give the door-keeper *a guilder*.

✗ *The Picture Gallery* is almost entirely confined to the works of Dutch masters, and contains some of their finest works. It is not possible to point out the rooms which contain the works here mentioned, as there is nothing to distinguish the rooms.

The most remarkable pictures are arranged in alphabetical order in the following list,—

Berghem: An Italian View. — Banditti robbing a Caravan: excellent.

Ferdinand Bol: Portrait of Admiral de Ruyter.

John Breughel: "Two pictures of flowers and fruits, with animals; one serves for a border to a bad portrait (?), the other (called the Flight into Egypt)

to a picture of Rottenhamer.: the frames are much better than the pictures."—*R.* Figures by *Rubens.* Paradise. The largest and best of Breughel's pictures on this subject: see Kugler.

Gerard Douw: A Woman sitting near a window, with a child in a cradle; a very pleasing picture.—"A woman with a light." *R.* Very highly finished.

Albert Durer: Two portraits, *said to be* of Laurence Coster, the inventor of printing, and P. Aretin.

De Heem: "Fruit, done with the utmost perfection." *Reynolds.*

Van der Helst: Portrait of Paul Potter, taken a few days before his death.

Hoekgeest (a rare master): The tomb of William Prince of Orange in the New Church, Delft. "It is painted in the manner of De Witt, but I think better." *R.*

Holbein: A small portrait of a man with a hawk; on it is written Robert Cheseman, 1533. "Admirable for its truth and precision, and extremely well coloured. The blue flat ground behind the head gives a general effect of dryness to the picture: had the ground been varied, and made to harmonise more with the figure, this portrait might have stood in competition with the works of the best portrait painters." *R.*—Jane Seymour.—A portrait called Sir Thomas More; on it is the date 1542: it is quite unlike Sir T. More, who was beheaded 6 July, 1535:—fine portraits.

Hondekoeter & Weenix: One or two admirable specimens of these masters, representing birds and game alive and dead.

Van Huissum: Fruit and flower pieces.

Keyzer: Four Burgomasters of Amsterdam deliberating on the reception of Mary de Medici into their city. "A very good picture."—A small full-length of a Magistrate in black: excellent.

Lingelbach: The Departure of Charles II. from Scheveningen for England in 1660.

Metzu: Emblematical representation of Justice.

F. Mieris: Boy blowing bubbles. "Dutch gallantry: a man pinching the ear of a dog, which lies on his mistress's lap." *R.* Called in the catalogue, The Painter and his Wife.

A. Van Ostade: "The exterior and interior of a cottage."

✕ *Paul Potter:* Young Bull,—his masterpiece, remarkable as one of the few examples in which the artist painted animals as large as life. "There cannot be a greater contrast to a very generalised mode of treatment than that displayed in the celebrated picture of 'The Bull,' by P. Potter, which approaches the nearest to deception of any really fine work of art I have seen. The painter seems to have omitted nothing that he saw in nature which art could represent, and yet its reality is free from any still-life unpleasantness. It is admired for its truth, but to a cultivated eye it has that something more than mere truth that is indispensable to a work of art; it has great taste throughout—displayed no less in the general arrangement of the masses and forms than in the most minute particulars. The grandeur of the sky, and the beautiful treatment of the distant meadow, show that the painter had the power of seizing the finest characteristics of the large features of nature, while the exquisite manner in which the beautiful forms of the leaves of a dock, and their colours, compose with one of the legs of the young bull, display as fine an eye for her most intricate beauties. Throughout the picture, indeed, we see that the hand has been directed by the eye of a consummate artist, and not merely by a skilful copyist." *C. R. Leslie, R.A.* This picture was carried to Paris by the French, and was classed by them *fourth* in value of all the paintings then in the Louvre; the Transfiguration, by Raphael, ranking first; the Communion of St. Jerome, by Domenichino, second; and Titian's Peter Martyr, third. They who know those three great works will probably be startled at the place thus assigned to this picture. Paul Potter's Bull has been valued at 5000*l.*; the Dutch government, it is stated, offered Napoleon 4 times that sum if he would consent to suffer it to remain at the Hague.—The Cow drinking; "finely

painted, remarkable for the strong reflection in the water." *R.**

Poussin: Venus asleep: a Satyr drawing off the drapery. *R.* The painting to which Sir Joshua alludes is probably described in the catalogue as the Dream of Astolpho, from Ariosto, by one of Rubens's scholars.

✗ *Rembrandt:* A Surgeon, Professor Tulp, attended by his Pupils, proceeding to dissect a Dead Body. Though an unpleasing subject, it is a most wonderful painting, and one of the artist's finest works. "To avoid making it an object disagreeable to look at, the figure is but just cut at the wrist and fore-arm. There are 7 other portraits, coloured like nature itself, fresh and highly finished; one of the figures behind has a paper in his hand, on which are written the names of the rest. Rembrandt has also added his own name, with the date, 1632. The dead body is perfectly well drawn (a little fore-shortened), and seems to have been just washed. Nothing can be more truly the colour of dead flesh. The legs and feet, which are nearest the eye, are in shadow; the principal light, which is on the body, is by that means preserved of a compact form." *R.* Physicians assert that they can ascertain that it is the body of a person who died from inflammation of the lungs. This picture formerly stood in the Anatomy School (Snijkamer) of Amsterdam, but was purchased by the King for 32,000 guilders (2700*l.*)—Portrait of an officer with hat and feathers: "for colouring and force nothing can exceed it." *R.*—St. Simeon receiving the Infant Jesus in the Temple.—"A study of Susanna for a picture. It appears very extraordinary that Rembrandt should have taken so much pains, and have made at last so very ugly and ill-favoured a figure; but his attention was principally directed to the colouring and effect, in which, it must be acknowledged, he has attained the highest degree of excellence." *R.*

Rubens: His first wife, Catherine Brintes; and his second wife, Helena Forman: "both fine portraits; but the last by far the most beautiful and the best coloured." *R.*—Portrait of his confessor.

Schalken: A Lady at her Toilette. A beautiful candlelight effect. — Portrait of William III.

Snyders: "A large hunting piece, well painted, but it occupies too much space. His works, from the subjects, their size, and, we may add, from their being so common, seem to be better suited to a hall or ante-room than any other place." *R.* The landscape is by Rubens.

Jan Steen: The Menagerie, one of his best works. In the distance the house at Hondsholredijk.—Human life (see Kugler, German and Dutch Schools); and other very good pictures.

Teniers: "An alchemist." — "A kitchen." *R.*

Terburg: A Woman seated on the ground, leaning her elbow against a man's knee, and a trumpeter delivering a letter." *R.*

Unknown: Portrait of the Emperor Charles V.; a sketch.

Vanderwerf: The Flight into Egypt: "one of his best." *R.*

✗ *Van Dyk:* Six portraits of the Huygens family. — Portrait of Simon, a painter of Antwerp. "This is one of the very few pictures that can be seen of Van Dyk which is in perfect preservation; and, on examining it closely, it appeared to me a perfect pattern of portrait-painting; every part is distinctly marked, but with the lightest hand, and without destroying the breadth of light: the colouring is perfectly true to nature, though it has not the brilliant effect of sunshine such as is seen in Rubens's wife: it is nature seen by common daylight." *R.*—Two fine portraits of a Gentleman, and "a Lady with a feather in her hand;" *R.*: called, incorrectly, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham; from the coat of arms in the corner, they are probably either Dutch or German.—"A Virgin and Infant Christ, coloured in the manner of Rubens, so much so as to appear, at first sight, to be of his hand; but the character of the child shows it to be Van Dyk's."

* The quotations marked *R.* are derived from Sir Joshua Reynolds' 'Tour in Holland and Flanders.'

R. The only picture in the gallery answering to this description is one attributed (and to all appearance correctly) to *Murillo.*

Velasquez: Portrait of a boy: said to be Charles Balthazar, son of Philip IV. of Spain.

A. Van de Velde: The seashore at Scheveningen.

Vernet: A storm at sea.

Wouwermans: A Battle-piece; "The Hay Cart;" and "The Manège:" three excellent specimens of this artist. "Here are many of the best works of Wouwermans, whose pictures are well worthy the attention and close examination of a painter. One of the most remarkable of them is known by the name of the Hay Cart: another, in which there is a coach and horses, is equally excellent. These pictures are in his three different manners: his middle manner is by much the best; the first and last have not that liquid softness which characterises his best works. Besides his great skill in colouring, his horses are correctly drawn, very spirited, of a beautiful form, and always in unison with their ground. Upon the whole, he is one of the few painters whose excellence, in his way, is such as leaves nothing to be wished for." *R.*

X *The Royal Cabinet of Curiosities*, a highly interesting collection, is placed in the lower story of the Maurits Huis. Several apartments are occupied entirely with objects of curiosity from China and Japan, and rare productions brought from the Dutch colonies; one division is devoted to *historical relics* of distinguished persons. Some of the most remarkable objects are here enumerated, but a catalogue is almost indispensable.

The costumes of China, illustrated by figures of persons of various ranks, in porcelain, as the Emperor, a Bonze or Priest, Mandarins, &c., each in his peculiar dress. An immense variety of articles manufactured by the Chinese in porcelain. Figures and other objects elaborately carved in ivory, mother-of-pearl, and soap-stone or steatite. A chess-board, differing but little from that of Europe; articles in daily use amongst the Chinese, as the chopsticks, which serve instead of knives and forks; the calculating table (swampon, or abacus), with which they cast accounts; specimens of visiting cards 2 feet square, &c.; and a view of the palace of the Emperor of China at Pekin.

The rarities from Japan are *unique*, as the Dutch, previously to the Treaty of 1858, were the only European nation admitted into that country, and had therefore alone opportunities for procuring curiosities. They give a most satisfactory insight into the manners and habits of that remote and highly civilised country. A plan of Jeddo, the metropolis of Japan, a city of at least 2,000,000 Inhab., and 20 leagues in circumference. A curious model, made by the Japanese, with the most minute attention to details, of the island of Decima, the Dutch Factory in Japan. Several hundred figures are introduced into it, giving a precise idea of the occupation of the people, the furniture of their houses, their dress, &c.—The Deities of China and Japan in porcelain, &c. A whole wardrobe of Japanese dresses, made of silks and other stuffs.

A large collection of Japan ware, as boxes, trays, tea-chests, &c., of far finer workmanship and more elaborately painted than the ordinary specimens commonly met with in Europe. Japanese weapons, particularly various species of krits or dirks, and swords, of remarkably fine steel, which in temper are said to surpass anything which Birmingham, or even Damascus, can produce. The Japanese are tremendously expert in the use of this their favourite weapon: with one blow they can sever a man's body in twain. The upper classes of society claim the privilege of wearing two swords at once. The matchlock barrels deposited here are excellent in the quality of the steel and in the beauty of the workmanship. Among the articles of military equipment is a coat of Japanese mail, with a steel visor formed into a grotesque face, and ornamented with mustachios of bristles and horns of brass. A Norimon, or Japanese palanquin. The needles and other apparatus with which the operation of acupuncture is performed by the Japanese

physicians, are deserving the attention of medical men.

Many cases are entirely filled with dresses, arms, implements, canoes, and household utensils of savage nations, from various parts of the world. Here is a model of Fieschi's infernal machine, and a Russian knout.

Among the *Historical Relics* are the armour of Admiral de Ruiter, with the medal and chain given him by the States General. The baton of Admiral Piet Hein. The armour of Admiral Tromp, with the marks of more than one bullet on it. The chairs of Jacqueline of Holland, and of Barneveld, brought from his prison. The portrait and sword of Van Speyk, who blew up his vessel before Antwerp, 1831; and the chair on which General Chassé sat during the siege of the citadel. A portion of the bed on which the Czar Peter slept in his hut at Zaandam. The shirt and waistcoat worn by William III. of England the last three days of his life. A specimen of the beggar's bowl (*jatte de Gueux*) which formed a part of the insignia of the confederate chiefs who freed Holland from the yoke of Spain, worn by them along with a wallet, as symbols of the name of beggar (gueux), with which their enemies intended to have stigmatised them. A ball of wood, full of nails, each driven in by one of the confederates when they swore to be faithful to one another and stedfast in the enterprise. The dress of William Prince of Orange on the day when he was murdered at Delft by Balthazar Geraarts. It is a plain grey leathern doublet, sprinkled with blood, pierced by the balls, and showing marks of the powder. By the side of it is the pistol used by the assassin, and two of the fatal bullets. A model of the cabin in which Peter the Great resided while a shipbuilder at Zaandam. A large baby-house, fitted up to show the nature of a Dutch ménage, intended by Peter as a present to his wife.

Opposite to the *Palace* of the King of Holland, in the Noord Einde, is the *New Palace*, built in the Gothic style by the late King (who died 1849), and since his death has been uninhabited.

The Royal Library in the Voorhout consists of about 100,000 vols., open to the public on Mon., Wed., and Fri. Here may be seen the prayer-books, richly adorned with miniatures, of Philip le Bon, of Catherine de' Medici and Catherine of Aragon, and a Bible presented to William and Mary of England at their coronation, with these words in the title-page, in the Queen's own hand: "This book was given the king and I at our crownation. Marie R." Among the MSS. is a copy of the Treaty of Utrecht; the original is in the Archives.

The *collection of medals* (to the number of 35,000) *and of gems* in the same building is very extensive and rich. There are 300 cameos, the greater part antique—among them, the apotheosis of Claudius, one of the largest known, and of fine workmanship. Among the modern cameos, a portrait of Queen Elizabeth is very fine.

The lover of the fine arts ought not to quit the Hague without visiting the *Private Cabinets* of M. Weimar (chiefly miniatures), Noordeinde: and of M. Steengracht, on the Vijverberg, which contains fine works of *Teniers*, *Jan Steen*, *Mieris*, *Van der Velde*, *Metzu*, *Backhuysen*, *Rembrandt*; 2 portraits by *Van der Helst*, 2 by *C. Netscher*, a *Paul Potter*, 2 portraits by *Gerard Dow*, a *De Hooghe*; and in the first room are some good modern Dutch pictures. The cabinet of the late Baron de Westreenen, bequeathed by him to the nation, in his house, now *Museum* Meermanno-Westreenen, Princessen-Gracht, contains, besides a fine collection of coins and antiquities, several works of early art. There are specimens of Byzantine art and works of *Cimabue*, *Giotto*, *Duccio*, *Ambrogio Lauratti*, *J. van Eyck*, and of the early schools of Florence, Pisa, and Sienna.

Statues.—A fine bronze Statue of William I., Prince of Orange, by M. Royer, stands in the middle of the *Plein*, near the Museum. His faithful dog bears him company (see *Delft*). *Statue* of William II., King of the Netherlands, in the Buitenhof, erected by the nation, 1853. *Equestrian Statue*

of William I. (the Silent), Prince of Orange, opposite the King's Palace, erected 1854.

English Ch. service on Sundays at 11 and 7, in an iron ch. brought over from England and set down in the Kazerne Straat, 7 min. walk from the Bellevue.

Huygens, the inventor of the pendulum clock, and William III. of England, were natives of the Hague.

A number of tame storks may be seen stalking about in the *Fish Market*, where a small house like a dog-kennel has been built for them. They are kept at the public expense for the same reason that bears are kept at Berne and eagles at Geneva—because the arms of the Hague are a stork.

The *Stadhuis*, though small, is interesting (b. 1564), its façade ornamented with carving and statues, surmounted by a tower.

The *Post Office* (*Postkantoor*) is in the Place, adjoining the *Stadhuis* and the *Groote Kerk*. Telegraph Office, Binnenhof.

In the *Theatre* (*Schouwburg*, at the angle of the *Wijde Voorhout*) French operas are performed twice a week, and Dutch twice, in autumn and winter.

There is a brass-cannon foundry at the Hague, opposite the *Malibaan*.

De Boer's Bazaar, Zee Straat, on way to Scheveningen, has a wonderful collection of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, bronzes, jewels, &c. Persons are admitted on laying out a small trifle.

At *Enthoven's Antiquity* shop ladies will find a large collection of old *lace*, porcelain, &c. Things are cheaper at Rotterdam.

At the Hague the water is more stagnant than in almost any other part of Holland. Though so near the sea, the canals and streams do not empty themselves into it, on the contrary flow from it. A steam-engine outside the town raises up water from the Dunes and conveys it to the Vijverberg, whose stagnant water it displaces into the canals, and, at last, effecting a feeble current through the Hague, pushes out a portion into the canal leading to Delft. From Delft the water barely flows to the borders of the Meuse, above Rotterdam, where it is again pumped up and discharged into that river. This may be well seen in a clear day from the top of *St. James's* church.

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On the outskirts of the town, about a mile distant, at the side of the road to Haarlem, lies the palace called *the House in the Wood* ('T Huis in 't Bosch), now the private residence of the Queen of the Netherlands. The billiard-room is hung round with family portraits—among them the Governor of Friesland by *Van Dyk*, and the children of Charles I. by *Netscher*. The great hall, called Oranje Zaal (Orange Hall), was built by a Princess of Solms, grandmother of our William III., and decorated with paintings in honour of her husband, Prince Frederick Henry of Orange. "It is painted on every side, and every recess and corner has some allegorical story by Jordaens, Van Tulden, Lievens, or Hondthorst. The different hands that have been here employed make variety, it is true, but it is *variety of wretchedness*. A triumphal entry, by Jordaens, is the best, and this is but a confused business: the only part which deserves any commendation is the four horses of the chariot, which are well painted. It is remarkable that the foremost leg of each horse is raised, which gives them the formality of trained soldiers."—*R.* The picture no doubt displays much bad taste and drawing; but the group of female prisoners and that of Venus and her nymphs have all the brilliant transparency of Rubens' colouring. The next in merit is that of Neptune stilling the tempest—"Quos ego," also by Jordaens. The apartments which surround this hall were added afterwards. Some of the rooms are hung with Chinese silk.

The *Bosch*, or *Wood*, a dull park, nearly 2 m. long, abounds in forest-trees, and is one of the few spots in Holland where they are allowed to grow as nature intended them, unclipped, and in their natural luxuriance. A military band plays here on Wed. and Sun. afternoons.

Scheveningen, about 3 m. from the Hague, on the sea-shore, is a fishing

village of 6000 Inhab. It is much frequented by the aristocracy of Holland, though it is perhaps the dearest and least satisfactory of bathing-places in Europe. The carriages of the Dutch Tramway Company leave the Hague every half-hour for Scheveningen. Fare 20 and 30 cents. The road from the Hague to Scheveningen passes through a long avenue of trees, and is one of the most pleasant walks in Holland. A little to the right of the road on returning is Zorgvliet, once the residence of the poet Jacob Cats: a stone tablet at which he used to write, with a hole cut in it for an inkstand, is shown in the garden.

The costume worn by the fishwives of Scheveningen is not a little singular; the bonnet can be compared to nothing so appropriately as a coal-scuttle. The fishermen convey their fish to the Hague in carts drawn by dogs; in returning the master supplies the place of the fish, and may be seen, to use the words of the facetious author of Vathek, "airing himself in a one-dog chaise."

The sand-hills thrown up by the wind along the beach conceal all views of the sea till the traveller is close upon it.

Scheveningen was the place from which Charles II. embarked for England at the Restoration; and here the Prince of Orange landed in 1813, some months before the downfall of Buonaparte. The village originally extended some way beyond the church towards the sea; but that portion of it was swallowed up by a dreadful inundation, 1570.

To the right of the village, in the midst of a desert of undulating sand-hills (see Dunes, § 12), is a pavilion of the late Queen of Holland; and, beyond it, the *Old and New Bathing Establishments*, which unite the accommodations of an Hôtel and Café with warm baths; while bathing-machines are provided on the shore for those who prefer a cold bath in the sea. The old house belongs to the Corporation of the Hague, and prices are fixed by tariff. The charges are very high; those of the New Bath-house more moderate. Apartments let at 3, 2, and 1 guilders per diem; but an allowance is made to persons who take up their abode for several weeks. Table-d'hôte (open Tafel) at 4, 2 fl.; a bottle of vin ordinaire, 1 fl. 50 c; dinner in private, from 1 fl. 50 c. to 2 fl. 50. c.; breakfast with tea or coffee, 60 c.; a warm bath, 1 fl. 10 c.; a bathing-machine, 1 fl. Fish may be had here in great perfection, and are generally eaten at breakfast.

Railway, *Hague to Leiden.*—Trains 5 times a day to Leiden, 10 miles ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour), Haarlem, Amsterdam, and 6 times to Rotterdam.

rt. See the spire of the ch. of *Voorburg*, a small hamlet E. of the Hague, near the site of the *Forum Hadriani* of the Romans. Remains of Roman buildings, baths, broken pottery, utensils, and other articles of much interest, have been dug up here, and are now to be seen in the museum at Leiden. Near Voorburg is Hofwyk, the house where the brothers Huygens lived. (See Rte. 10.)

Between the Hague and Leiden are many country houses and gardens, with their meandering walks, formal clipped hedges, and parterres cut in patterns filled with flowers. There is an undulation in the surface of the ground, which shows that this part of the country was originally in a great degree composed of Dunes (§ 12) similar to those now forming along the sea-shore.

Nieuwer Oosteinde *Stat.*

Voorschoten *Stat.*

The narrowed stream of the Rhine is crossed near Vink, before reaching Leiden, by a timber bridge with 5 openings, one of which is furnished with sliding platforms, in order to allow the masts of vessels to pass. The Leiden station stands on such bad ground that it was necessary to construct a raft, placed upon oak piles, to receive the foundation of the building.

37 m. Leiden *Stat.*—No good Inn. Hotel Verhaaf, or Burg. Linden may

be seen by non-scientific travellers in 3 or 4 hrs., leaving luggage at the stat. Take a vigilante at 1 gr. the hr.

Leiden, situated on that branch of the Rhine which alone retains its original name as far as the sea, and which here resembles an artificial canal, has 38,300 Inhab., but is built to hold 90,000. In its present name may still be traced that which the Romans gave it—*Lugdunum* Batavorum. In the centre of the town is the fragment of a round tower, *de Burg*, built on a mound of earth: it is said to have been raised by Drusus, though attributed by some to the Anglo-Saxon Hengist. There is a walk round the top of it, but it is not sufficiently high to afford a good view of the town. It stands in a tea-garden, and 10 cents, or 2 stivers, is charged to each person for admission. Leiden has 8 gates, and is surrounded by a moat, and ramparts which have been tastefully arranged as public walks. It is divided by the Rhine into 50 islets joined by 145 stone bridges.

The Town Hall (*Stadhuis*), in the Breedstraat (Broad Street, the principal and longest in the town), is a singular but picturesque old building, erected in 1574. In the council and audience chambers, on the first floor, are several pictures: among them the Last Judgment, by *Lucas Van Leyden*, an extraordinary composition, but which must be judged with reference to the period when it was done—it has been much injured; a Crucifixion, by *Cornelius Engelbrecht;* several good portraits of the city guard, by *Vanschooten*. There is a picture by *Van Bree*, a modern artist, together with a portrait, by *Govert Flinck*, of the burgomaster, Peter Vanderwerf, who so bravely defended the town during the memorable siege of 1574, and here, with inflexible fortitude, resisted the summons to surrender made by the starving and tumultuous mob of townsfolk, when they broke into the council-chamber. Here is the shopboard of Jan Beukeler, the Anabaptist leader, better known as John of Leiden.

Leiden has been rendered celebrated in the annals of the Low Countries, and, indeed, in the history of the world, by the siege which it endured from the Spaniards under Valdez in 1573-4. The defence of the place was intrusted to John Vanderdoes; the burgomaster of the town was Pieter Adrianzoon Vanderwerf; and the example of heroism and endurance afforded by the citizens under their guidance has not been surpassed in any country. When Vanderdoes was urged by Valdez to surrender, he replied, in the name of the inhabitants, that "when provisions failed them they would devour their left hands, reserving their right to defend their liberty." For nearly four months the inhabitants had held out without murmuring; every individual, even to the women and children, taking a share in the defence. For seven weeks bread had not been seen within the walls; provisions had been exhausted, and the horrors of famine had driven the besieged to appease their hunger with the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and other foul animals; roots and weeds were eagerly sought for. So strictly was the blockade maintained, that every attempt on the part of their friends to throw in provisions had failed. Pestilence came in the train of famine, and carried off at least 6000 of the inhabitants, so that the duty of burying them was almost too severe for those who were left, worn out by fatigue, watching, and emaciation. At length two carrier pigeons flew into the town, bearing tidings that relief was at hand. The Prince of Orange had finally adopted the determination of cutting the dykes of the Maas and IJssel, to relieve the heroic town. As this fearful alternative could not be resorted to without involving in ruin the whole province of Holland, it is not to be wondered at that it was only adopted after much hesitation and as a last resource. But the inundation, even when the water was admitted, did not produce the anticipated results; although the country between Gouda, Dort, Rotterdam, and Leiden was submerged, it only rose a few feet. The flotilla of 200 boats, built by the Prince of Orange at Rotterdam, and manned by 800 Zealanders under Boisot, destined for the relief of the town, was thus prevented ap-

proaching it, though the inhabitants could easily descry it from their walls. Then it was that, driven frantic by disappointment as well as suffering, they approached, in a tumultuous mob, the burgomaster, and demanded from him, peremptorily, bread or the surrender of the town. "I have sworn to defend this city," answered the heroic governor, "and by God's help I mean to keep that oath. Bread I have none; but, if my body can afford you relief and enable you to prolong the defence, take it and tear it to pieces, and let those who are most hungry among you share it." Such noble devotion was not without its effect: the most clamorous were abashed, and they all retired in silence; but, fortunately the misery of the besieged was now nearly at an end, and another power above that of man effected the relief of the town of Leiden. The wind, which had for many weeks been in the N.E., changed to the N.W., driving the tide up the river; it then suddenly veered to the S., and one of those violent and continued storms which, even when the dykes are entire, cause such anxiety for the safety of the country, acting with accumulated violence upon the waters, widened the breaches already cut in the dykes, and drove in the flood upon the land with the force of an overwhelming torrent. The inundation not only spread as far as the walls of Leiden, but with such suddenness that the ramparts thrown up by the Spaniards were surrounded, and more than 1000 of their soldiers were overwhelmed by the flood. The same tide which swept them away carried the flotilla of boats of the Prince of Orange, laden with provisions, to the gates of Leiden. An amphibious battle was fought among the branches of the trees, partly on the dykes, partly in boats, and in the end the Spaniards, who had boasted that it was as impossible for the Dutch to save Leiden from their hands as to pluck the stars from heaven, were driven from their palisades and entrenchments. This almost miraculous deliverance took place on the 3rd of October, 1574, a day still commemorated by the citizens. As an additional proof of Divine interference on this occasion, the Dutch historians remark that the wind from the S.W., which had carried the water up to the walls, after three days turned to the N.E., so as effectually to drive it back again. Thus it might well be said that both wind and water fought in the defence of Leiden.—(See Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic.')

The spirit which then animated the Dutch nation is by no means extinct, as their patriotic exertions after the separation of their country from Belgium, in 1830, have shown. At the first call the whole of the students of this and other Dutch universities quitted their studies, and, enrolling themselves into a corps, marched to the frontier, and not only distinguished themselves in the conflicts that took place, but remained in arms for the space of one year as volunteers.

The University is remarkable, not only as one of the most distinguished schools of learning in Europe, and for the interesting and valuable museums attached to it, but also on account of its origin and foundation, which dates from the time of the siege. The Prince of Orange, with the view of rewarding the citizens for the bravery they displayed on that occasion, gave them the choice of two privileges—either an exemption from certain taxes, or a university: much to their credit they chose the latter. It at one time attained so high a reputation for learning, that Leiden earned the appellation of the Athens of the West. In the list of its distinguished professors and scholars it numbers Grotius and Descartes, Salmasius, Scaliger, and Boerhaave, who was professor of medicine. Evelyn, Goldsmith, and many other celebrated Englishmen, studied here. Arminius and Gomarus, the authors of the rival doctrines in religion named after them, were professors here, and the memorable controversy between them commenced in the University. Leiden still affords excellent opportunities to the student of medicine or natural history, from the extent and value of its collections in all departments. The *building* of this *University* is not distinguished for its architecture. The Academical Senate Hall, in which degrees are con-

ferred, contains over the mantel-piece a likeness of the founder, and its walls are covered from top to bottom with more than 100 portraits of professors, from the time of Scaliger down to the present. There are at present about 400 students, mostly of law.

The *Museum of Natural History* in the Papengracht (open daily from 12 to 3) is one of the richest and most extensive in Europe, especially in all the productions of the Dutch colonies in the East, Java, Japan, the Cape, Surinam, and West Indies: there are many rare specimens not to be found elsewhere, very excellently preserved, and the whole is admirably arranged, under Professor Van der Hoeven.

The department of *Birds* is enriched by the collection made by M. Temminck, perhaps the finest in Europe.

The cabinet of *Comparative Anatomy* is one of the most complete in Europe. It contains preparations and skeletons of animals from the camelopard down to the mouse, and is well arranged, but is interesting only to the student and man of science.

Among the *shells* are specimens of those which produce pearl, and of the pearl itself in all its different stages of formation; also portions of the wooden piles which support the dykes on some parts of the Dutch coast, perforated by the *teredo* to such an extent that the total ruin of the dykes was at one time apprehended. Luckily the danger did not spread very far, and the threatened scourge disappeared. It is supposed that the worm had been brought over from the tropical seas in the timber of some vessel, but that it had been killed in a few seasons by the rigour of a northern climate. Means have been taken since its appearance to guard against the danger in future. The dykes are now protected at their base by stones brought from Norway or Tournay, and the lock-gates are coppered.

Among the *minerals* a mass of native gold, from the island of Aruba, weighing 17 lbs., a large crystal of emerald, and an unset topaz, of a brownish-yellow colour, from Ceylon, the largest in Europe, should not be overlooked.

Among the *insects* are various specimens of spectrum, nearly a foot long; also the leaf insect.

The Egyptian Museum (het Museum van Oudheden), in the Breede Straat, under the able direction of Dr. C. Leemans, includes numerous valuable and highly interesting monuments, partly historical, partly illustrative of the mode of life of that ancient people. The Papyri, some musical instruments, inscriptions, numerous fine stone tablets of a very early period, a monolithic temple, cut out of a single huge block of red granite, many sarcophagi and mummies, as well as rich ornaments in gold and precious stones, offer abundant interest to the learned antiquary and to the curious traveller. Of jewellery and trinkets, once, doubtless, the delight of the ladies of Thebes, and such as were borrowed by the children of Israel on their departure from Egypt, there is a large assortment. A massive armlet of solid gold bears the name of a king (Thotmes II.), who is supposed to have been the oppressor of the Israelites; if so, it may possibly have been seen by Moses himself. The Museum also embraces many ancient objects of Roman art; an Etruscan statue of a boy holding a goose in his arms is curious for the style of art. Six monumental fragments, bearing Punic inscriptions, were brought from the ruins of Carthage. There are, besides, a number of colossal Indian statues and other objects here. A heap of broken pottery and other objects discovered at Voorburg, near the Hague, are curious relics of the Roman settlement in this country.

The *Agricultural* collections in Leiden are very eminent. *The Library* is very extensive, and contains some of the rarest oriental MSS. known, collected in the East by Golius in the 17th century.

The **Japanese Collection*, in the Breede Straat, under the care of Dr. C. Leemans (open daily, 9 to 3; fee for each person $\frac{1}{2}$ guilder) is decidedly the finest and most extensive in Europe, and was formed by Dr. Siebold, a German physician, in

the course of a residence in Japan of 8 years, some of which were spent in prison. It is interesting not only from the number of the articles, but from their careful and judicious arrangement. It unites everything from the most common to the most rare and valuable objects relating to the mode of life, manners and customs, &c., of the Japanese. It contains implements of husbandry; whatever is used for ordinary domestic purposes; dresses, arms, tools, vases—many of them remarkable for their workmanship as well as their antiquity; models; well-executed sketches; coloured drawings; a library of printed books, MSS., and maps; a complete set of musical instruments; idols, and even the sacred objects appertaining to their worship, an altar, and the furniture of the temple; a series of Japanese coins and medals, and a complete set of Chinese coins, from the 2nd century before our era.

The *Botanical Garden* is famous for its early directors—Linnæus, Boerhaave, Clusius, and others—and is still a useful and instructive school of botany. Those who look for fine hothouses and pretty gardens will be disappointed. The collection of plants is very extensive, and is preserved in excellent order, under the care of Mr. Wette. In the conservatories are reared the cinnamon, cinchona (from which come bark and quinine), coffee, cotton, mahogany, &c., and a fine collection of orchids.

Obs. out of doors, a *Salisburia* 50 ft. high; a Gliditschia and Catalpa of great size; also the trunk of a tree, which has been sawn asunder, and shows in the very centre an iron trident or fork buried in the middle of the wood.

The large open space, called de Ruine, in the street named *Rapenburg*, now planted with trees, was formerly covered with houses, 300 of which were demolished in 1807 by the fearful explosion of a barge laden with gunpowder, while lying in the canal, in the very heart of the town. 150 persons were killed. The accident is said to have been caused by the bargemen frying bacon on the deck.

In the *Church of St. Peter*, built 1315, of brick, is the monument of Boerhaave, the physician, with the modest inscription, "Salutifero Boerhaavii Genio sacrum;" surrounded by others in memory of the most distinguished worthies of the University, as Dodonæus, Spanheim, the two Meermans, Clusius, Scaliger, Camper, and others. Among them is one of a professor J. Luzac, killed by the explosion of 1807, representing him in bas-relief, in the state in which he was found after his death. Here is a flamboyant rood-screen; wood, with brass mullions.

In the *Church of St. Pancras*, called the Hooglandsche Kerk, remarkable for its long transepts, is the monument of the brave burgomaster Vanderwerf, who refused to yield up the town to the Spaniards.

The most frequented *Promenade* is without the walls, close by the side of that branch of the Rhine which waters and surrounds the town, shaded by a double row of trees. In the neighbourhood of Leiden are the retreats of several distinguished men. In the Château of Endegeest (on the way to Katwyk) Descartes wrote many of his works; and the country seat of Boerhaave still bears his name.

Leiden is surrounded by windmills; but they who inquire for that in which Rembrandt was born will learn that the one in which the painter is said to have been born, 1606, has long since been removed. It is recorded that his father, Herman Gerretz van Rhyn, was owner of a corn-mill, situated between Layerdorp and Koukerk. Otto Vennius, master of Rubens, 1556, Jan Steen, 1636, Gerard Douw, W. Vandevelde, Mieris, and many other distinguished painters, were born here; as were the Elzevirs, famous printers, known by the editions of the classics bearing their name, and printed in Leiden.

[About 8 m. from Leiden, on the seashore, is *Katwijk*, where the expiring Rhine is helped to discharge itself into the sea by means of a canal with gi-

gantic sluice-gates. The mouth of the Rhine had remained closed from the year 840, when a violent tempest heaped up an impenetrable barrier of sand at its embouchure, until 1809, when the sluices were formed. As long as the river was left to itself, it was lost before it reached the sea in the vast beds of sand which it there encountered, and which either lay below the level of the tides, or were so flat that water could hardly pass through or drain off them. Thus only a small part of the Rhine, dribbling into insignificant streams, ever found its way out: the rest settled into stagnant pools, converting the whole district into a pestilential morass. To remedy this evil, and also to give a new outlet to the Haarlemmer Meer and to the superfluous waters of the district of the Rijnland, a wide artificial channel has been formed, provided with a triple set of sluices; the first having 2 pair, the second 4 pair, and the last, nearest the sea, 7 pair of gates. When the tide flows the gates are shut to prevent the entrance of the sea, which at high water rises against them 12 ft., and the level of the sea on the outside is equal if not above that of the canal within. During ebb-tide the flood-gates are opened by means of machinery for 5 or 6 hours, to allow the accumulated streams to pass out, and, in their passage, to clear away the sands collected by the waves on the outside. It has been calculated that the volume of water passing out in a second equals 100,000 cubic ft. When the sea is much agitated, and the wind, blowing towards the shore, prevents the tide retiring to its usual distance, it is impossible to open the gates at all. The dykes which have been raised at the entrance of the canal, and on the sea-shore, are truly stupendous; they are founded upon piles driven into the loose sand, and faced with solid masonry of limestone from Tournay. These hydraulic works were executed during the reign of King Louis Buonaparte by an engineer named Conrad; his name has been erased (because the inscription contained some praise of his master) from the work which does him so much credit, and confers so great a benefit on the surrounding district. But his services have not been forgotten by the powers that be, since, after his premature death, his three infant sons were educated and provided for at the public expense.

This exit of the Rhine presents nothing very striking to the eye. The sight of a set of flood-gates, even though they surpass in strength and ingenuity any similar construction in Europe, will hardly repay a traveller who does not take a particular interest in such subjects for making a detour to Katwijk. Besides, there is hardly sufficient identity with the Rhine in this diminished stream to arouse the imagination. This channel, it is true, retains conventionally the name of the Rhine; but the great river whose infant stream rises from under the glaciers of Mount Adula, and which, after collecting from a thousand tributaries the melted snows of the Alps, forms a barrier between mighty nations, and pours its full stream among the sunny and vine-clad slopes of the Rheingau, and beneath the frowning and bristling crags of the Lurley and Ehrenbreitstein, now finds its way to the ocean by other channels.

Close to the shore are salt-works and evaporating houses, where the sea-water is pumped up to the top of a large building with open sides, and allowed to trickle over faggots with which it is filled. It is thus treated several times, losing each time many of its watery particles, by the exposure to the air and sun, until at last it is converted to strong brine, and is transported to Leiden to be boiled.]

RAILROAD from Leiden to Haarlem and Amsterdam:—*trains* 9 times a-day in 1 hr. to Haarlem, 18 m.;—to Rotterdam, 23 m., 5 times a-day.

Warmond *Stat.*, rt. see the College for Rom. Catholic priests. Travellers interested about the draining of the Haarlem lake or machinery should stop at Warmond, and take a carriage from the inn there and go and see the Leeghwater-engine (see further on). Those who stop at Leiden will do better in taking a carriage thence, as the distance is not much greater from Leiden than

from Warmond; and, after having seen the Leeghwater, they may either return to Leiden or proceed to Warmond stat.

About two-thirds of the distance from Leiden to Warmond the railway crosses the "Warmonder Leede," one of the navigable canals, which at the same time act as drains for conveying water from the interior of the country into the sea by the dykes of Katwijk, The centre opening of the bridge here is of a novel construction, on the system of a sliding-bridge. The nature of the soil between Leiden and the "Warmonder Leede" was such as to render it necessary to form the railway on fascines or faggots. The line is partly cut through bare sand-hills, the E. extremity of the *Dunes* (§ 12).

Piet-Gyzenbrug *Stat.*

Veenenburg *Stat.*

Hillegomerbeek *Stat.*

Vogelenzang Stat. Here is the steam-engine for pumping up the fresh water from a reservoir of 7 acs., among the dunes of Haarlem, to supply the city of *Amsterdam*, a work effected by British capital in 1855. The conduit passes under numerous canals in flexible or jointed pipes, and crosses the great sluices at Halfweg. Near Bennebrock, the canal of Leiden and the high road are both crossed by a trelliswork bridge, 177 ft. in length, and at an angle of 30° with the canal.

Linnæus resided long in the house of Hartekamp, near Bennebrock, then inhabited by the rich merchant Clifford, whose name and collection he has immortalised in his work, the *Hortus Cliffordianus*. He also composed his 'System of Natural History' while living there.

On approaching Haarlem the number of country seats greatly increases. About 3 m. before reaching Haarlem, a little off the high road, is the ruined castle of Teilingen, the residence of the celebrated and unfortunate Jacqueline.

61½ m.—*Haarlem Stat.*, N. side of town. Here refreshments may be obtained, and baggage left. An hour or two will suffice for Haarlem. A street leads N. and S. from the station through the town, passing the market-place and the great Church, to the Houtpoort (gate of the wood), ¼ hr's. walk. Within the park or public garden, called the *Hout* (wood), which is one of the boasts of Haarlem, 10 min. walk outside the gate, is the *Pavillon*, a house built by M. Hope, the banker, of Amsterdam, sold afterwards to Louis Buonaparte. It now belongs to the King, and the lower story is converted into a picture-gallery to contain the works of modern Dutch artists, formerly at the Hague.

There are some fine pictures in this collection, among which may be noted the following:—

Bosboom.—Interior of the church at Breda, with the mausoleum of Count Engelbert II. of Nassau. *Davidson.*—Italian Ladies. *Kruseman.*—A view of the Hague. *Eeckhout.*—A sick lady visited by her physician; the Marriage of Jaqueline of Bavaria and John IV., Duke of Brabant. *Jolly.*—An interior; a woman stanching the wounds of a soldier. *Verboekhoven.*—Landscape with cattle. *Kruseman.*—Elijah and the Shunamite woman; Philip II. taking leave of William of Orange, 1559; Girl sleeping; the Descent to the Tomb. *Maas.*—The Good Samaritan. *Meyer.*—Wreck of the William I. on the coral rock of Lucipara, 1837. *Navez.*—The meeting of Isaac and Rebecca. *Noël.*—A Vintner caressing a young girl. *Pieneman.*—De Rijk, before the Governor Requesens; Heroism of Hambrock on the Isle of Formosa, 1663; Battle of Waterloo, the Prince of Orange wounded by the side of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. *Verolvet.*—The Church of St. Peter, Rome. *Waldorp.*—Marine views. *Payen.*—Views in Java. *Godefcharle.*—(Sculpture) Venus taking water with a shell. Open Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., from 10 till 4. On other days admission may be had by strangers on paying a fee of 25-50 cents.

HAARLEM. *Inns:* Lion d'Or (Gouden Leeuw), Zyl Straat; good;—Crown (in the Market-place opposite Great Ch.). Haarlem is situated on the Spaarn: it has 29,500 Inhab., just half of what it once contained. The most remarkable thing here is the **Organ* in the *Great Church* of St. Bavon. "This has been long one of the best established lions of

the Continent, and must be owned alike by the few and by the many to merit its high reputation. It was built by Christian Müller of Amsterdam, in 1738, and was for many years assumed to be the largest and finest organ in the world. Recently it has been surpassed in scale by our own instruments at York and Birmingham, and, it is said, by the new organ at Rotterdam, and rivalled, if not outdone, as to quality, by Mooser's capital organ at Fribourg in Switzerland. The number of pipes is 5000, the number of stops 60; it has 3 manuals (rows of keys for the hands) and a pedal-board (for the feet). The organist's fee is 12 guilders (1*l.*), and 1 gl. for the blower, for his performance at private hours (precisely double his honorarium in Dr. Burney's time): it matters not how large the party. At this private performance the player makes a liberal but tasteless exhibition of the solo stops in turn, including that which imitates bells and the far-famed *vox humana* stop, and winding up with 'The Storm,' a piece of clap-trap music in the obsolete style of 'The Battle of Prague.' When 'The Storm' is over strangers are invited to ascend into the organ-loft to examine the instrument; they may also procure a specification of the stops, &c., from the organist. Every Tues. and Thurs., from 1 to 2, a selection of music is played, to which all the world is admitted gratuitously. The supremacy of the Haarlem organ lies in its great and general beauty and sweetness of tone; since, without disparagement of the marvels so dear to the valets-de-place, every musician must agree with Burney, who remarked (à propos of this very instrument) that 'all these enormous machines seem loaded with useless stops, or such as contribute to augment noise and to stiffen the touch.' The *vox humana* stop is to be heard in as great perfection at Gouda, and in more eminent and speaking beauty at Fribourg. In any case such travellers as are unwilling to expend a sovereign for their solitary delectation may content themselves with the public exhibition, for in this the organ and its component stops are fairly exhibited without their being put through the puppet-show antics distasteful to every true musician. Probably a slight fee will procure for those desiring it the inspection of the instrument. But neither in public nor in private must the amateur expect to be regaled by a great player interpreting the great music befitting such a great organ."—*H. F. C.*

There are 5000 pipes in this, and 4500 in the York organ. The greatest metal pipe at Haarlem is 15 inches in diameter, that of York 20 inches; the Haarlem organ has only 2 pipes 32 feet in length and 8 of 16 feet, while that of York has four of 32 feet and 20 of 16 feet.

The *church* itself is very high; the nave is divided from the choir by a very fine *rood-screen* of brass and wood, ornamented with curious grotesque figures (opossums with pouches *buckled* on their backs) and foliage. In one of the walls a cannon-ball still remains imbedded, a relic of the memorable siege by the Spaniards in 1572. Here are monuments to Conrad, who built the Katwyk sluices (d. 1808), and to Bilderdijk, the Dutch poet and friend of Southey (d. 1831).

The Dutch nation, and the inhabitants of Haarlem in particular, are very anxious to obtain for their townsman, Laurence Janszoon Coster, the credit of the invention of Printing, grounding his claims upon a dubious local tradition, which cannot be traced farther back than the middle of the 16th century, and upon this passage in the Chronicle of Cologne (date 1499):—"Before the art of printing was invented at Mainz, they had printed in Holland, as is proved by the Donatus;" but no mention is here made of Coster. His *statue* is placed in the open market-place, near St. Bavon, fronting *the house where he lived.* In the *Stadhuis* are preserved one or two small folios without date or printer's name, of the kind called block books, each page being printed in a common ink from a single block, said to be of 1428 (twelve years before Gutemberg's attempt); another, "Spiegel der Menschelijke Behoudenisse (Speculum humanæ Salvationis)," in double co-

lumn and printing ink, is referred to the year 1440. Along with them are shown specimens of the original blocks, or wooden types, invented and used by Coster. He may possibly have originated the idea of taking off impressions with ink upon paper from solid wooden blocks. His attempts were made, it is said, as early as 1420-25, and may have led the way to the perfection of the invention. This seems to be the exact extent of his claim to the discovery. The merit of forming *moveable metal types*, or single letters cast in a mould, capable of being employed in many books successively—in fact, *the art* of printing—is now proved, almost beyond a doubt, to belong to John Gutemberg, of Mayence. The Dutch, however, do not abate their claims, and a controversial war is still waged on the subject. The arguments in favour of Coster may be seen in Ottley, *History of Engraving*, vol. i. Haarlem still possesses a type-foundry, celebrated especially for Hebrew and Greek types cast in it.

The *Stadhuis*, an edifice older than the siege (although 1630-33 is inscribed on it), also contains a collection of curious paintings, formerly dispersed in hospitals and convents in Haarlem,—including 8 excellent portrait-pictures of officers of archers, governors of hospitals, &c., by *Franz Hals*, a painter whose high eminence is little known in England, but who may here be appreciated; *Heemskirk*, St. Luke painting the Virgin; and *C. Cornelisz*, portraits of archers, &c. Here is also a collection of antiquities, among them the first efforts of Koster in printing; and a Flag carried at the siege of 1573. *Admission* 10 to 3; *fee* 25 cents.

Haarlem is also famous for its **hyacinths*, *tulips*, and other flowers, which grow not only in gardens, but in open fields of many hundred acres, in the utmost luxuriance and beauty, in a soil particularly congenial to them, viz. an artificial combination of light sand with rotted cow-dung; while water lies so near the surface that their roots readily find nourishment during the time of growth, the dry season. The hyacinths are at their best during the first half, the tulips during the second half of *April*: then the beds are in their greatest beauty; but it is at other seasons worth while to visit one of the numerous *Nursery Gardens* (Bloemen Tuin) in the S. outskirts of the town, where there is at all times something to be seen, and where roots and seeds may be purchased. The gardens of a great part of Europe are supplied from Haarlem; but the trade in tulips is not carried on as in the days of the *Tulipomania*, and 100 florins is now a very large sum for a root.

"The enormous prices that were actually given for real tulip bulbs, of particular kinds, formed but a small fraction of the extent to which the mercantile transactions in this gaudy flower were carried. Beckman states on Dutch authorities that 400 *perits* in weight (something less than a grain) of the bulb of a tulip named *Admiral Leifken*, cost 4400 fl.; and 200 of another, named *Semper Augustus*, 2000 fl. Of this last, he tells us, it once happened there were only two roots to be had, the one at Amsterdam, the other at Haarlem; and that for one of these were offered 4600 fl., a new carriage, two grey horses, and a complete set of harness; and that another person offered 12 acres of land. The truth is, that these tulip-roots were never bought or sold, but they became the medium of a systematised species of gambling. The bulbs, and their divisions into *perits*, became like the different stocks in our public funds, and were bought and sold at different prices from day to day, the parties settling their account at fixed periods; the innocent tulips all the while never once appearing in the transactions. 'Before the tulip season was over,' says Beckman, 'more roots were sold and purchased, bespoke and promised to be delivered, than in all probability were to be found in the gardens of Holland; and when *Semper Augustus* was not to be had anywhere, which happened twice, no species perhaps was oftener purchased and sold.' This kind of sheer gambling reached at length to such a height, that the government found it necessary to interfere and put a stop to it."—*Family Tour in South Holland.*

The *Teylerian Museum*, an institution for the promotion of learning, founded by an opulent merchant, after whom it is named, contains a few good paintings of modern Dutch artists, a remarkable collection of *prints*, especially rich in works of *A. Ostade;* and a collection of coins and fossils: among the latter are one or two specimens described by Cuvier, including the jaw of a fossil saurian, brought from the celebrated quarries at Maestricht, 1766, and a laboratory well stored with philosophical instruments.

The Haarlem Society possesses a Museum of Natural History.

Several *Cotton Factories* were established in this neighbourhood, under the patronage of William I.: they have increased both in number and the quantity of goods they manufacture since the separation of Holland from Belgium.

There are extensive *Bleacheries* of linen here: they owe their reputation to some peculiar property supposed to exist in the water. Before the discovery of bleaching by chlorine, the fine linens made in Silesia, as well as those of Friesland, were sent hither to be bleached; and being then exported direct to England, were named after the country from whence they were embarked, not that in which they were made. Such fabrics are still known in commerce by the name of *Holland*.

Haarlem is the birthplace of the painters Wynants, Ostade, Wouvermans, Berghem, and Ruisdael.

In the environs of Haarlem are numerous tasteful villas of Amsterdam capitalists and some agreeable *Walks*, especially those constructed on the site of the ancient Ramparts, which no one should leave unseen.

3 m. N.W. of Haarlem is *Bloemendaal* (Inn, Zomerzorg) a village of country-seats, at the back of the Dunes (§ 12), which enjoy so mild a climate that small vineyards are planted upon them. The range of sand-hills, 3 m. wide, is one vast rabbit-warren. The highest eminence is the Brederodsche Berg, or Blue Stairs, 20 min. walk from the Zomerzorg—behind the great *Lunatic Asylum*. The *view* from it is very peculiar, extending over Haarlem, the Wyker Meer, the Y, Amsterdam, and the windmills of Saardam. At the foot of this hill lie the ruins of the *Castle of Brederode*, a brick building—seat of the Brederodes, one of whom was the leader in the struggle which freed Holland from the yoke of Spain.

The citizens of Haarlem even surpassed their neighbours of Leiden in their brave resistance to the Spaniards. The *siege of Haarlem* preceded that of Leiden; and as the distinguished conduct of its defenders served as an example of patriotism to their fellow-countrymen, so the bloody tragedy which followed it, and the sacrilegious breach of faith on the part of the conquerors, lighted up a spirit of resistance and abhorrence of the Spaniards, which led the way to a long series of martial exploits performed by the Dutch in the sieges of Leiden and Alkmaar, and occasioned in a few short years the total expulsion of their oppressors from Holland. Haarlem was by no means strongly fortified; indeed, its external defences were weak in the eyes of an engineer, and even its resources within were but small. The garrison was limited to 4000 soldiers, among whom were some Scotch; but every citizen became a soldier for the occasion; nay, not men alone, but even women, bore arms; and a body of 300, under the guidance of the heroine Kenau Hasselaer, enrolled themselves in a company, and did duty with shouldered pike and musket. Though the Spaniards had made formidable breaches in the walls near the gates of the Cross and of St. John, two assaults on them had failed; and, after seven months of fruitless hostilities and a loss of 10,000 men, they were compelled to turn the siege into a blockade. In order to maintain it with the utmost strictness, and to cut off all approach from the water, a fleet of war-boats was introduced upon the Lake of Haarlem. Several attempts on the

part of their friends to throw in supplies totally failed; the garrison, having consumed everything within the walls down to the grass which grew between the stones of the streets, and seeing no alternative but to die of starvation, determined to place the women and children in their centre, and cut their way through the enemy's camp. The Spaniards, however, having heard of this, and fearing the effects of their despair, sent a flag of truce, and offered terms of pardon and amnesty, on condition of surrender of the town and 57 of the chief inhabitants. A condition so hard would not have been granted, had not these 57 devoted citizens voluntarily yielded themselves up. When the Spaniards entered, they found the garrison of 4000 reduced to 1800. Three days passed, and the promise given by the Spaniards was kept, and the arms of the townspeople were surrendered; but when all suspicion of treachery was lulled, the *bloodhounds* of the cruel Alva, and his son Ferdinand of Toledo, were let loose on the unsuspecting and now unarmed citizens. Ripperda, the governor, and the 57 were first sacrificed; and afterwards four executioners were called in and kept constantly at work, until 2000 persons, including the Protestant ministers, the soldiers of the garrison, and many citizens, had been inhumanly butchered in cold blood. Towards the conclusion of the tragedy the executioners became so exhausted, that the remaining victims were tied two and two, and thrown into the Lake of Haarlem. The siege lasted from December, 1572, to July, 1573. Four years after the town again fell into the hands of the Dutch.

The excursion through *North Holland* (Rte. 4) commences here; by following it the traveller may see the most interesting and primitive part of the country, and reach Amsterdam in 2 or 3 days.

Diligence to Alkmaar twice daily.

RAILROAD, Haarlem to Amsterdam, 12 m. Trains 10 times a-day, in 30 min. Omnibuses convey passengers to and from the station at Haarlem for 15 c. = 3*d*., and at Amsterdam for 20 c. = 4*d*.

The railway bridge over the Spaarne, at Haarlem, is of iron, with six openings; the two middle openings have a swing bridge of a very simple and solid construction, which opens and shuts both openings at the same time, to render the passage of vessels as rapid as possible, as between 14 and 15 thousand pass through annually. The principal beams are each 75½ ft. long, and were cast in a single piece: the whole bridge weighs upwards of 110 tons, and the machinery for moving it is so perfect, that one man turns it easily in 2 min. The bridge is only shut during the passage of the train: a self-acting signal is attached to it. The line throughout, between Haarlem and Amsterdam, is formed on fascines. In marshy spots all the earthworks are laid on beds of fascines more or less extensive according to the nature of the ground. Where the railway traverses pools of water, the fascines alternate with beds of rubble, and are held together by stakes and wattles, until the weight of the earth laid upon them becomes settled and the mass consolidated. The earthwork is chiefly composed of sand from the sea-beach, and is covered with turf.

The road to Amsterdam leads out of a venerable gateway, a relic of the ancient fortifications of the town, which probably withstood the attacks of the Spaniards during the memorable siege.

Outside of the gates the traveller has before him a singularly monotonous prospect. The high road to Amsterdam runs as straight as an arrow as far as the eye can reach; on one side of it is the equally straight canal, and nearly parallel with it the *Railroad;* on the other a uniform row of willow-trees. The causeway, elevated above the surrounding country, is carried along the summit of a dyke, originally constructed of prodigious strength, to restrain the waters of the Haarlemmer Meer, which pressed on it on the rt. hand, and divided it from the IJ, an arm of the Zuider Zee, on the l.

Since the 15th cent. a body of water called the Lake of Haarlem spread itself over, and, in fact, swallowed up, a large portion of the districts known as the Rijn and Amstel-land. Previous to that time the lake can scarcely be said to have existed, except that a spot in the middle of it, and deep below the surface, was then occupied by a marsh of considerable extent. Several villages, originally at a distance from the water, were surrounded by it, and compelled to assume a sort of amphibious existence, half in and half out of the water. The lake at length expanded over an area of ground 11 leagues in circumference. Nothing but the strength and perfection of the dykes prevented the bordering districts, already partly below the level of the waters, from being swallowed up in ruin. The annual expense of keeping them in repair was enormous.

The States General of Holland at length sanctioned a plan for converting the bed of the lake into arable and pasture land. Operations were commenced in the spring of 1840, by forming a water-tight double rampart or dyke and ring canal round the lake, into which the water was pumped up, and discharged through the Katwijk, the Spaarne, and the sluices at Halfweg, into the sea.

Three enormous pumping engines have been erected, one near Warmond, another opposite the old entrance of the Spaarne into the lake, and the third to the S.E. of Halfweg, and between it and Slooten. The average depth of the lake was 13 ft. below the general level of the surface water of the canal and water-courses conducting to the sea-sluices. The area was 45,230 acres; the estimated contents to be pumped out about 800 or 1000 million tons.

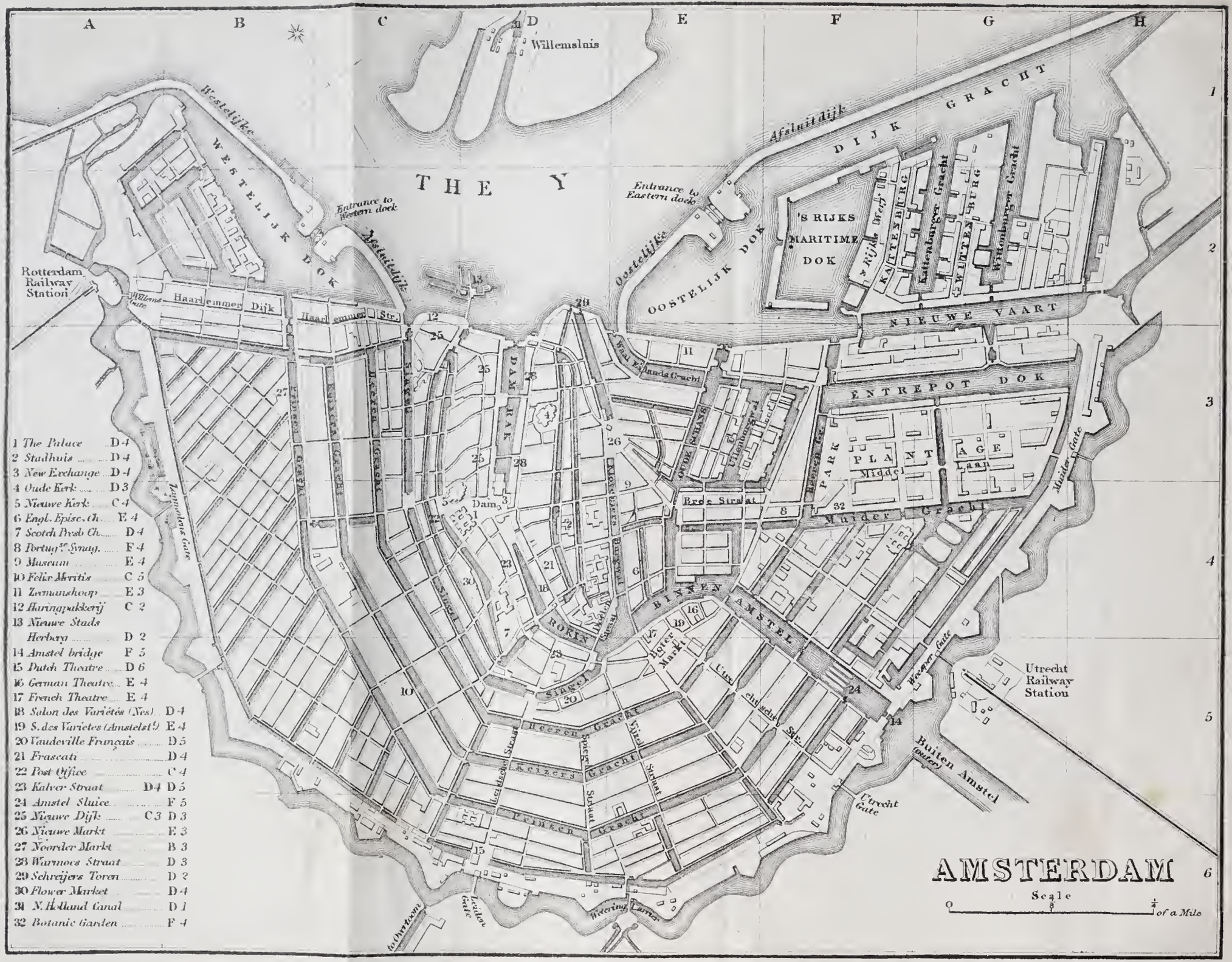
At the end of 4 years' pumping, interrupted at times by the difficulty of expelling the water through the canal into the sea whenever the wind blew strongly from the N. and N.W., the lake-bed was laid entirely dry in 1853; as dry as any land in South Holland can be. In that year 7798 acres were sold, at an average of 21*l.* per acre; 23,423 acres in 1854, for 15*l.*; and 10,349 acres in 1855, for about the same price. No bones of men or animals, nor any objects of human workmanship, were found in the bed.

The Haarlem lake is now converted into a Polder, and its basin is covered with rich crops—meadow and grass—and occupied by numerous hamlets and farm-steadings. Its population amounts to 7250. It maintains 2000 horses, 5786 horned cattle, 9000 sheep and pigs. It is kept dry by the aid of three monster steam-engines, at a cost not much exceeding 2*s.* an acre per ann. They maintain the surface of the water in the drains at 18 in. below the general level of the bottom. The district then laid bare, however, is subject, especially in summer, to low fever, owing to the exhalations from the soil, which has lessened the value of the land in the market.

The engine called the Leeghwater (in honour of a celebrated Dutch engineer, who first proposed to drain the lake in 1623), which is near Warmond, was the first erected. It lifts 11 pumps, each of 63-in. diameter; each pump is furnished with a cast-iron balance beam, and, except 3, the balance beams are placed opposite to each other in pairs, with a lift of 13 ft. The engine easily worked the 11 pumps simultaneously, the net load of water lifted being 81·7 tons, and the discharge 63 tons per stroke. The other two engines, called the Cruquius and Van Lynden, after two celebrated men who at various periods interested themselves in promoting the drainage of the lake, have about 100 h.p. more than the Leeghwater. The engines were constructed at Hayle Foundry in Cornwall.

A visit to that engine, which stands where the Spaarne entered the Haarlem lake, may be easily made by getting a boat at Haarlem and rowing up the river. Those who don't like a boat may walk along the path on the *eastern* bank of the river, at the end of which is a ferry over to the dyke on which the engine stands.

The approach to Amsterdam, over causeways traversing a broad expanse of water, resembles that which leads to Mexico. Another coincidence is that the Spaniards were engaged in a nearly



1 *The Palace* ... D 4
2 *Stadhuis* ... D 4
3 *New Exchange* ... D 4
4 *Oude Kerk* ... D 3
5 *Nieuwe Kerk* ... C 4
6 *Engl. Episc. Ch.* ... E 4
7 *Scotch Presb. Ch.* ... D 4
8 *Portug.se Synag.* ... F 4
9 *Museum* ... E 4
10 *Felix Meritis* ... C 5
11 *Zeemanshoop* ... E 3
12 *Haringpakkerij* ... C 2
13 *Nieuwe Stads Herberg* ... D 2
14 *Amstel bridge* ... F 5
15 *Dutch Theatre* ... D 6
16 *German Theatre* ... E 4
17 *French Theatre* ... E 4
18 *Salon des Variétés (Nes)* ... D 4
19 *S. des Varietes (Amstelst.)* ... E 4
20 *Vaudeville Français* ... D 5
21 *Frascati* ... D 4
22 *Post Office* ... C 4
23 *Kalver Straat* ... D 4 D 5
24 *Amstel Sluice* ... F 5
25 *Nieuwe Dijk* ... C 3 D 3
26 *Nieuwe Markt* ... E 3
27 *Noorder Markt* ... B 3
28 *Warmoes Straat* ... D 3
29 *Schrijvers Toren* ... D 2
30 *Flower Market* ... D 4
31 *N. Holland Canal* ... D 1
32 *Botanic Garden* ... F 4

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similar contest in both places. During the siege of Haarlem there were frequent combats of an almost amphibious character, partly in boats, partly on the causeways, between the Dutch and the Spaniards, exactly like those which took place between Cortez and the Mexicans. The Dutch had a second time occasion to resort to the like expedient of flooding this part of the country, to resist the armies of Louis XIV.; and, more recently, the same thing was done in the war of the French revolution, Jan. 1795.

At Halfweg — *half-way* between Haarlem and Amsterdam—there is a portage in the canal, here interrupted by the enormous sluices which previous to the drainage separated the waters of the IJ from those of the Haarlem Lake. The effect of opening them, and allowing the waters of the IJ to enter the Haarlem Meer, would have been to submerge a great part of the province of Holland to a distance of 30 m., with an inundation covering not only the meadows, but even the dykes themselves. "The height of the water is regulated by means of sluices and gauge-posts, marked with very minute divisions; and the greatest attention is paid to the state of the waters at this particular spot: it is one of the principal stations of the Waterstaat (§ 9). The safety of Amsterdam and the surrounding country from inundations depended upon the management of these sluices."

The railroad passes near the sluices, close to an old chateau called Zwanenburg; it then makes a bend, after which it continues in a straight line on to Amsterdam.

The most conspicuous objects, on approaching the town from the land side, are the windmills, one of which is perched on each of the 26 bastions, now no longer of use as fortifications; they serve to grind the flour which supplies the town. The fosse surrounding the town is 80 ft. wide.

75 m. *Amsterdam Terminus* is near the harbour, outside Willems-Poort, a long way off from the centre of the town. Omnibuses convey passengers for 4 stivers as far as the dam. It is best to take a vigilante for 1 guilder.

4 July '66.

Amsterdam.—Inns: H. des Pays-Bas (commercial); *Brack's Oude Doelen (family)—both good, and nearly of equal merit; Doelen Straat, Keizerskroon, Kalverstraat. The Old Bible, a quiet house frequented by English and Americans;—H. du Vieux Comte, in the Kalver Straat, a quiet house. Good drinking-water, from Haarlem, is now laid on in all the best hotels, from the English company's waterworks.

Bolander is a trusty *valet-de-place* and courier, to be heard of at Brack's Hotel, Oude Doelen.

The principal city of Holland is situated at the confluence of the river Amstel with the arm of the Zuider Zee called the IJ (pronounced Eye), which in front of Amsterdam is from 8 to 9 fathoms in depth, and forms a well-sheltered road. It has 260,000 Inhab., of whom 35,000 are Jews. Its ground-plan has somewhat the shape of a half-bent bow; the straight line, representing the string, rests on the IJ, and the curved line forms its boundary on the land side. It has also been compared to the cross section of an onion, the concentric curves representing canals. Its walls are surrounded by a semicircular canal or wide fosse, and within the city are 4 other great canals, all running in curves, parallel with the outer one. They are called Prinsen Gracht, Keizers Gracht, Heeren Gracht, and Singel, the last being the innermost. The Keizers Gracht is 140 ft. wide. They are lined with handsome houses; each of the first 3 is at least 2 m. long, and in their buildings as well as dimensions may bear comparison with the finest streets in Europe. The various small canals which intersect the town in all directions divide it into 90 islands, and are traversed by 250 bridges. It has been calculated that the repair of bridges, cleansing and clearing canals, and repairing dykes, in Amsterdam alone, amounts to several thousand guilders *daily*. This will be better understood when it is known that, were it not for the most skilful management of sluices and dykes, the city of Amster-

dam might be submerged at any moment. All things considered, it is one of the most wonderful cities in Europe. It is said to be between 7 and 9 m. in circumference. In the strange intermixture of land and water it may be compared to Venice; and the splendour of some of its buildings, though not equalling that of the Sea Cybele, may be said to approximate to it, but the houses are almost all of brick, and the canals differ from those of Venice in being lined with quays.

The whole city, its houses, canals, and sluices, are founded upon piles; which gave occasion to Erasmus to say that he had reached a city whose inhabitants, like crows, lived on the tops of trees. The upper stratum is literally nothing more than bog and loose sand; and until the piles are driven through this into the firm soil below, no structure can be raised with a chance of stability. In 1822 the enormous corn warehouses, originally built for the Dutch East India Company, actually sank down into the mud, from the piles having given way. They contained at the time more than 70,000 cwt. of corn: a weight which the foundation beneath was incapable of supporting. A kind of hackney-coach called *Sleepkoets*, still seen, though rarely in Amsterdam, consists of the body of a coach or fly, mounted upon a sledge drawn by one horse, while the driver, walking beside him, holds in one hand a bit of cloth or rag dipped in oil and fastened to the end of a string; this he contrives to drop, at intervals, under the runners of the sledge to diminish the friction. It has been often said that a police regulation restricts the use of wheels, from fear lest the rattling of heavy carriages over the stones should shake and injure the foundation of the buildings: this, however, is not true. Heavy burdens are almost entirely transported along the canals, and from thence to the warehouses on similar sledges. *Omnibuses* ply between the Dam, or Palace-plain, and the railway stations. Fare, 20 cents.

The havens and canals are shallow, being about 8 ft. deep at ordinary water. They are, therefore, fit for the Rhine vessels and Dutch coasters, but do not admit vessels for foreign trade. These lie along the booms and in front of the town, and the goods are transferred by means of the numerous canals of the city. There is a good deal of mud deposited at the bottom of the canals, which when disturbed by the barges produces a most noisome effluvia in hot weather, when the water is said to "grow." Machines are constantly at work to clear out the mud, which is sent to distant parts as manure. Mills have also been employed to give an artificial motion to the waters, and prevent their becoming stagnant; but the same object is now attained by more simple means. To effect a circulation in the canals is most essential to the health of the inhabitants. The Amstel at its entrance into the city is 11 in. below the mean level of the German Ocean, the lowest tide is only 1½ ft. lower than the Amstel. It is therefore evident that the canals can be emptied, and that partially, only at low water. The Damrak is the point of discharge. At high water the sluices which admit the Amstel into the town are closed for a short time, and the sea-water allowed then to circulate through the town, until it is again expelled by the river.

The vast dams thrown up since 1851 in front of the town, for a great distance along the side towards the IJ, resist the influx of the sea into the mouths of the canals, and are provided with flood-gates of the strongest construction, to withstand the pressure of high tides. They also form 2 great basins, Ooster- and Wester-Doek, capable of receiving 1000 vessels.

A *Canal* from Amsterdam direct to the North Sea through the isthmus of Holland is being constructed. The IJ will be drained on both sides of the canal, which will be only 14 m. in length, available at all tides for the largest ships, and forming a harbour of refuge. See Rte. 4.

× *The Palace* (Het Paleis), on the Dam, formerly *The Stadhuis*, is a vast and imposing edifice of stone, standing upon 13,659 piles driven 70 ft. deep into the ground. The architect was Van Campen;

the first stone was laid 1648, and the building finished 1655. It was originally occupied by the magistracy, for town councils, judicial tribunals, and the like. During the reign of Louis Buonaparte it became his palace, and the late King resided in it whenever he visited Amsterdam. The main entrance is behind. The treasures of the once celebrated bank of Amsterdam, which used to regulate the exchanges of Europe, were kept in the vaults below the building, which are still used for the same purpose by the bank of the Netherlands. It is chiefly remarkable for one grand Hall, occupying the centre of the building, lined with white Italian marble, 120 ft. long and 57 ft. wide, and nearly 100 ft. high. The sculptured bas-reliefs which adorn the building are by *Arthur Quellin*, and deserve notice as works of art, those especially which adorn the two pediments; many of those in the interior are appropriate and well executed: thus over the door of the room which was the secretary's is a dog watching his dead master, and a figure of Silence with her finger on her lips, as emblems of fidelity and secrecy. The Bankrupt Court contains a group representing Dædalus and Icarus—in allusion to rash speculations and their ruinous consequences. In the Audience Chamber is a large picture, by *Wappers*, of Van Speyk blowing up his ship. It is worth while to see the *View from the tower* on the summit of the building. This is the best place to obtain a tolerably correct idea of this wonderful city, with its broad canals, avenues of green trees running through the heart of the town, houses with forked chimneys and projecting gables, many of them bowing forward or leaning backwards, from subsidence in their foundations. These form the foreground of the picture. The horizon extends on the N. side over the Zuider Zee, over the IJ, to the numerous windmills and red roofs of Zaandam, the N. Holland canal and the towers of Alkmaar; S. over the site of the Haarlem Meer, now ploughed by the share and no longer by the keel; S.E. appear the towers of Utrecht and Amersfort; and W. the spire of Haarlem, with the straight canal and railway pointing towards it.

In the middle of the Dam rises the *Cross of Metal*, a national monument to the Dutch soldiers who fell in the campaign of 1830-31.

The *present Stadhuis*, or Town Hall, on the Achter Burgwal (formerly the Admiralty), contains good pictures—portraits of burgomasters and citizens of Amsterdam, by *Van der Helst*, *Frans Hals*, *Govert Flinck*, &c.; also a capital *Lingelbach*, a view of the palace while building; and a view of it finished by *Van der Ulft*.

The *New Exchange*, built 1845, is a handsome edifice in front of the palace: its construction was a work of great difficulty on account of the looseness of the soil, a mere turbary or bog, which caused the foundations to give way. 3 o'clock is the daily hour of *high change*. Amsterdam has lost ground in commerce since the introduction of free trade and steam navigation; her merchants have sunk into a stockjobbing aristocracy, investing enormous capital in state loans.

The Churches of Amsterdam, stripped of almost every decoration at the Reformation, are in themselves rather barren of interest, forming a complete contrast to the richly ornamented structures of Belgium.

The *Oude Kerk* (Old Church), in the Warmoes Straat, has 3 fine windows of painted glass, executed between 1549 and 1648; the tombs of several Dutch admirals; a list of the persons killed in Amsterdam by the Anabaptists, 1535; and a fine set of chimes. The organ is esteemed by many not inferior, as to tone, to that of Haarlem. "It is as gorgeously framed as if it had been contrived for some Jesuits' church. The gallery in which it stands is richly inlaid with porphyry and white marble: its case is florid, with the most heavy and profuse carving and gilding. The tones are rich, firm, and brilliant. It has 68 stops, 3 rows of keys, and a full complement of pedals. In short, it is a first-rate instrument, finished about 1760, by Batti, of Utrecht, in completion of an organ begun in 1736."—*H. F. C.*

The *Nieuwe Kerk* (so called, though built in 1408), on the Damrak, close to the palace, is one of the finest churches in Holland: it has a fine open screen of brass. It contains, among many public monuments, those of Admiral de Ruiter, the commander who sailed up the Medway and burnt the English fleet at Chatham, who at different times contended with the English admirals Blake, Monk, and Prince Rupert, and who commanded the Dutch at the battle of Solebay. He is styled, in his somewhat pompous epitaph, "immensi tremor Oceani." There are also monuments to Captain Bentinck, killed in the battle of Doggerbank, 1781, to the poet Vondel, and to Van Speyk, who blew up himself and his ship, in the Scheldt, 1831, rather than yield to the Belgians. (Rte. 18.) The splendidly carved pulpit, with its huge sounding-board, was executed by Albert Vincken Brinck, in 1649.

The churches in Holland are, perhaps, more numerously and regularly attended than even in England. The sermons to be preached on Sunday are announced beforehand in placards, like playbills with us. The congregation sit during the sermon with their hats on or off, indifferently, just as the members in our H. of Commons. In most of the churches service is performed 3 or 4 times.

There is an English Episcopal Church here on the Groene Burgwal; service at 10½ A.M. A *Scotch Presbyterian Church* has long been established here, service at 10.

The Jews, who form a large part of the population, being 60,000 in number, and reside in a particular quarter, have 4 *Synagogues:* the most splendid is that of the Portuguese, in the Muiderstraat, which is worth visiting. The streets leading to it seem but a repetition of Monmouth Street, St. Giles's—the same dirt and filthy smells, the same old clothes, with odds and ends, heaped up, as it were, from all quarters of the world. The lower class are not excelled in filthy habits and mean practices by any rabble in Europe. The German and Portuguese Jews hate each other with rancour intense. Nevertheless the Jews of Amsterdam are, from their wealth, a very influential body. Baruch Spinosa, the metaphysician, was a native of Amsterdam, and son of a Portuguese Jew (1632).

*The *Museum or Picture* Gallery*—placed in the Trippenhuis (a name derived from its former owner), in the Kloveniersburgwal—is open to the public from 10 to 3 daily: on Saturday, when it is not open to the public, it is usual to give a guilder to the keeper for admission for a party. Many of the pictures are attached to shutters, which admit of being drawn forward upon hinges in order that they may be seen under the most favourable lights. It is completely a National Gallery, being composed almost entirely of works of the Dutch school, of which it contains many chefs-d'œuvre.

One of the most noteworthy pictures is that painted by *Van der Helst*, "the miracle of the Dutch school," representing the City Guard of Amsterdam met to celebrate the Treaty of Münster, 1648; an event which, as it first confirmed the independence of the Dutch nation, was justly considered a subject worthy the pencil of the artist. The figures, 25 in number, are portraits; the names are inscribed above, but there are no persons in any way distinguished among them. One of them represents the lieutenant of the company, and his dress is the uniform of the Dutch schutterij (militia) of that period. "This is, perhaps, the first picture of portraits in the world, comprehending more of those qualities which make a perfect portrait than any other I have ever seen. They are correctly drawn, both head and figure, and well coloured, and have a great variety of action, characters, and countenances; and those so lively and truly expressing what they are about, that the spectator has nothing to wish for. Of this picture I had heard great commendations; but it as far exceeded my expectation as that of Rembrand, the Night Watch, fell below it." *R.* The preference of Sir Joshua hardly agrees with the

* A new Museum is in progress.

estimate of the best Art critics of the present day, who esteem "the Night Watch" more. Portraits of 3 members of the Archers' Guild, seated at a table, holding the prizes for the best shots, a sceptre, a goblet, and a chain; a fourth man, said to be the painter, a woman, and a dog. In the background 3 young marksmen. "An admirable picture." *J. R.* Portrait of Mary, daughter of Charles I., wife of William II., P. of Orange, and mother of William III. of England. Van der Helst is a scarce master, and his works are nowhere to be found in equal perfection with those at Amsterdam.

Backhuysen.—The Pensionary John de Witt embarking on board of the Fleet in 1665. A view of Amsterdam. *Berghem.* — Several fine Landscapes; one particularly, called an Italian Landscape. *Ferdinand Bol.*—Portrait of Admiral de Ruiter.

Gaspar Crayer.—The Adoration of the Shepherds. A Descent from the Cross. *Cuyp and Both.*—Some admirable landscapes.

✕ *Gerard Douw.*—The Evening School, a painting in which the effect of candlelight is wonderfully portrayed: no less than 5 different lights are introduced into the picture, and variously thrown upon the 12 figures which compose it. A Hermit in a Cave before a Crucifix, surprisingly finished.

Hondekoeter. — Several pictures of fowls, game, rare birds, &c., unequalled in their class probably in the world. One of the most remarkable is that known as "the Floating Feather," in which a Pelican is introduced with Ducks swimming. *Van Huysum.* — Fruit and Flower pieces.

Carl du Jardin.—Portraits of the 5 Governors of the Spinhouse at Amsterdam. "They are all dressed in black; and, being upon a light background, have a wonderful relief. The heads are executed with a most careful and masterly touch, and the repose and harmony of colouring spread over the whole picture are admirable." *R.* The portraits of this artist are rare, as he is generally looked upon as a painter of landscapes, sheep, and small figures. There are 3 other good pictures by him, and no other collection probably possesses works of his showing equal excellence.

Lievens.—Portrait of Vondel, the Poet.

Miereveld.—Portraits of William I. and Maurice, Princes of Orange.

Ostade, A.—The Painter in his Study. *Ostade, J.*—A laughing Peasant with a jug in his hand.

Paul Potter.—A Landscape with Cattle, and a Woman suckling a Child. Orpheus charming the Beasts. A Bear Hunt, one of the few paintings by this master in which the figures are as large as life. A part of the original painting has peeled off the canvas.

✕ *Rembrandt.*—The picture called the *Night Watch* probably represents a company of archers, with their leader, Captain Kok, going out to shoot at the butts. It appears to have been much damaged, "but what remains seems to be painted in a poor manner."—"So far am I from thinking it deserves its great reputation that it was with difficulty I could persuade myself that it was painted by Rembrand: it seemed to me to have more of the yellow manner of Boll. The name of Rembrand, however, is certainly upon it, with the date, 1642." *R.*—This unfavourable opinion of Sir Joshua is not confirmed by judges of art in the present day, who consider that he does injustice to one of the finest and most wonderful productions of the great painter. Another first-rate painting is the portraits of 5 Masters of the Drapers' Company and their servant. They are seated round a table, apparently conversing on matters of business. The heads are finely painted, particularly the one nearest to the right. There are parts of this painting which, in force of execution, the painter probably never surpassed. *Ruisdael.*—A magnificent waterfall. The castle of Bentheim. The same subject is to be found at Dresden.

Schalken.—William III., a portrait by candlelight. H. Walpole says that the artist made the King hold the candle until the tallow ran down and burnt

his hand. Two Boys; one eating soup, the other an egg, with his face slobbered over by the yolk; called "Every one to his fancy;" which motto is written on the picture. *Jan Steen* is, perhaps, nowhere seen to greater advantage. A Baker at a Window, and a Boy blowing a Horn to let the neighbours know that the rolls are ready. A Village Quack. The Fête of St. Nicholas, an occasion when the Dutch every year make presents of bonbons to their children who behave well, while the naughty ones are left without anything, or receive a whipping. The story is admirably told in this picture, which is a chef-d'œuvre of the master. *Snyders.*—Dead Wildfowl.

Teniers.—Temptation of St. Anthony. A Peasant drinking and smoking. *Terburg.*—A Lady in White Satin talking with a lady and gentleman. Her back only is seen, but the whole attitude shows that she is struggling with her feelings. (See Kugler, § LV. 5.) The Ministers at the Congress of Münster.

A. Van der Venne.—Portrait of William I., taken after his death. *W. Vandevelde.*—View of Amsterdam, from the Schreijershoek Tower; dated 1686. "One of the most capital works of this artist." *R.* Paintings of the Sea Fight between the Dutch and English, which lasted 4 days, and in which the Dutch were victorious: one represents the battle between De Ruiter and General Monk, in which 4 English line-of-battle ships were taken. Calms at Sea, painted with the most exquisite clearness, and with that wonderful effect of distance over the surface of the water which is the peculiar excellence of Vandevelde. *Vandyk.*—Portraits of the Children of Charles I.: one of them, the Princess Mary, became the wife of William II., Prince of Orange. Francis Van der Borght, a masterly portrait.

Weenix.—Dead Game. *Wouvermans.*—A Stag Hunt, in this artist's best manner. The Chasse au Vol, Hawking Party. A picture representing officers plundered and bound by peasants. The horse is exquisitely painted. All three are very fine: there are others of great excellence, as, a Landscape, with a white Horse.

The Museum also contains one of the most remarkable collections of prints in Europe, particularly rich in the Dutch and Flemish masters, formed by Mr. Van Leyden, and purchased by Louis Buonaparte, K. of Holland. It occupies 200 portfolios.

A fine *Statue of Rembrandt* was erected in the Botermarkt, 1851.

In the *Spin-house*, or prison for female offenders, in the Nieuwe Prinsen Gracht, are several pictures and portraits of directors of the establishment, by *Rubens* and *Vandyk*, exceedingly fine, and well worth notice.

The cabinet bequeathed to the Royal Academy by the late *M. van der Hoop*, shown for a small fee (50 cents), now in the Oude Man Huis, is also first-rate: it has an excellent Landscape by *H. Vandervelde*, with figures of the painter and his family; and one of the finest *Ostades* known, from the cabinet of the Duchesse de Berry; fine *Adrian of Utrecht*, *Both*, *Mieris*, *Jan Steen*.

There are several first-rate *Private Collections* of pictures in Amsterdam: that belonging to *M. Six* (Heerengracht, bij de Vijzelstraat, X. No. 397) contains *Rembrandt's* ½ length sketch of the Burgomaster Six, painted with great power and effect; and of Madame Six, a wonderful picture.—*G. Douw*, A Girl with a Birdcage, exquisitely finished.—*Metzu*, A Fishwife.—*Cuyp*, Sunny Landscape, ships and water; and a moonlight view.—*V. der Neer*, Moonlight.—*Hobbema*, Landscape.—*Ruisdael*, ditto.—*Wynants*, ditto.—*Paul Potter*, Cattle; good.—*Jan Steen*, A Jewish Marriage. *Weenix*, Dead Game.

The gallery of *Mrs. van Loon* contains fine specimens of the Dutch school. This gallery may, perhaps, be seen by applying, by letter, to the owners.

The *Fodor Museum* on the Keisersgracht, bequeathed to the city by a Mr. Fodor, contains a very valuable collection of modern paintings, ancient and modern drawings, etchings, and engravings. They are preserved in a handsome building erected with every convenience and arrangement desirabl

for giving due effect to the extensive collection it contains; charge for admission, 50 cents.

The *Historic Gallery of Pictures*, contributions by the principal Dutch artists of the day, in one of the rooms of the Artist's Club, Arti et Amicitiæ, on the Rokin, is open to the public on payment of 25 cents, and is well worth a visit.

Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and extensive bounty of the *Charitable Institutions* which it supports, for the most part, by voluntary contributions of its benevolent citizens. It is recorded that, when some one in conversation with Charles II. prognosticated speedy ruin to the city from the meditated attack of Louis XIV.'s armies, Charles, who was well acquainted with the country from a long residence in it, replied, "I am of opinion that Providence will preserve Amsterdam, if it were only for the great charity they have for their poor." This city alone, it is said, numbers no fewer than 23 institutions of benevolence, including hospitals for the reception of the aged and infirm, the insane, orphans and widows, foundlings, &c., some of them attached to the churches of peculiar religions, others open to all sects without distinction. At one time more than 20,000 poor people received their daily bread and board from charity.

Some of the almshouses, such, for instance, as the hospital for Protestant old men and women, on the Amstel, look more like princes' palaces than lodgings for poor people. The *Burgher Orphan Asylum* receives 700 or 800 children, boys and girls, until they are 20 years of age; and before they are sent out into the world they are instructed in some trade or profession. They are well taken care of, and are very healthy.

The orphan children of the different asylums are generally distinguished by a particular dress: those of the Protestant Burgher House (in which Van Speyk was brought up) wear black and red jackets; the girls of the Roman Catholic Orphan House wear black, with a white band round the head: the orphans educated in the Almosoniers' Orphan House are dressed in black, and wear round the left arm the colours of the town—a black, red, and white band, with a number. The intention of these costumes is to prevent their entrance into playhouses, gin-shops, or other improper places; a severe penalty being inflicted on persons who should admit children thus attired.

There is also a class of Provident Institutions here and in other Dutch towns, called *Proveniers Huizen* (providers' houses), for the reception and comfortable maintenance of old men and women, who pay a comparatively small sum, proportioned to their age (*e. g.* from 50 to 55 years, 2000 guilders; 55 to 60, 1500; 70 years and upwards, 500 guilders), for admittance, and are supported in respectability to the end of their days. They form a very suitable retreat for domestic servants, who by timely savings may obtain an entrance; indeed, masters and mistresses sometimes reward old and faithful domestics by paying for their admission.

The poor throughout Holland are generally supported by voluntary contributions. In all the churches collections are made every Sunday by the deacons, who go round to all present, carrying a little bag attached to the end of a stick, like a landing-net, with a monitory bell fixed to it, into which every person drops something suited to his means.

There are also good institutions for the blind, and deaf and dumb.

The *Prisons* of Amsterdam were placed upon a good foundation before those of other countries in Europe, and originally surpassed all others. They are now, however, in many respects, inferior to similar improved establishments in England and America.

There is now but one prison in Amsterdam, built on the cellular system in 1845, outside the Leiden-gate. Though very extensive, and fully betraying its character by its lofty walls and windows, it contains only 208 cells; but it is essentially a model prison, and seems to answer very effectually both the corrective and

ameliorating objects for which it was instituted. The wilder class of prisoners are generally tamed down in the provincial prisons before they are admitted to this.

The Dutch are not altogether absorbed in commerce, so as to be able to devote no time to literature and the arts; witness the society called *Felix Meritis*, from the first words of a Latin inscription placed upon the building, which is founded and supported entirely by merchants and citizens. The building is situated in the Keizers Gracht. In its nature it bears some resemblance to the Royal Institution in London. It contains a library, museum, collections of casts of ancient statues, of chemical and mathematical instruments, a reading-room, and a very fine concert-room and observatory. Lectures are given in various branches of art, science, and literature. Though there is little in the building, perhaps, to take up the time of a stranger merely passing through the city, any intelligent individual, about to reside here, would find it an agreeable resource.

The *Lees Museum*, or *Subscription Reading-room*, is on the Rokin. The principal English, French and German papers and periodicals are found here. Strangers can be introduced by members.

There are many other useful societies, the most prominent being the *Association for the Promotion of the Public Weal* (Maatschappij tot nut van't algemeen). It was established in 1784, by a simple Baptist clergyman named Nieuwenhuizen, at Mounikendam, and it now numbers 200 offsets or branch societies, and 13,000 members, extending all over Holland. Its object is the instruction and improvement in condition of the lower classes: 1. By promoting the education of the young, improving school books, establishing Sunday schools, and providing for the children after quitting school—establishing book societies and libraries for the poor. 2. By extending information to adults by popular writings, public lectures, and the institution of banks for saving. 3. By the distribution of public rewards to the industrious and virtuous among the poorer classes; bestowing medals on such as have risked their lives in preserving those of others, &c. The headquarters of this admirable society are at Amsterdam, where an annual meeting of the members is held on the second Tuesday of August. A subscription of 5 or 6 guilders yearly constitutes a member. Its influence had begun to extend to Belgium before the revolution of 1830, but has since been checked and totally suppressed by the priests.

The *Promenades* are the *Plantaadje*, or *Plantation*, at the end of the Heeren Gracht, surrounded by canals, and not far from the dockyards. Near this is the *Zoological Garden*, which deserves a visit (admission 75 cents). It is a place of general resort with the upper classes on Sunday afternoons and Wednesday evenings. It has a spacious and excellent *Museum* of shells, minerals, and skeletons well arranged, as also of Japanese curiosities. Not far off is *the Park*, a private club, to which strangers may be admitted by a member. A people's park has been laid out outside the Leyden-gate.

The Amstel river is a great trunk of navigation. It is embanked, and navigable 11 m., to the boundary of the district at Amstel-mondhard, where it divides into 2 branches, which unite with numerous canals, both in this district and that of Rijnland. The banks of the Amstel, outside the Utrecht gate, are much resorted to.

The want of spring-water, formerly severely felt in the city, is now supplied by a *Water Company*, established by British capitalists, who have conveyed into Amsterdam pure water from the Dunes, near Haarlem. It is already laid on in the principal streets, and the good Hotels are abundantly furnished.

A portion of the poorer inhabitants live entirely in the cellars of the houses. There is also a class who live constantly upon the canals, making their vessels their home. "In this and in many other respects the Dutch bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese: like that

industrious and economical race, they keep their hogs, their ducks, and other domestic animals constantly on board. Their cabins display the same neatness as the parlours of their countrymen on shore; the women employ themselves in all the domestic offices, and are assiduous in embellishing their little sitting-rooms with the labours of the needle; and many of them have little gardens of tulips, hyacinths, anemones, and various other flowers. Some of these vessels are of great length, but generally narrow, suitable to the canals and sluices of the towns."—*Family Tour.*

"This mode of living is a good example of Dutch industry and thrift. A man marries—he and his wife possess or purchase a small boat that will carry 1 to 3 tons. They live and cook on board, move about, carry articles to and from markets; and their first, if not second child is born, or at least nursed, in this puny vessel. The wife nurses the children, mends, and often makes, all the family clothes, cooks, and assists in navigating the craft, especially in steering; when you may, at the same time, observe the husband with a rope over his shoulder dragging the boat along a canal or river when the wind is adverse. In process of time they buy a larger vessel, probably of 6 or 7 tons, and, if the smaller one be not unfit for use, sell it to a young beginning couple. In the second vessel their family grows, until they are probably strong enough to manage together, with perhaps an additional hand or two, one of those large vessels, carrying from 200 to 400 tons, called Rhine boats: on board of all which the population live in the manner before described."—*Commerc. Statisc.*

One of the most interesting spots in Amsterdam, from the bustle displayed on it, is the *Harbour* and the *Quay*, along the bank of the IJ. The two enormous dykes or dams constructed at vast expense, nearly parallel with the shore, serve the double purpose of protecting a part of the town from inundations to which it was previously exposed, and of gaining from the river a considerable space forming capacious basins or docks (*Oostelijk and Westelijk Dok*), capable of holding nearly 1000 vessels, and closed by large sluice-gates. Between the two dams two rows of strong piles (bearing the singular name of Duc d'Alben) extend. Openings are left at intervals between them to allow ships to enter and depart; these are closed at night by booms, so as to separate the harbour from the IJ. At the extremity of the western dam, near the fish-market, formerly stood the *Herring Packery Tower*. It received its name from a row of small houses occupied by rope-sellers, dealers in marine stores, &c., in front of which, during the season of the herring fishery, all the business connected with the examining, sorting the fish, and repacking them for foreign markets, is transacted in the presence of officers appointed by the authorities. Every proceeding with respect to the herring fishery is regulated by a committee of managers, or shareholders, called commissioners of the Great Fishery (by which is meant the herring fishery), approved of by the government, and under the inspection of officers appointed by them. These regulations are exceedingly minute and precise. "The period when the fishery might begin is fixed at 5 min. past 12 o'clock on the night of the 24th June; and the master and pilot of every vessel leaving Holland for the fishery are obliged to make oath that they will respect them. The species of salt to be used in curing the different sorts of herrings is also fixed by law; and there are endless rules with respect to the size of the barrels, the number and thickness of the staves of which they were to be made, the guttings and packing of the herring, the branding of the barrel. These regulations are intended to secure to the Hollanders that superiority which they had early attained in the fishery, to obtain for the Dutch herrings the best price in foreign markets, and to prevent the herrings being injured by the bad faith of individuals."—*M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce.*

The fishery, however, is sadly fallen off at present; scarcely 200 herring vessels are sent out from the whole of Holland, instead of 2000, the number employed in former days. Still the arrival of the herrings is looked for

with eager anticipation at Amsterdam: a premium is given to the first buss which lands a cargo; small kegs are then sold at a high price; and a single herring often fetches as much as 5*s*. The art of curing herrings was invented by one William Beukels, of Biervliet, a Fleming; but it is not the fact that the Dutch and English derive from his name the word PICKLE; which is nothing more than the Dutch *pekel* (brine). In veneration for one who had conferred so great a benefit on his country, the Emperor Charles V. made a pilgrimage to his tomb.

Close to the Haringpakkerij is a bridge stretching across the harbour to the tavern called *Nieuwe-Stads-Herberg*, which is the starting-place of the steamers to Saardam, and of the ferry-boat to Buiksloot. (Rte. 3.) Further on, by the side of the harbour, stands the *Schreijerstoren* (Weeper's Tower), so called because, being situated near the quay from which vessels used to set sail, it was a constant scene of lamentation and tears, which were shed by friends, wives, and children, at the departure of their husbands, fathers, or other relatives and connections.

The humble dwelling of the heroic De Ruiter still exists on the Quay of the IJ.

On the Dam stands the house of the *Zeemanshoop* (Seamen's Club), an association of 300 members, chiefly ship captains, with which a charitable foundation for the benefit of their widows and orphans is connected. Many of the first people of Amsterdam are enrolled as members.

Near the E. dock is the *Naval Academy* (Kweek-school voor de Zeevaart), in which the sons of sailors are provided by the government with an education fitting them for the naval profession. In the yard attached to the building is a frigate fully rigged, to make the pupils acquainted with the details of a ship's equipment. Their dormitory also is fitted up like the between-decks of a man-of-war; every boy sleeps in his hammock, suspended from the roof, above his locker or chest in which his clothes, &c., are kept.

Further E., beyond the quay of the IJ-gracht, a long bridge leads to the island of Kattenburg, on which is situated the *National Dockyard* (Lands, or Rijkswerf). It is now separated from the IJ by the eastern dam. It is the largest naval dépôt and arsenal in Holland; there are usually several vessels of war on the stocks. Admission may be obtained by showing a written order from the British or American consul to view it—its slips, rope-walks, model-room, in which are preserved specimens of the worm-eaten piles alluded to in p. 40; but an Englishman will find that it is not to be compared with the dockyards of his own country.

In the latter part of the 13th cent. Amsterdam was still a cluster of fishermen's huts, in a salt marsh. Its great advance in wealth and importance took place in the 16th cent., after the siege of Antwerp, when the persecutions of the Spaniards in the Flemish provinces drove so many valuable subjects, active merchants, and clever manufacturers, to seek for safety and the free exercise of the Protestant faith in Holland and England. Many wealthy inhabitants of the city also are descendants of refugees driven out of France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

It is supposed that Fénelon had Amsterdam in view while describing Tyre in his Télémaque. Its prosperity for a long time depended on its shipping, which engrossed the carrying trade of the whole world, and likewise had the effect of rearing a bold race of sailors, ready to fight the battles of their country, and to brave storms and tempests, in every sea under heaven. At one period the trade in butter and cheese brought 1,000,000 ducats annually to Amsterdam. *The Bank of Amsterdam*, described by Adam Smith, no longer exists: another, the present Bank of the Netherlands on the Rokin, was set up by King William I., and the capitalists here still continue the bankers of a large part of Europe.

The Manufactures of Amsterdam comprehend, besides those of cotton and woollen stuffs, which are to be found elsewhere, one or two which are almost

peculiar to the spot; for example, the refineries of borax, a salt which is produced from the mud of large lakes in Thibet, Persia, Tuscany, and South America; of camphor, the coagulated sap of a tree, found principally in China: it is used extensively in medicine; while borax is an ingredient for making the solder used by jewellers. Smalt manufactories.—Smalt is a blue glassy substance produced from cobalt: the artificers of Amsterdam alone know how to refine it in the best manner, by grinding it minutely, and by other methods, which are kept secret. They produce a great variety of shades in the colour, which is chiefly employed in painting china. Many other articles are manufactured here, by methods believed to be known only in Amsterdam; such as cinnabar or vermilion, rouge, white lead, and aquafortis; gold lace, and a great variety of scents and perfumed oils, are also objects of commerce. The art of cutting diamonds was for a long time confined to the Jews of Amsterdam and Antwerp. It is supposed not to have been known in Europe earlier than the 15th cent. The diamond mills at Amsterdam are numerous, and are exclusively the property of Jews, consequently are closed on Saturday, but not on Sunday. They are worked by steam-engines, setting in motion a number of small wheels, whose cogs, acting on regular metal plates, cause them to revolve 2000 times in a minute. Pulverised diamond is placed on these; and the stone to be polished, fastened in a metal cap, by means of an amalgam of zinc and quicksilver, is submitted to the friction of the adamantine particles: each wheel can operate on 4 stones at once. In order to cut the diamond, diamond-dust is fixed on metal wire that is moved rapidly backwards and forwards over the stone to be cut. Each perfect stone has 64 facets, each rose 32.

M. Coster's mills, which employ nearly 500 men, can be visited on obtaining, through the landlord of the hotel, a card of introduction. A fee of a florin for a small party, for the workmen's sick-fund, is expected.

Theatres. — Open alternately every day in the week but Sunday; performances begin at 6 or half-past 6.—1. *The Dutch Theatre* (Stads Schouwburg, near the Leiden-gate), open in winter with Italian operas, Dutch tragedy and comedy. 2. *The German Theatre*, in the Amstel Straat, for German representations only. There is also a smaller theatre where vaudevilles are represented, called *The Salon des Variétés:* it is much frequented, as smoking is allowed. Entrance 15 stivers. Concerts are given at Frascati's, in the Nes.

Cafés.—*Café Français, Café Polonnais,* and *Café Suisse*, in the Kalver Straat.

The finest *shops* are in the Kalver Straat, which is also the most frequented thoroughfare; in the Nieuwedijk—both leading out of the square in which the palace is situated; and in the Warmoes Straat.

Excellent curaçoa is made at Amsterdam at two-thirds of the English price; it may be purchased very good at Wynand Focking's, in de Pijl Steeg, near the Exchange. Anisette is another good liqueur manufactured here: the best may be got of Bols, in het Loosje.

Physician, Dr. Davids, Y. 237, Heeren Gracht, is an English physician.

The *Flower-market*, held on the Singel, on Monday, is worth a visit.

The annual *Kermis* or *Fair* (§ 15) takes place at the beginning of September, and, while it lasts, attracts hither multitudes from the northern provinces. It may be styled the Dutch Carnival. At the neat village of *Muiderberg* there is a remarkable echo on the property of Mr. E. J. Koch.

Railroads (Hollandsche Spoorweg)—to Haarlem, Leiden, Hague, and Rotterdam—terminus outside the Willems or Haarlem gate:—Rijn Spoorweg, to Arnhem and Rotterdam, viâ Utrecht; also to Dusseldorf, Cologne, Hanover, Berlin, &c. — terminus outside the

Weesper gate. (Rte. 5.) Not far from the terminus of the Rhenish Rly. is the Amsterdam *Crystal Palace,* opened 1864, for the exhibition of the industrial productions of all nations, flower-shows, concerts and public meetings. As a specimen of architectural skill this building is well worth a visit, but it is only on rare occasions that anything is exhibited worth seeing.

Steamboats to Zaandam nearly every hour; Alkmaar 3 times a day; Helder twice (Rte. 3). To Harlingen 3 times a week; Enkhuizen 3 times; Kampen once (Rte. 7).

A steam ferry-boat is constantly plying to Buiksloot and the mouth of the Texel canal. Rte. 3.

The *Post Office* is on the Voor Burgwal, behind the palace.

Consuls from Great Britain and the U. S.

ROUTE 3.

AMSTERDAM TO BROEK, AND THE GREAT NORTH HOLLAND SHIP CANAL. AMSTERDAM TO ZAANDAM.

BROEK.—A steam ferry-boat plies every hour from the tavern called Nieuwe Stads-Herberg, rising on piles in the midst of the IJ, to the S. point of the opposite shore of Waterland, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Buiksloot. Trekschuits ply from the same house to Broek 4 times a-day. The best way is to take the *steamer* to Zaandam, there hire a carriage for Broek, which will bring you back to Buiksloot ferry, where you embark for Amsterdam.

The harbour of Amsterdam is fenced in with 2 long lines of piles driven into the mud, having open spaces at intervals to allow vessels to enter and depart. These openings are closed at night with booms, or large trees covered with iron spikes, which are drawn across and fastened with chains. Not many years ago it was discovered that some molluscous animal had committed such extensive ravages in the woodwork, that, though the piles were of the finest heart of oak, they were in a short time reduced to a state resembling honeycomb, so as to require constant renewal.

In traversing the harbour long rows of little pavilions, raised upon wooden piers, are remarked, stretching far out from shore, several feet above the water. These are summer-houses belonging to

the citizens, the owners of pleasure-boats, who delight to come hither and smoke their pipes and sip their wine, beer, or coffee. From the landing-place Amsterdam is seen to great advantage, stretching along the opposite shore of the IJ. It is by far the best view of the city, and is a picture of wealth and industry, bearing witness to the extent of the trade which is still carried on with almost all parts of the globe.

The IJ is frozen over in severe winters. In the winter of 1794-5 the Dutch *fleet* lying in the IJ, opposite Amsterdam, was captured by a French corps of *cavalry* and flying artillery! The vessels were frozen up in the ice at the time, and the detachment from the invading army crossed the ice to attack them.

Buiksloot is a large village at the Waterland dyke, abounding in spacious inns, with numerous apartments for the reception of guests from Amsterdam. *Inns:* De Boer's and Geritzen's. Carriages may be hired here to go to Broek (4 m.) and return for 6 grs.; to Zaandam for 4 grs.; Monnikendam 4½ grs.; Edam 5 grs. The longer tour by Broek, Monnikendam, Edam, Purmerende (where is the only tolerable inn on the route, at which travellers may dine), to Saardam, costs 15 grs., and will occupy a whole day.

No one should omit to view the *Grand Ship Canal of North Holland*, which commences here directly opposite Amsterdam, and extends to Helder and the Texel, a distance of 51 m. It is one of the greatest undertakings of the kind ever executed. At the surface it is 124 ft. wide, at the bottom 31 ft., a breadth sufficient to admit two frigates to pass, and probably greater than that of any other canal in the world; and it is 21 ft. deep. It has locks only at each end. The lock-gates exceed in dimensions the largest in the docks of Liverpool; they are founded upon piles driven through the mud into sand. The level of the canal at Buiksloot is 10 ft. below the mean height of the sea, and of course many feet below high tides. As a work of utility this canal deserves the highest praise, since it enables vessels to enter and quit the port of Amsterdam with safety, and without any delay, in defiance of contrary winds, and unimpeded either by the storms or the thousand sandbanks of the dangerous Zuider Zee: at the same time avoiding the trouble and risk of passing the bar at the mouth of the IJ, called the Pampus, over which lay the only outlet to the sea before this canal was made.

Large vessels were formerly obliged to discharge their cargoes on the outside of the harbour of Amsterdam, and were then lifted out of the water and floated over the bar by means of a machine called a camel, a species of double chest of wood, the 2 halves of which are shaped to fit the hull of a ship. Being filled with water and sunk, they are attached to the side of the vessel to be lifted. The water is then pumped out of them, and of course, as they become buoyant, they raise the ship with them.

The time employed in tracking the fly-boats from Amsterdam to the Helder, by the canal, is 10 hrs.; moderate sized vessels in about 18 hrs.; and large East Indiamen are tracked in 2, 3, or 4 days, according to the wind. Such vessels were not unfrequently detained as many weeks by tempestuous weather and other obstacles before they could make this short voyage by sea.

The difficulties which opposed the formation of this canal, through ground consisting of low swamp and loose sand, increase our admiration of the skill and perseverance by which it was planned and executed. The original sea-shore, which is the only firm ground in New Holland, was found by boring to be 43 ft. under the present surface, and the foundations of the locks were laid at that depth. One principal difficulty which occurs is the preventing the loose and silty soil which forms the banks of the canal from sliding down into the bottom and filling up the channel. Blanken was the engineer; it was begun 1819 and finished in 1825, at a cost of nearly 1½ million sterling. The only disadvantage to which it is liable is that of being choked up by ice in winter. Some years ago 35,000

guilders, about 3000*l.*, were expended in cutting a passage through the ice for several outward-bound vessels.

The road to Broek is dull; it runs through a flat country of meadows by the side of the N. H. Canal, as far as half way, and at the 2nd bridge quits this and follows the Broek Canal, along which men and women, harnessed like horses to the towing rope, may be seen submitting to the drudgery of tracking barges laden with fruit and vegetables for the Amsterdam market. The habitations passed on the way are mostly cottages of one story, surmounted by roofs nearly twice as high as the walls; these serve as storerooms for the winter stock of hay. July 5 '66.

X Broek [pronounced Brook], celebrated as the cleanest village in the world, is a place of considerable extent, built on the border of a large pond or lake. Many of its 800 Inhab. are merchants, landed proprietors, underwriters, stockbrokers, or tradesmen who have amassed fortunes and retired from business. Some of them are taken up with the manufacture of those little round cheeses known all over the world as Dutch cheeses, an article of great traffic, and source of considerable wealth to the province of North Holland. "There is neither horse nor cart road through the place, so we were obliged to leave our carriage at a small inn on its outskirts, and to walk through it. A notice on a board warns strangers that they are not to smoke in the village without a stopper on their pipe, nor to ride through it, but must dismount and lead their horse at a foot pace! The narrow lanes or passages which intersect it are paved with bricks or little stones set in patterns. Broek has been the subject of many exaggerated descriptions; this, for instance, is dignified in the Guide-books by the name of mosaic. The paths are strewed with sand or shells, also arranged in patterns, so precise is the neatness which here prevails. The houses are mostly of wood, very scrupulously painted white and green. Almost all the houses glitter in the sun, with roofs of glazed tiles of different colours: the habitations of the poorer classes are usually only of one story; those of the rich are for the most part of the style which has been appropriately called "the florid Cockney," something between Grecian, Chinese, and Saracenic: one has a pasteboard-looking front, intended to represent a temple; another is painted with such various colours as to call to mind the scenery of a theatre. Many of them are planted at the edge of canals and are approached by bridges formed of planks. Yet Broek has an inanimate and listless appearance, owing to the custom of keeping the front door and windows always closed, save for the entrance of the bridal pair after marriage, and for the exit of a corpse for burial. No one should visit Broek without entering one of the houses, as the interior is far more curious than the outside. The greater part of them are private dwellings, and of course strangers are not admitted without an introduction to their owners. Before almost every house in the place we had remarked a large collection of shoes and sabots, for the inmates usually put them off at the door, like the Turks, and walk through the house in slippers or stockings; and even the Emperor Alexander, it is said, on visiting Broek, was compelled to comply with this usage."

"On entering one of the numerous dairy-farms where cheese is made, we found a stable for the cows in winter running round three sides of it, the centre and remaining side being set apart for human beings. The cows were all absent from home in their summer quarters—the fields. I am sure that $\frac{9}{10}$ of the poor people of England, and a much larger proportion of the Irish, are not so well and cleanly lodged as the brutes in this country. The pavement was of Dutch tiles, the walls of deal boards, not painted or rough sawn, but as smooth and as clean as a dining-table in an English farm-house. From one end of the stable to the other runs a gutter, and above it, over each stall, a hook is fastened in the ceiling. When the cattle are within doors their tails, from motives of cleanliness, that they

may not dangle in the dirt and besmear their comely sides, are tied up to these hooks in the ceiling!"

Here may be seen the cheeses in various stages of preparation, some in the press, others soaking in water and imbibing salt, and every part of the process distinguished by the most refined purity. A vast quantity of these sweet-milk cheeses (zoetemelk kaas), or Edam cheeses as they are here styled, are made in North Holland. They are sold at the markets at Alkmaar, Hoorn, &c., and are exported thence to the most distant countries of the globe.

The closed door in every house, mentioned above, leads to an apartment which is rarely entered or opened, save by the housewife herself, who once a-week unfastens the shutters, takes down all the china, dusts it, and scrubs the furniture; and after scouring the walls and floor, and polishing the stoves, closes up the door and shutters again, till the revolving week brings round another day of purification.

Travellers are for the most part conducted over a house which appears to be "got up" for their recreation. The hostess stands ready at the door to conduct them over it and show them her collection of cups and saucers, and visitors' cards. The garden attached to one of the mansions is *the show place* at Broek. Such an accumulation of pavilions, arbours, summer-houses, pagodas, bridges, and temples, Gothic, Grecian, Chinese, and rustic, are nowhere else to be seen. In one spot a Swiss cottage is tenanted by two wooden puppets as large as life, one of which smokes a pipe, the other, a female, spins, and even sings, while a wooden dog barks at the entrance of strangers, all by the aid of clockwork. In one corner of this toyshop garden is a wooden garde de chasse, with a sham musket, in the attitude of one about to shoot; in the pond a pasteboard swan, duck, and a mermaid.

With all its absurdity and extravagance Broek deserves to be seen as a curiosity; but it must not be regarded as a *characteristic specimen* of Holland; as the village is, in fact, unlike any other, and exhibits a caricature of Dutch manners and cleanliness, as well as of Dutch taste.

An English traveller, fond of agricultural pursuits, would find much gratification in a visit to the neighbouring small town of Purmerende. Near it he will see the great drained lake called Beemster; here he will find the richest meadows, the finest cattle, the neatest farm-houses, and the most perfect dairies and cow-stables. Here he may taste in spring and summer the finest butter and richest cream in the world. He may also learn many useful particulars respecting the Dutch system of grazing and breeding cattle. This district, which is more particularly described in Route 4, would afford a more correct idea of Holland, and the manners of the Dutch, than a mere visit to Broek.

To proceed from Broek to Zaandam the road must be retraced nearly to Buiksloot; thence to Saardam it runs along the back of a huge sea dyke, which follows the indentations of the shore, and keeps out the sea from a district so intersected in every direction by canals, that the extent of water nearly equals that of dry land.

ZAANDAM.—Steamers ply twice a-day in winter, and six times a-day in summer, between Amsterdam (Stadsherberg) and Zaandam across the IJ in 1 hr.; fare 9 stivers.

Zaandam (improperly *Saardam*). This town stands at the junction of the Zaan with the IJ: it has 9000 Inhab. It consists of a line of windmills, amounting to 400 in number, some of gigantic size, with the houses attached to them extending along the banks of the Zaan to the neighbouring villages of Zaandijk, Koeg, Wormerveer, and Krommenie, and forming together a street nearly 5 m. long. The windmills are turned to a great variety of uses besides that of grinding corn. The water is pumped up and land drained, timber is sawn, paper is made, tobacco chopped into snuff, rapeseed crushed for the oil, and colours ground for the painter, entirely by their agency. The oil-mills are well worth the attention of persons ac-

quainted with the state of similar works in England. The oil trade is of great importance here. In some of these windmills a peculiar kind of sandstone, brought from the neighbourhood of Bremen, is reduced into dust solely to furnish the Dutch housewife with sand for her floor. Still more important are those mills in which the volcanic tuff, brought from the borders of the Rhine near Andernach, is ground to powder, to supply, when mixed with lime and sand, that valuable cement called terrass, used in constructing locks, sluices, and dykes, which has the property of hardening under water.

Zaandam is, secondly, remarkable for the *Cottage or hut in which *Peter the Great* lived in 1696, while working as a common shipwright in the shipyards of Mijnheer Calf, a rich merchant, in order to enable himself to instruct his subjects in the art of building ships. He went by the name of Peter Baas, or Master Peter, among his fellow-labourers; wore a common carpenter's dress, and was seen in that costume hard at work by the great Duke of Marlborough.

The building is of rough planks, and leans much on one side, from the foundation having given way. It was bought by the late Queen of Holland, sister of the Emperor Alexander, who, in order to protect so venerable a relic from the destroying effects of the weather, caused a case to be built over it, which can be closed with shutters. It consists of two small rooms: in one of them is Peter's bed, which is nothing better than a cupboard, closed in front with doors: above is a loft, which can only be entered by a ladder. The walls of the two rooms are covered with names from all countries of the world, in pen, pencil, ink, or cut with a knife. Among the rest is that of the Emperor Alexander, who caused a marble tablet to be placed over the chimney-piece with an inscription to this effect:—

"Nothing is too small for a great man."

Portraits of Peter and his wife are to be seen here.

The period of Peter's stay at Zaandam was much more limited than is generally supposed. He suffered so much inconvenience from the concourse of idle gazers who assembled to look at him, that he preferred retiring to Amsterdam, where he could work in comparative privacy within the walls of the dockyard of the East India Company. Large ships are no longer built here.

Two hrs. are amply sufficient to see all that is remarkable in Zaandam, and at the expiration of that time the steamer will have returned, which will take the traveller back to Amsterdam, enabling him to make the excursion in 4 or 5 hrs.

Steamers ascend the Zaan from Zaandam to Alkmaar.

ROUTE 4.

HAARLEM TO THE HELDER, BY ALKMAAR AND HET NIEUWE DIEP, AND BACK TO AMSTERDAM.

46 Eng. m.

There are 3 ways of reaching Alkmaar:—

1. From Amsterdam by the North Holland Canal, 6 times daily, in about 3 hrs.

2. From Amsterdam by Zaandam and the Zaan river, 3 times daily, in about 3 hrs., by small steamboat, by Wormerveer, the Canal of Marker-Vaarl, and the Lake of Alkmaar.

3. From Haarlem to Alkmaar by omnibus, twice daily, in 3 hrs.

Railway.—From Alkmaar to the

Helder, Het Nieuwe Diep: or by steamer on the North Holland Canal, in 3 hrs.

North Holland, lying as it does out of the great route between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, is rarely visited by travellers. The inhabitants, living removed from intercourse with strangers, retain more of the old customs, habits, and dress of their forefathers than is found in South Holland. This province is besides physically interesting, from its position and the nature of the soil. It is a peninsula, projecting into the sea; the borders of it contiguous to the ocean consist of sand; the rest is clay and bog: its length is about 20 leagues, and its greatest breadth 5 or 6. The land lies, almost everywhere, below the level of the ocean, and is protected from its inroads, from Kijkduin along the coast of the Zuider Zee to Zaandam and Beverwijk, by large dykes, which, in the neighbourhood of the Helder, surpass in size and strength all others that are to be met with in Holland, except those of West Kappel, in Zealand; so stupendous are they that on their account alone this corner of Europe deserves to be explored. It is intersected in its entire length by the Great North Holland Canal (see Rte. 3), through which almost the whole commerce of Amsterdam now passes. A short distance off its shore were fought some very memorable engagements between the Dutch and English, especially that of Camperdown, gained by Lord Duncan. The fortress of the Helder, rising out of sand and waves, and the roads of the Texel, lie at the termination of it. The cattle fed upon this tongue of land are famed for their beauty, and the abundance and richness of the milk and cheese which they yield; the sheep for the fineness of their fleeces and the excellence of their mutton. Those who take an interest in hydraulics will find many objects worthy of their attention; and the works along the Nieuwe Diep will not be passed unnoticed by those who can appreciate the objects in view, and the means by which they have been attained. The females of North Holland are particularly distinguished by the clearness of their complexions, and by the neatness and gracefulness of their costume, which is almost peculiar to the district. The back of the head is encircled by a broad fillet of pure gold, shaped like a horse-shoe, which confines the short-cut hair, and terminates on each side of the temple in 2 large rosettes, also of pure gold, suspended somewhat like blinkers before the eyes of a horse; over this is worn a cap or veil of the finest and richest lace, with lappets hanging down the neck; and a pair of enormous gold ear-rings. These ornaments are often of real gold, even among the lower classes, and the cost of them is considerable. Great sacrifices are made to purchase them, and they are considered heir-looms in a family. In the ch. at Alkmaar 300 of these head-dresses may be seen at once, on Sunday.

At the *Inns in North Holland* it is customary, and even necessary, to prevent extortion, to make a bargain with the innkeeper respecting the charge for dinner and other meals, which should be ordered at so much a-head. This district, indeed, is perhaps the most expensive on the continent for living.

Charges—beds, 1 guilder, 10 stivers; tea, with eggs, 14 stivers; breakfast, with eggs, cheese, and sausages, 16 stivers.

The immediate neighbourhood of Haarlem is pleasing. Not far from the road, and backed by trees, stood the *Castle of Brederode*, now a picturesque ruin (Rte. 2); beyond this come the Dunes, from whose ridges a view extends on the right over the Wijker meer, covered with shipping, even to the windmills of Zaandam, which may be discerned on a clear day. The *Church* of Velzen has a brick tower of the 9th (or 8th?) century. After passing Velzen we arrive at

The works for the *New Ship Canal*, carried on by English and Dutch engineers with English capital, to connect Amsterdam directly with the sea, conveying the largest ships, fully laden. The banks of the canal will form Dams by which large outlying waters are to be cut off.

Beverwijk (*Inn*, Heerenlogement), a town of 2500 Inhab., a pattern of Dutch purity and neatness, in its clean streets, villa-like houses with fresh painted

jalousies and window-sills, and its rows of trees clipped like hedges. At Prinsens Bosch, or Kruidberg, near Beverwijk, a country seat of William III., the expedition to England, which led to the dethronement of James II. and the Revolution of 1688, was planned and decided on. At Beverwijk the road leaves the shore of the Wijker meer. The country beyond is almost entirely devoted to pasture, and is covered over with beautiful herds of cattle, which here compose the wealth of the district. Except a few willows, trees have almost entirely disappeared; the country is one vast meadow.

In 1799 an English expedition, which landed at the Helder, penetrated as far as the village called Castricum, where they were repulsed by the French under General Brune. Farther on, to the l., stand the ruins of Egmont, from which the noble family, so distinguished in the annals of Holland, derived its origin and name. It was destroyed by the Spaniards. A very small portion of the castle but none of the abbey remains. Many Counts of Holland were buried in the latter. The philosopher Descartes resided here for some time.

15 m. ALKMAAR.—*Inns:* H. de Toelast, good; the landlord is the proprietor of the diligence between Alkmaar and Haarlem;—Hof van Holland;—Heerenlogement. Alkmaar stands upon the *Great Canal* of the Texel; it derives its name from the number of morasses and ponds, now dried up, which surrounded it in ancient times; it has 11,000 Inhab., and is a surpassing example of Dutch neatness and good order, in its streets and houses, that to a traveller is very striking. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a highly ornamented edifice, with Gothic tracery; it is said to resemble on a small scale that of Brussels. The *Ch. of St. Lawrence* is a very handsome Gothic building of the 15th cent. It has a fine E. porch. Here may be seen the Dutch painting (1504) of the Seven Acts of Mercy, and the tomb of Count Floris V. of Holland (1296). It has been carefully restored.

The town carries on the most considerable commerce in cheese of any place in the world. A weekly market is held here for the sale of it, to which the farmers and country people for many miles round resort, and dispose of the produce of their dairies to merchants, who export it to the extremities of the earth. The market-place, at these times—piled up with balls—reminds one of Woolwich Arsenal. 9,000,000 lbs. of cheese are weighed annually in the *Townscales,* or Weighing House, a picturesque building, date 1582. Alkmaar has many nice walks around it, especially the Wood, similar to those of the Hague and Haarlem.

Alkmaar endured, in 1573, a siege from the Spaniards, nearly equal in the severity with which it was urged on by the besiegers, and hardly inferior in the glorious example of bold resistance offered by the citizens, to those of Haarlem and Leiden. It was the first enterprise in which the Spaniards failed; it allowed the rest of Holland to draw breath and gain confidence. The defence was the more noble, since the resolution of adhering to the side of the Prince of Orange was not adopted by the men of Alkmaar until the enemy was at their gates.

A very indifferent road leads from Alkmaar to Hoorn, a 3 hrs.' drive.

From Alkmaar to the Helder is a drive of $3\frac{1}{5}$ hrs.; the charge for a carriage with 2 horses thither, including barriers, driver, &c., comes to 27 guilders. *Steamers* daily in 4 hrs. Fare, 2 gr. 50 c. = 4*s.* 2*d.*

North of Alkmaar, upon the seashore, between Kamp and Petten, is a place called Hondsbosche, the worst defended and most dangerous spot along the whole Dutch coast, where the sea is constantly gaining upon the land. As there are no dunes here, the ocean is only kept out by artificial means, by building breakwaters, and throwing up jetties at right angles with the beach, which require unremitting care and attention. It is probable that one of the ancient mouths of the Rhine entered the sea at this point, previous to the formation of the Zuider Zee. (§ 9.)

Among the villages seen on the way to Sand is *Camperdown*, off which was fought Admiral Duncan's action, in

which he gained a complete victory over the Dutch in 1797.

The dunes (§ 12) near Camperdown are composed of sand so very fine, and so extremely pure and white, that it is exported in large quantities to England, to supply some of our glass manufacturers.

14 m. Het Zand.—*Inn* kept by Hout. The name of the place will give the best idea of its situation; it lies in a dreary waste, all *sand*, in many places so loose as to be moved about by the wind.

The road beyond runs alongside the canal. The isthmus along which the road is carried, formerly not more than 2 miles broad, has been extended since 1850 by the formation of a new polder, named *Anna Pawlowna*, after the Dowager Queen of Holland, and the Zuider Zee driven back by additional dykes opposed to its waters. Here may be observed in summer large numbers of the sea-fowl (*Anas tadorna*), which builds its nest and lays its eggs in rabbit-holes.

10 m. Het NIEUWE DIEP, or Willemsoord. *Inns:* Den Burg; fine view of the sea; close to the canal, whence the Amsterdam barge sets off; clean and comfortable. Heerenlogement; comfortable and moderate. Fine view over the harbour. Provisions are dearer here than anywhere else in Holland. Though in the midst of the sea, fish are very scarce, but Bordeaux wine is cheap and good.

The port of *Nieuwe Diep* (Pop. 4100). the Portsmouth of Holland, about a mile from the Helder, has been entirely formed, by artificial means, since the end of the last century. It affords protection, by means of piers and jetties stretching out from the shore, to all vessels entering the great canal, even to men-of-war and merchantmen of large burden. There is a steam-engine for emptying the dry dock; and the entrance of the basin is closed by a kind of sluice-gate, called *Fan Sluices*, from their shape; by an ingenious contrivance the force of the rising tide is directed against them in such a manner as to shut them, and effectually to exclude itself. The North Holland Canal terminates in the sea at Nieuwe Diep. A row of small low houses, more than a mile long, by the side of a canal, extends from Nieuwe Diep to

The Helder (*Inns*: Prinsen's; Heerenlogement), a strongly fortified town, with 12,000 Inhab., opposite the island of the Texel. The view from the extremity of the fortifications, looking towards it and over the Mars Diep, or entrance into the Zuider Zee, is fine. Down to the end of the last cent. the Helder was little more than a fishing village. Napoleon converted it into a fortress of first rank, capable of containing 10,000 men in its bomb-proof casemates, at an expense of many millions of francs. He called it his Northern Gibraltar, but left the fortifications in a very unfinished state. Its batteries defend the roads of the Mars Diep, and the entrance of the harbour and grand canal. On the highest point of the dunes is Fort Kijkduin, out of the midst of which rises the lighthouse.

The extremity of the tongue of land which forms North Holland, being more exposed to the fury of tempests and the encroachments of the ocean than almost any other, is defended on all sides by a dyke of the very largest dimensions: within this rampart lie the town and fortress of the Helder. "The great dyke of the Helder, which is nearly 2 leagues in length, is 40 ft. broad at the summit, over which there is a very good road. It descends into the sea by a slope of 200 ft., inclining about 40 degrees. The highest tides are far from covering the top; the lowest are equally far from showing the base. At certain distances enormous *groynes* of timber piles and fascines, covered with stone, averaging in length 200 yards, project into the sea. This artificial and gigantic coast is thus composed of blocks of granite and limestone, brought from Norway or Belgium; and these masses, which look as if it were impossible to move them, are levelled and squared like a pavement. The number of rocks which are seen at one view are sufficient to confound the imagination; how much more when we think on the quantities buried beneath the waves to serve as the foundation of such mountains."—*Journey in N. Holland.*

The Helder is almost the only spot

on the coast of Holland where there is deep water close in shore. The rush, or "race," of the tide from the ocean into the Zuider Zee, through the narrow strait between Helder (Hels-deur —hell's door) and the island of the Texel, constantly scours out the passage and keeps it deep. The passage of the Texel, called *De Witt's Diep*, was first laid open to Dutch commerce by the Grand Pensionary de Witt, 1665, when, after using the most extraordinary efforts to equip a fleet against England, its sailing was prevented by the assertion of all the Dutch pilots and commanders that the wind was unfavourable, and the passage out to sea impracticable. In the teeth of this opinion of practical seamen he proceeded in his long boat to this channel, took the soundings with his own hand, found the depth double that which had been set down, and, on his own responsibility, weighed anchor in the largest ship of the squadron, and put to sea through the dreaded gut in spite of the wind, himself leading the van.

The British forces, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York, in 1799, landed here, and took possession of the Helder, and of the Dutch fleet, but were compelled to re-embark a few weeks afterwards, although they were successful at Egmont op Zee, and in several other important actions against the enemy, having fruitlessly endeavoured to excite the Dutch to rise, and throw off the yoke of France.

There is a wild dreariness and dull monotony in the aspect of this district which would render a residence in it hardly endurable. It is a sand-bank, which man appears to have usurped from the sea-gulls, who have not yet abandoned their ancient territory, but flock to it in swarms, breaking the solitude by their incessant screaming cries. It is only when contrasting the barrenness of nature, and the threats of the sea, with the perseverance and successful ingenuity of man, that an interest is thrown over the whole scene, such as no other spot in Europe can be said to possess.

The *island of the Texel* contains about 5000 Inhab. It supports myriads of sea-birds, and about 30,000 sheep, whose fleeces, of remarkable length and fineness, are highly prized. They are of a breed peculiar to the island: a sort of green-coloured cheese is made here of the ewes' milk. In 1845, 32,000 lbs. of ewe-milk cheese were sold here. The chief place in the island is *De Burg*.

In returning by land from the Helder to Amsterdam the old road must be retraced as far as het Zand; there a bye-road, in the very worst possible condition after rain, diverges to the E. through Schâgen, a beautiful village, situated in a drained lake, called the Zijp, the oldest drained land in North Holland. Flax of a very fine quality is cultivated in the neighbourhood, and Schâgen is the market where it is sold.

The country hereabouts, and all the way to Amsterdam, is the very opposite to that which has been left behind. It is clothed with the richest verdure, and supports numerous herds of cows and large flocks of sheep, whose wool is famous, and the mutton highly prized: it abounds in old trees, and is sprinkled over with houses, affording by their neatness a sure indication of the owners' prosperity. The district is intersected in all directions by canals; and it is curious sometimes to observe the sails of the barges overtopping the roofs of the houses, and slowly moving along, to all appearances over the fields, as the canal itself is concealed from view.

The road continues upon elevated dykes, and, after coasting along the Hugowaard Polder, passes through the village of Rustemburg, by the side of another polder, the Schermermeer. "In going along the Schermermeer we arrive at the point where the 3 polders (§ 11), the Hugowaard, the Schermermeer, and the famous Beemster, meet. In the centre of this kind of triangle is built the pretty town of Schermeer Hoorn, the steeples of which, shining amidst the trees, command the superb basins which surround it. The streets extend along the high land in the 3 directions which are open to them, so as to give it a most singular form. In order to reach it we had travelled along the course of the dyke

half way up. On the left, 10 or 15 ft. above our heads, was the great canal common to all these polders, and the sails (of boats?) appearing above the trees every instant hid the sun from us. On the right, at the same distance below us, we saw similar canals and windmills, the sails of which were hardly on a level with us, and in a hollow, extending farther than we could see, the herds concealed in the tufted grass of the polder. It was completely the world turned upside down. In some countries we are accustomed to see the sails of the windmills higher than the rudders of the ships, and the goats perched above the crags; but in North Holland we must be contented to see everything different from what it is elsewhere."—*Journey in North Holland.*

The Beemster is one of the largest, most fertile, and best drained lake-beds or polders. It took 4 years to drain it: the undertaking was commenced in 1808. The finest mutton in all Holland is fed upon its pastures. It abounds in large trees, the trunks and lower branches of which are actually painted over with various colours; whether to improve and increase their beauty, or with some view to utility in preserving them from insects or moisture, appears uncertain. But the practice, strange as it may appear, prevails in other parts of North Holland.

After visiting these singular and interesting polders, the traveller may either return to Alkmaar, or may make his way by canal or highway to Broek and Saardam through

Medemblik (*Inn*, Valk, not good, and dear); an old decayed town, 2250 Inhab., containing the Royal Naval Academy, through which young sailors must pass before they can enter the Dutch navy as midshipmen.

About 10 m. E. of Medemblik, on the Zuider Zee, is *Enkhuisen* (*Inn*, Valk), another decayed town, which once sent out 400 vessels to the deep sea herring-fishery: at present it does not employ 50; and its population is diminished to 5400. Paul Potter was born here. A plan has been drawn out for draining the Zuider Zee by throwing a dyke across from between Medemblik and Enkhuisen to Stavoren, leaving a wide canal for the passage of the tides and the exit of the rivers IJssel, Vecht, &c., and communicating with the IJ at Amsterdam. The cost is estimated at 5 millions sterling. Steamer to Harlingen (Rte. 7).

Hoorn.—Inn: Oude Doelen is the only tolerable one. Pop. 9500.—In the Stadhuis are some remarkable pictures of the old schutterij (militia), in the Spanish times, by Rottiers, a pupil of Van der Helst; also the sword of the Spanish Admiral de Bossu, who was taken, after a severe engagement, by the Dutch, commanded by Admiral Derks. This is the native place of the mariner William Schouten, who, in 1616, first doubled the southernmost cape of America, which he named after his birthplace, Cape Hoorn, or Horn. Abel Jansz Tasman, who discovered Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, was also born here. Hoorn, like many other towns of North Holland, is sadly fallen off in trade and prosperity. Its present trade consists chiefly in its exports of butter and cheese, provisions and fish. Its manufactures, shipbuilding, and even its herring-fishery, are of little value compared with their former magnitude. The great fleet of Ad. de Ruiter was built here. From the Helder to Hoorn is a journey of 6 hrs.

From Hoorn to Purmerende in a carriage takes 3 hrs., and thence to Buiksloot (p. 61) 4 hrs.

Purmerende (*Inn*, Heerenlogement, the only tolerable inn between the Helder and Amsterdam), situated at the S. angle of the Beemster, on the banks of the Great Canal, and between the 3 polders, the Beemster, the Purmer, and the Wormer. No one should pass through Purmerende or the Beemster without making trial of the produce of the dairies — the cream, butter, and cheese here are excellent. The quantity of cheese sold in 1845 in Purmerende was 1,300,000 Dutch pounds.

Travellers returning by the canal to Amsterdam should leave the steamer at Purmerende and take coach to Broek, and so to Buiksloot.

Monnikendam.—A village of 2000 Inhab. From this place travellers may proceed to Broek and view that curious village; then to Buiksloot, where they may cross by the ferry to Amsterdam, or, taking the road along the dykes, lengthen their journey to Zaandam; and, after seeing there the cabin of Peter the Great, embark in the steamer for Amsterdam, as described in Rte. 3.

A trip may be made from Monnikendam to the island of Marken, where the manners and the mode of living of the inhabitants are far more curious, because they preserve their primitive simplicity, than in the dull village of Broek. Its inhabitants consist almost exclusively of fishermen and their families. It affords no accommodation for travellers, and can only be reached by means of a hired fisher's boat. An unfavourable wind might detain the visitor on the island too long to be pleasant.

The country forming the W. shore of the Zuider Zee is so populous that the line of villages, towns, and gardens is almost uninterrupted. The neatness, the order, and active industry displayed at every step are highly interesting. In short, the excursion in North Holland is capable of affording much gratification to a traveller.

ROUTE 5.

AMSTERDAM OR ROTTERDAM, BY UTRECHT AND ARNHEM (RAILWAY), TO NIJMEGEN.

Railway.—Amsterdam to Utrecht 22 m.; trains 10 times a day, in 1 hr.: to Arnhem (66 m.), 10 times a day, in 3 hrs. Terminus at Amsterdam outside the Weesper gate. Rotterdam to Utrecht (32 m.) and Arnhem (70 m.); trains 10 times a day, in 1½ hr. (*see* Rte. 9). Terminus on the Oostkade. Trains from Rotterdam, Arnhem, and Amsterdam meet at Utrecht Junction.

Arnhem to Nijmegen, by diligence. 9½ Eng. m.

The immediate neighbourhood of Amsterdam may be said to consist of an aggregation of polders. (§ 11.) The most remarkable is that called the Diemer Meer, one of the deepest of those drained lakes in all Holland: its bottom lies 16 ft. below the level of the sea, which is sometimes augmented to 30 at very high tides.

Abcoude Stat., a pretty village.

Vreeland Stat.

The country through which the railroad passes is not very interesting.

Nieuwesluis Stat. Both sides of the old road and of the river Vecht, between this and Utrecht, are lined with villas, summer-houses, and gardens (§ 13), belonging principally to merchants of Amsterdam. It is almost an uninterrupted garden all the way, and the taste of the Dutch for horticulture is here seen to perfection. Several very pretty villages are passed.

Breukelen Stat.

Maarsen Stat.

On approaching Utrecht there are various indications that the traveller is about to bid adieu to the flat land: the country presents partial undulations, and a slight current becomes perceptible in the canals. About 3 m. N.W. of Utrecht, on the Vecht, is the old castle of Zuylen, the residence of Francis Borselen, to whom Jacqueline was married.

25 m. UTRECHT—*Junction Stat.*—*Inns*: H. des Pays-Bas, good; 'T Kasteel van Antwerpen (Castle of Antwerp), (commercial), on the Oude Gracht, good; Bellevue. Utrecht, called by the Romans Trajectum ad Rhenum (ford on the Rhine), and in monkish Latin Ultra Trajectum, whence comes its modern name, is situated at the bifurcation of the branch of the Rhine called the Old Rhine, and the Vecht. It contains about 55,000 Inhab. (20,000 Roman Catholics). There is a considerable descent from the houses to the surface of the river—a circumstance which distinguishes this from other Dutch towns already described; the cellars under the quays by the water-

side are inhabited, and are large enough to serve as storehouses and manufactories, their roofs forming the pavement of the street above. Before a great inundation, which occurred 839, the main stream of the Rhine, which was then turned into the Lek, flowed past Utrecht.

The Treaty of Utrecht (1713), which gave peace to Europe by ending the war of the Spanish Succession, was signed at the residence of the Bishop of Oxford, the British Minister, in a house now pulled down and replaced by a barrack called Willems-kazern. Many of the preliminary conferences were held in a back room of the old Stadhuis, still remaining. The act of confederation (1579), which formed the foundation of the freedom of Holland, and which declared the Seven United Provinces independent of Spain, was signed in the Public Hall (auditorium) of the University. An inscription intended for it ran thus: *Atrium sapientiæ, incunabula libertatis.*

The tower of the *Cathedral, St. Martin*, 321 ft. high (b. 1382), detached from the main building, has a very beautiful top story, and deserves to be ascended on account of the view from it, extending over almost all Holland, a part of Gueldres and North Brabant, and comprehending Hertogenbosch, Rotterdam, Oudewater, Montfort, Amsterdam, the Zuider Zee, Amersfort, Rheenen, Breda, Gertruidenburg, Gouda, and the Lek. Midway in the steeple is the dwelling of the sexton, or koster. The nave of the church was thrown down by a storm in 1674, when the wind carried off the roof and twisted the solid stone pillars like willow wands; the Ch. was thus cut in half by the hurricane, and the public street now passes over its site. The lofty choir is a fragment of a noble Gothic edifice, the finest Ch. in Holland; it has suffered much from fanatic iconoclasts and from modern pewing and high woodwork, in the conventicle style, which hide its beautiful clustered Gothic pillars, of great height and lightness. They, too, have been sadly cut away to admit the upper seats, which are arranged like those of a lecture theatre. This ch. has been well restored, and these abuses may be removed. It contains a monument to Admiral van Gent, who fell in the fight of Solebay, 1672, by *Ver Hulst*, and also a very large and fine organ. The crypt is spacious and curious, and the cloisters deserve notice.

The first Bp. of Utrecht was St. Willebrod, an Englishman, who left his own country, in the 7th cent., to convert the heathen Frisons, who then possessed the land. He baptized many thousands of them; and the Pope ordained him bishop over them; while Charles Martel presented to him the castle of Utrecht for his residence and the surrounding district for his see.

The University, close to the Cathedral, founded in 1636, has about 450 students; and, as many of the Dutch aristocracy reside at Utrecht, the greater number of pupils are of the upper classes. There are collections of anatomy, natural history, minerals, &c., belonging to it. In *the Stadhuis*, built 1830, are a few very old pictures from suppressed convents, curious rather than beautiful—the best are by *Schoreel*.

The *Mint* of Holland is situated here; strangers are admitted on application to the director; a small fee (50 cents.) is expected. The National Observatory is in Utrecht.

Adrian Floriszoon, afterwards Pope Adrian VI., the tutor of Charles V., was born at Utrecht, in a house still standing on the Oude Gracht: a house built by him still goes by the name of the Pope's house (*Pauzhuizen*), and now serves as the Government-house of the province.

The transformation of the ramparts into *Boulevards*, so as to render them an agreeable promenade, has been a real improvement.

The *Mall*, called Maliebaan, is an avenue of 6 rows of lime-trees, half a mile in length on the E. side of the city. It is one of the finest in Europe, and was saved from being cut down by the express command of Louis XIV., at a time when his army spared nothing else in Holland. The game of Pall Mall is still kept up.

Utrecht is the head-quarters of the Jansenists, a sect of dissenters from the Roman Catholic church, who object to the bull of Pope Alexander VII., con-

demning as heretical certain doctrines of Jansenius Bishop of Ypres. They scarcely exist in any number, except in Holland, where they are now reduced to 5000. Utrecht is the see of their archbishop.

Medical men will take an interest in the large collection of anatomical preparations, wax figures, &c., in the *University Museum*, as it is one of the finest of the kind in Europe.

Railway to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Arnhem and Germany.

The Railway (1½ hr., 38 m., Utrecht to Arnhem) proceeds for a considerable distance through a country abounding in wood. Many fine forest-trees are seen here, and scarcely anywhere else in Holland. The canal connecting Utrecht with the Lek is crossed by the Rly.

Driebergen Stat.—About 3 m. N.W. of this is *Zeist* (6 m. from Utrecht), remarkable for a Moravian colony settled in it, which deserves to be visited. The whole establishment is distinguished for the order and neatness maintained in it, and is supported by the manufactures of the brothers and sisters. Near this the dykes were broken through by the ice-burst, March, 1854, in breaches more than a mile wide, and part of the rly. was laid under water. On the N. of the road, near Zeist, is a mound of earth, erected in 32 days by the French army of 30,000 men, under Marmont, on the occasion of Napoleon being made emperor. The other stations are Maarsbergen, Veenendaal, Ede, Wolfhezen.

Arnhem *Stat.*—*Inns:* The Sun (De Zon), near the station, fine view; Zwijnshoofd (Boar's Head); near the railway and the steamer; New Bellevue Hotel; Cour de Hollande; Hôtel des Pays Bas.

Arnhem, chief town of Guelderland, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, 3 m. below the point where the IJssel branches off from it, has 25,000 Inhab., half Rom. Catholics. It was fortified by Cochorn, but the ramparts are now turned into walks. Sir Philip Sydney died here, Oct. 1586, of the wound received in battle near Zutphen: his wife had come over to soothe his dying hour.

The *Groote Kerk* contains the fine monument of Charles d'Egmont Duke of Gueldres, 1513, altar-tomb with effigy, while on a niche, against the N. wall of the choir, is the armour which he wore. The *H. de Ville* is called the *Devil's House*, from the sculptured masques and caryatids which adorn its front.

Though Arnhem itself has no attractions to detain the traveller, its neighbourhood abounds in villas, parks, and gardens, the finest being that of the Baron van Heekeren, *Hartjesberg*—the entrance close to the railway station. The pleasure-grounds and park are fine, and the view from the Belvedere tower striking. Farther off, near the village of Velp (4 m. E. of Arnhem), are several fine country seats, Biljoen, Beekhuisen, Roozendaal, Middacht, Ridderoord, &c., to the gardens of which the public are allowed admittance. The finest view of Arnhem and the surrounding country is from the grounds of the country seat of the Baron van Brakell. Many of the grounds of the country seats are open; but some have notices—only in Dutch—of man-traps and spring-guns. This part of Guelderland may, indeed, be termed "the Dutch paradise;" but its chief attractions, besides those which it derives from art, are, the abundance and purity of its *flowing* streams, to which the native of other provinces of Holland is a stranger, and the beauty of the trees.

Railways to Emmerich, Oberhausen, Minden, Dusseldorf, Cologne, and all parts of Germany. (Rte. 34.) (A shorter line to Cologne, viâ Cleves, Rte. 35).

Diligences 4 times a day to Nijmegen (1½ hr.). The road to Nijmegen crosses the Rhine by a floating bridge, and traverses the district called the island of Betuwe (see p. 86), passing through the villages of Elden and Elst. At Lent, a small village on the Waal, with a tolerable inn, opposite Nijmegen, a flying bridge conveys carriage and passengers across the Waal to—

2 Nijmegen. (Germ. Nimwegen).—*Inns* (none good, and all dear): Plaats Royal; Ville de Rotterdam, near the Quai. Nijmegen is situated on the l. bank of the Waal: it has 22,000 Inhab. The Romans called it Noviomagus. It is a frontier fortress of

Holland, strongly defended, and built on the side and slope of a hill called the Hoenderberg, on which the Romans formed a permanent camp to protect their Belgic possessions from inroads of the Germans.

The *Town Hall* (Raadhuis), a building in the style of the Renaissance (1554), ornamented in front with 2 rows of statues of German emperors, benefactors of the town, is chiefly remarkable as the place where the Treaty of 1678, between Louis XIV., Charles II. of Spain, and the States of Holland, was signed. It contains portraits of the ambassadors upon this occasion, and a few Roman antiquities, dug up in the neighbourhood, where the ground is constantly disclosing similar relics of the Roman settlement here. The sword with which the Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded is also shown here.

The *Church* of St. Stephen, begun 1272, is an interesting Gothic building of brick, in the form of a Greek cross, and contains, in the centre of the ancient choir, the monument of Catherine de Bourbon, wife of Adolphus of Egmont, Duke of Gueldres. Her effigy is engraved on a plate of copper, and upon smaller plates at the sides are figures of the Apostles and coats of arms.

Upon an elevation, which for Holland is considerable, stood the Castle of * *Valkenhof*, commonly called het Hof, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, and inhabited afterwards by Charlemagne. It was demolished in 1794 by the French. The only parts now remaining are a fragment of the church and a very perfect *Chapel* or Baptistery (16-sided) near the brow of the hill: it is probably of the 12th or 13th cent. The space of ground adjoining it, once a part of the ramparts of the town, is planted with trees, and serves as a public walk, overlooking the river and quay. On another eminence a little higher up rises the * *Belvedere*, a lofty summer-house built by the town, on the foundation of a tower, said to be part of a château of the Duke of Alva, now converted into a café. The view from its top is pleasing, comprehending the rivers which branch off at the head of the Delta of the Rhine, viz. the Rhine, the Waal, and the IJssel, with the Maas flowing on the S. This is the most interesting spot in Nijmegen, and, together with the few other sights, may be seen in two hours. The views from *Berg-en-dal*, *Beek*, and *Upbergen*, in the neighbourhood, will also leave agreeable impressions.

Nijmegen remained long in the hands of the Spaniards. A bold attempt made in 1589 by Martin Schenk van Nijdek, a Guelderland nobleman, to surprise the town, failed, and he was drowned. His body, when found by the Spaniards, was quartered and hung in chains to the principal gates, but was afterwards interred in the Great Church. One of these chains is preserved in the town hall.

In 1672, Marlborough, then Captain Churchill of the grenadiers serving under Turenne at the siege of Nijmegen, attracting that great general's praise by his bravery, was called by him the handsome Englishman.

Diligences, 4 times a day, in 2 hrs., to Arnhem (meeting the railway trains to Utrecht and Amsterdam); *daily* to Cleves, whence a *Rail.* to Cologne. *Steamers* to Cologne (see Rte. 34) and down the Rhine (Rte. 11) to Rotterdam in 8 hrs. daily.

ROUTE 6.

AMSTERDAM (OR ROTTERDAM), BY UTRECHT AND AMERSFOORT, TO ZWOLLE AND KAMPEN.

Rail—Amsterdam to Utrecht, in Rte. 5, Centraal Spoorweg.

Soest Stat. (Pop. 3300). Omnibus to *Soestdyk*, the summer residence of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, presented by the States of the Netherlands to the late King, William II., when Prince of Orange, in recognition of his skilful generalship at the battle of Quatre-bras. The mansion is an extensive whitewashed building, with no pretension to architectural display, but it is comfortably and luxuriously furnished, very prettily situated, and encircled by a wood many miles in extent. It contains several valuable paintings, &c., and may be viewed when the Prince is not in residence. Immediately opposite this mansion is a splendid avenue of beech-trees; at the bottom of this is a handsome obelisk erected by the nation in "grateful memory" of the achievements of the valiant Prince of Orange. Within the railed area are 2 cannons taken by the Dutch from the French at the battle of Quatre-bras. This pretty village is much resorted to on fine summer afternoons by tea and other parties. There is an *Inn* (with very inferior sleeping accommodation) with a garden where visitors can obtain usual refreshments. By a characteristically pretty walk of 3 m. through the wood of the same name we reach the village of Baarn (Pop. 2500), the summer abode of many of the wealthier inhabitants of Amsterdam and Utrecht. The houses, almost all of which are of modern erection, are elegantly comfortable mansions, and surrounded by gardens such as the Dutch love to cultivate. Two of them attract great attention, and are certainly more worthy of it than are the childish absurdities of Brock "peculiarities." These are handsome Chinese villas, and are respectively called *Pekin* and *Canton*. There is a good *Inn* in the village.

Amersfoort Stat.—(*Inn:* Utrechtsche Wapen) 12,700 Inhab., on the Eem—is noted as the birthplace of John Olden Barneveld, Grand Pensionary of Holland. The college for the education of Jansenist priests (see Utrecht) is established here. There are manufactures of bombazeen here, and much tobacco is cultivated and dried in the neighbourhood.

Hardewijk Stat. (Pop. 5000). Here are the head-quarters and training-schools for recruits for the Dutch East Indian Service, an unruly and violent class of youths.

Hattem Stat., an uninteresting and sleepy country town.

Zwolle Stat. (*Inns:* Keizerskroon;—Heerenlogement), the capital of Overijssel, a prosperous commercial town of 20,000 Inhab., remarkable for its cleanliness, situated on a small stream called the Zwarte Water. The entrance from Deventer, through an old *gateway* with peaked turrets, is picturesque. There are good streets and spacious *places*. The reformed *Ch. of St. Michael*, a Gothic edifice with aisles as high as nave, contains a handsome carved pulpit (1625). Fine organ. The gardens and walks about the town are very agreeable. A convent, which once stood on the hill of St. Agnes, 3 m. distant, was the residence, for 64 years, of Thomas à Kempis, whose work on the 'Imitation of Christ' is translated into almost every living language. He died here in 1471. The hill is now a *cemetery*, where the richer classes are buried: no graves can be dug on the low ground without coming to water. G. Terburg, the painter, was born at Zwolle, 1608. On the canals may be seen barges filled with rushes—many persons live by platting them into baskets and mats.

Kampen Stat. (*Inns:* Hôtel des Pays-Bas; the Dom Van Keulen. This seaport on the Zuider Zee lies at the mouth of the IJssel, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has 12,500 Inhab. Anciently one of the most flourishing Hanse Towns, it is now utterly without commerce. The *Town-hall*, a Gothic building, with

statues of Charlemagne, Alexander, and of the Cardinal Virtues, and 2 fine *Churches*, bespeak its former prosperity. Count Horn, beheaded by Alva, was buried here.

This is the only city in this heavily taxed country whose citizens live tax-free, the wealth of the municipality, the accumulations of past centuries of prosperity, rendering taxes unnecessary. Kampen, like our Channel Islands, is consequently inhabited by numbers of small capitalists and pensioned officials, whose object is to make a little money go a long way.

The traveller may here vary his journey by taking the daily steamer over the Zuider-zee to Amsterdam.

ROUTE 7.

AMSTERDAM TO HARLINGEN, LEEUWARDEN, GRONINGEN, ASSEN, MEPPEL, AND ZWOLLE—PAUPER COLONIES OF FREDERIKSOORD.

Steamers from Amsterdam, from the Nieuwe Stads Herberg, every morning to Enkhuizen (see Rte. 4), and 3 times a week in 6½ hrs. to

HARLINGEN (*Inn:* Heerenlogement), a small but busy shipping place on the Zuider Zee, whence a large proportion of Friesland agricultural produce (butter, &c.) is exported to England. Pop. 10,000.

It stands on the site of a town swallowed up by the sea in 1134, and is itself protected by one of the largest dykes in Holland, 40 ft. high, fenced in at its base with 3 rows of piles driven into the ground. The monument erected by the Dutch to the Spanish Governor Roblas, who first introduced (1570) an improved method of constructing these sea-walls, still exists S. of the town; gratitude for the benefits conferred having proved stronger than national hatred against a Spaniard.

Steamers to London 2 or 3 a week; to Amsterdam 3 times a week.

Rly. 5 times a day in an hour to Leeuwarden by

Francker Stat. (*Inn:* Heerenlogement): had a *University*, suppressed by Napoleon I., 1810, of which Vitringa, Heineccius, Hemsterhuis, Valekenaer, &c., were professors.

LEEUWARDEN (*Inn*, Nieuwe Doelen, very good), chief town of the province of Friesland, with a population of 25,000 souls. In one of the churches are monuments of the Stadholders of Friesland, which the French defaced. The fortifications are turned into plantations. Leeuwarden possesses a large and handsome *Townhouse*. The façade of the House of Correction (Huis van Burgerlijke en Militaire Verzekering), with the date MD., is worthy of observation. It is a rich specimen of mixed brick and stone work, with 7 statues representing Virtues, &c., upon the steps of the quaint gable. Just within the Harlingen gate stands a fine old leaning church tower, of red bricks and grey stone: the body of the church was destroyed by a storm. From the top of the tower is a fine view over the rich pastures of Friesland to Harlingen.

No province of Holland has preserved, to the same extent, its ancient manners and costumes as that of Friesland. The head-dress of the women, the gold hoops and pendants, and the beautiful lace caps, are especially deserving of remark. Such a head-dress sometimes costs 2000 guilders. These costumes may be seen in perfection at Leeuwarden on market-day (Friday). The women are celebrated for beauty. Many of the towns, villages, and even farmhouses, and all the *old* churches, are built on mounds (teepen) raised above the surface, which originally afforded refuge to the inhabitants from inundation, before the country was properly dyked. The Frieslanders pride themselves on having been from the earliest times a free and independent people, governed by laws of their own, enacted at their legislative assemblies during the middle ages. Frisic is still the language of the inhabitants of Heligo-

land and the belt of islands that extends along the coast from the Zuider Zee to Jutland, and is also spoken in some villages and districts of E. and W. Friesland and Sleswick. Diligences 3 times a day in 6 hrs. to

GRONINGEN (*Inns:* Doelen; Nieuwe Münster: both good), a fortified town (Cochorn) and prosperous seaport, very regularly built, at the junction of the Hunse and Aa; the most important in the N. provinces of Holland. 36,500 Inhab.

The *University*, founded in 1615, is frequented by about 300 students, and has an excellent museum of natural history. The finest buildings are the great *Church of St. Martin*, a handsome pointed Gothic structure, grand and lofty choir, noble tower like that of Utrecht (1627); and the *Hôtel de Ville*, modern (1810), faced with Portland stone; both situated in the Breede Markt, one of the grandest squares in Holland. On the Oxenmarkt is the monument of Guyot, the founder of an institution for the deaf and dumb, which is still flourishing.

By means of a canal called Schuitendiep, large vessels come up from the sea to the town. Diligences 3 times a day to

ASSEN. A town of only 5000 Inhab., though the chief place in the pro ince of Drenthe. It has two *Inns;* both execrable: the Post is the least bad. (Goldner Römer.) Near Assen, at Ballo and Suidlaaren, occur examples of those very singular sepulchres of an ancient people, commonly called *Hünebedden*: they are usually large stones placed upright in the ground, in rows, surrounded by circles of smaller stones, or covered by others laid across, and open at the end; some are 80 feet long. Urns, hatchets, hammers, and other articles of wood and stone, but none of metal, have been found in them. Diligences 3 times a day to

MEPPEL. — *Inn*, Heerenlogement. [About 15 m. from Meppel, and 3 from Steenwijk, are the *Pauper Agricultural Colonies* of FREDERIKSOORD and WILLEMSOORD. There is a tolerable inn on the spot. Pop. 6700.

The great increase of mendicity in Holland after the years of scarcity, 1816 and 1817, led to the formation of a *Society of Charity* (Maatschappij van Weldadigheid), for the purpose of rescuing from beggary able-bodied labourers and their families, by settling them on waste lands, employing them in rendering these wastes productive, and by educating their children. The society was established at the Hague, which is still the seat of the direction, under the patronage of the King, and under Prince Frederick as President. In a short time more than 20,000 subscribers were enrolled, who contributed in all 70,000 fl. (about 5850*l.*) With these funds and other resources the society commenced operations by the purchase of 3000 acres on the borders of Drenthe and Overijssel, a small part arable land, the rest barren heath, upon which were founded in 1818 the Free Colonies of Frederiksoord, Wilhelms, and Wilhelminasoord. Roads were constructed to the estate, and the river Aa, which flows past it, was rendered navigable to the Zuider Zee. The estate was then divided into lots of $7\frac{7}{10}$ acres, each of which was calculated to be able to support a family of 6 persons—father, mother, and 4 children — who were offered a well-built house, a milch cow, free schooling for their children, and medical aid gratis, in return for a payment of 1700 guilders (141*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), to be advanced by the parish, almshouse, or individual relieved of the pauper family. This sum, whose payment might be spread over 16 years, was intended to defray the cost of house, implements, and furniture, and the maintenance of the family until the land should be brought into condition to maintain them, after which it was expected they would be able to pay the society a small rent, equal to the interest of the capital expended. The population averages 2542 persons, or 425 families, each occupying a separate house. The able-bodied men and women are employed in agricultural labour; those unfitted for such work, including chil dren above 13, are employed in weaving; and the cloth produced by 400 looms, situated in 4 factories and in private houses, defrays, by its sale, part

of the expenses of the colony, producing nearly 20,000*l.* a-year. The result of this benevolent experiment, as far as regards making the *colony self-maintaining*, has not been successful. Out of the whole number of colonists not more than from 16 to 20 at one time have freed themselves from debt to the society, and are able to pay the small rent demanded of 50 guilders (4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*). This is the more remarkable, because on farms immediately contiguous to the colony—of equally barren land—there are peasants who pay their landlords rents of 70 and 80 florins, without the advantages of the colonists, and yet succeed. The reason—as Sir John McNeil, who visited the colonies in 1852, explains—is that the colonists have no self-reliance. The certainty that the society will maintain them blunts their exertions, leaves them in arrear, while the cotters outside the colony pay rent and prosper. The idle are compelled to work, or, if they refuse, are sent off to the penal colony of Ommerschans. The children are instructed in the schools, and are kept entirely in the schools until they are 12 years old, or, if backward, 13; they then commence work at weaving or out-of-door work, &c., until they reach 20 to 23 years of age, when they are desired to provide for themselves. There are places of worship for Lutherans, Catholics, and Jews. The education of the children is intrusted to the care of the managers.

The houses are built with bricks formed from the clay dug on the spot, cemented with lime produced from shells brought from the sea-shore, and burnt with turf found on the land. The houses are built at intervals along the side of broad roads crossing each other at right angles, and are all on one plan, and are well adapted for the comforts of a family. They are thatched with reeds, which are said to be more durable than straw or heather, lasting from 20 to 30 years. The general aspect of the colony is pleasing and thriving; the land is brought under good tillage, and forms a sort of oasis in the desert.

Besides these two free colonies, two others, having much the character of Penal Colonies, have been established—one at *Veenhuizen*, 15 m. from Frederiksoord and 9 from Assen, but situated on the same uninterrupted heath. One establishment here is devoted to the reception of orphans and foundlings from the different asylums in the towns of Holland, for whose maintenance the government pays to the society a stated sum annually. In other respects it is a mendicity colony. It corresponds nearly in its character, arrangements, and discipline with that of *Ommerschans*, a few miles from Meppel. This was a dilapidated fortress, situated also in the midst of a heath. It serves as a penitentiary for refractory free colonists, and for the amendment of beggars and idle persons, but not criminals, sent by their parishes or the government for a certain number of years, to reform idle habits. They are compelled to work either as field labourers or in the workshops. Punishments of various kinds are inflicted on the refractory. A value is put on their daily work, and they receive a certain portion for themselves. The colony is not self-supporting. The number of *détenus* in Ommerschans and Veenhuizen amounts to about 4520, including women and children. Their escape is prevented partly by a canal which surrounds the building, partly by a cordon of watchmen established in 25 cottages built in a circle, at the distance of 5 minutes' walk from one another.

The experiment has been tried now for 30 years, and though, in point of profit, it has not realized the sanguine expectations of its projectors, nor is likely to do so, yet it *has* succeeded in the benevolent object at which it aimed, by rescuing many hundred individuals and families, previously paupers and friendless, from vice and destitution, making them useful members of society; and in rendering fertile and profitable large tracts of land previously desert and useless. The expenses of these colonies have indeed become so great a burden, that the government has been seriously contemplating their abolition, and is only withheld from such a step by not knowing how to provide for the persons supported on them. It has been calculated by Sir John McNeil

that each pauper costs the Dutch government 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, while in Great Britain each pauper costs the state less than 5*l.* per annum. Moreover the Dutch society is in debt, and its estates would not suffice to clear it. It is, therefore, evident that the pauper colonies cannot compare in utility or success with the Poor Law system of our own country.

The founder and originator of these institutions was the late General Van den Bosch, who was the first director. While serving in the Dutch colonies in the East, he purchased an estate in the island of Java, and devoted much of his time to improvements in agriculture. It did not long escape his observation that the estate of a native mandarin, which lay next to his own, and resembled it in soil and situation, never failed, in spite of all the pains he took with his own land, to produce far finer crops. This induced him to form an acquaintance with his neighbour, from whom he learnt a system which proved so beneficial, that the estate, which he purchased in Java for 25,000 rix dollars, fetched 150,000 when sold, on his departure from the country. The secret of the mandarin's luxuriant crop appears to have been the attention he paid to obtaining a good stock of manure for his land; to this the efforts of the colonists are studiously directed.]

Diligences twice a day from Meppel to Zwolle, where the traveller can either take the Central rly. (Rte. 6) or the diligence to Deventer (Rte. 9). From Zwolle steamers daily to Harlingen, Deventer, Zutphen, Arnhem, and Nijmegen. Barges to Appeldoorn (Rte. 9).

Weener on the Ems, here a broad river, crossed by a ferry for horses and carriages.

ROUTE 8.

GRONINGEN TO EMBDEN AND LEER.

On this route the traveller can vary the monotony of his diligence journey by taking the steamer, barge, or Trekschuit (here called *snikken*) to Appingadam (pop. 4000), a flourishing little town, but possessing little interest for the passing traveller; thence he can proceed, by similar conveyance, to

Delfzijl, a village of 1800 Inhab., situated on the Ems (*Inn*, De Beurs). Here there are steamers daily that cross the Dollart in about 1½ hr. to Embden.

Embden Stat. (*Inn*, The White House), a fortified town, capital of the Hanoverian province of E. Friesland, contains about 12,500 Inhab. It has the most extensive trade in oats of any port in Europe. It lies in a marshy situation; but the land around it is of great fertility, yielding, besides oats, much butter and cheese. In the *Rathhaus*, a building in Renaissance style, 1576, is a collection of ancient arms and armour, especially rich in early fire-arms—part of the spoils, it is said, of Count Ernst of Mansfeld, captured in a vessel freighted for England with the booty of the Thirty Years' war. The town lies below the level of the Ems, and is defended against it by strong *dykes*, notwithstanding which it has suffered from repeated inundations. A canal between strong dykes connects Embden with the deep water of the Dollart, and protects the town by a high and strong embankment against the incursions of this estuary. In 1826 the water stood in the streets for 3 months up to the first floor of the houses. On the ramparts were buried many thousand British officers and soldiers who died here from the sufferings they endured in the retreat of the Duke of York's army from Holland, in the dreadful winter of 1795. The relics of that force, and among them Arthur Wellesley, embarked here.

Baekhuisen and Moucheron, painters, were born here.

Steamers to Delfzyl in Groningen every day during the bathing season.

A *Railway*, opened 1856, to Leer, and by Papenburg, Meppen, and Lingen, to Rheine, where it joins the lines to Osnabrück and Münster. (Rte. 69).

Leer (*Inn:* Prinz v. Oranjen), a town of 7000 Inhab., with a considerable trade to England in agricultural produce. Between Leer and Oldenburg, in the middle of the swamp, is a little primitive district called Saterland, where the old Frisian language is still spoken. Travellers bound for Oldenburg and Bremen may proceed on at once by diligence from Leer to Oldenburg, a journey of 8 or 9 hrs. Steamers proceed up the Ems beyond Leer.

Meppen Stat. (Hotel Bünger.)

Rheine Junct. Stat. Buffet. (Hotel, Schulze.)

ROUTE 9.

ARNHEM TO ZUTPHEN, DEVENTER, AND ZWOLLE.

Arnhem (Rte. 5). Trains 5 times a day to Zutphen. Rail in progress to Zwolle.

Zutphen Stat. (*Inn:* Kroon), a strong fortress and ancient grand-looking town, 13,100 Inhab., at the junction of the Berckel with the IJssel.

The chief *Protestant Church* (of St. Walburga) is a very fine Gothic building (1105); its great tower has been rebuilt since 1600, when the original one was destroyed by lightning. Within are monuments of the Counts of Zutphen, over one of which is hung a Gothic chandelier of iron gilt, and a modern monument to the family Van Heckeren. There is a curious Gothic *font* of copper, and the bas-reliefs on the pulpit merit notice. In the church is a library of old books, many of them fastened to the shelves by chains.

The Roman Catholics and the Anabaptists have churches here.

The *Chimes* are placed in the tower of the Weighing House: there is another large square tower called *Drogenass.*

It was on the battle-field of Warnsfeld, a little to the E. of Zutphen, that the gallant Sir Philip Sidney received his death-wound, Sept. 22, 1586, after an action in which the English had signally defeated the veteran Spaniards under the Marquess of Guasto. Stretched on the ground, bleeding and parched with thirst, the English hero displayed the well-known instance of humanity, in desiring that the cup of water intended for him should be given to the dying soldier at his side.

A *Steamer* goes every day to Amsterdam, in summer.

Velp Stat. A pretty village (3000 pop.) much resorted to as a summer residence by the wealthier classes. Here the traveller may spend a very pleasant day of rest, and will find himself supplied with all the conveniences of good hotels.

Steeg.
Dieren. } Stats.
Brummen.

Deventer Stat.

DEVENTER (*Inns:* Nieuwe Keizers Kroon (Imperial Crown), best, but bad; 't Wapen van Overijssel), a thriving town on the bank of the IJssel, 16,862 Inhab., and a considerable iron-foundry and carpet manufactory. The *Church of St. Luben* is a vast and interesting edifice, in the early Gothic style,, having 3 aisles of equal height, surmounted by a handsome W. tower; it has a Romanesque crypt, with twisted and channeled piers; it contains some good painted glass. In the *Town-hall* is a picture by *G. Terburg*, representing the Town Council assembled. The English forces under the Earl of Leicester gained possession of Deventer in 1586. The Berg Kirk retains many cannon-balls, relics of that siege. Col. Wm. Stanley, who was appointed governor, treacherously

yielded it to the Duke of Parma in 1587, taking over with him his regiment of 1300 men, believing his duty to his country to be incompatible with that which he owed to the Romish faith! This is the native place of the philologer Gronovius; and Erasmus was educated here at a school kept by the monks, and hence derived his hatred of religious brotherhoods. Deventer is celebrated for its *gingerbread*, of which many thousand pounds are annually exported; and with a view to keep up its reputation, an officer, appointed by the magistrates, inspects the cakes before they are baked, in order to ascertain that the dough is properly mixed. Travellers should ask for the Deventer Koek, at the shop of W. J. Smies, called the Allemans Gading, in the Groote Kerkhof E., No. 1354.

From Deventer the traveller can proceed to Zwolle (Rte. 6, 7) by diligence or steamer, until the railway thither be completed.

Within a pleasant drive from Deventer is

Appeldoorn, a pretty village. (7000 Inhab.) Not far from it is the Palace of the *Loo*, the summer residence of the King of Holland: the gardens are extensive, but flat; they contain fine sheets of water. It was the favourite retreat of William III., who repaired hither to hunt. There is a good *Inn* near the palace.

ROUTE 10.

ROTTERDAM (BY GOUDA) OR AMSTERDAM TO UTRECHT, ARNHEM, COLOGNE, &c.

Trains 10 times a day from Rotterdam.

Travellers on taking their tickets to Cologne should be careful to state by which route they wish to proceed—viâ Emmerich or viâ Cleves. By taking the latter route, they will save about an hour on the journey.

16 Eng. m. to Gouda. 10 trains daily.

11 m. GOUDA Stat. or Tergouw. *Inns:* Herthuis, good; Salmon (Zalm). A decayed town of 15,000 Inhab.; with a large grass-grown square.

The large *Ch. of St. John* (*Jans Kerk,* fee 4 stivers) is famous for its painted glass windows, considered to be nearly the finest in Europe. They are for the most part 30 ft. high (2 are nearly double that height), and finished with great attention to the details, but are of various degrees of merit. They were executed, between 1560 and 1603, by 2 brothers, *Dirk* and *Wouter Crabeth*, and their pupils and assistants. One (No. 10), having been destroyed by a storm, was restored in 1655, and by its inferiority proves the art to have been then on the decline. The finest are by the Crabeths, and are pointed out by their initials in the following enumeration. They were presents from towns or wealthy individuals, made on the rebuilding of the church after a fire, about the year 1560. Very elaborate drawings of them, by *Christoph. Pierson*, are preserved in the vestry. A small book, very diverting, from its quaint English and mis-spelling, is sold by the verger for 5 stivers, intituled "Explanation of the famous and renowned Glas-work or painted Windows, in the fine and eminent Church at Gouda, for the use and commodity of both Inhabitans and Foreigners that come to see this artificial work." The subjects of the windows are as follows, beginning on the left hand on entering the church by the door under the steeple:—1. An allegorical repre-

sentation of Liberty of Conscience. 2. The taking of Damietta by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa in the 3rd Crusade. 3. The Virgin of Dort. 4. Justice and Valour with the Arms of the Lords of Rhineland. 5. The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon, by *W. Crabeth.* 6. Siege of Bethulia: Beheading of Holofernes, by *D. Crabeth.* 7. The Last Supper, with Queen Mary of England and Philip II. of Spain, the donors, kneeling. The upper part of this window was destroyed by a hailstorm. By *D. C.* 8. The Sacrilege of Heliodorus, by *W. C.* 9. The Angel appearing to Zacharias. 10. The Annunciation. 11. Birth of John the Baptist. 12. The Nativity, by *W. C.* 13. Christ among the Doctors. 14. John the Baptist Preaching, by *D.C.* 15. The Baptism of Christ, by *D. C.* 16. Sermon on the Mount, by *D. C.* 17. John the Baptist rebuking Herod. 18. John the Baptist's Disciples questioning Christ, by *D.C.* 19. Beheading of John the Baptist. 20 and 21 represent the Sufferings, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. 22. The Money-changers driven from the Temple, by *D. C.* 23. The Offering of Elijah before the Priests of Baal, by *W. C.* 24. The Angel sending Philip to baptize the Ethiopian, and Peter and John healing the Lame Man, by *D. C.* 25. The Relief of Leiden, and Raising the Siege. 26. The Relief of Samaria. 27. The Pharisee and Publican in the Temple. 28. The Woman taken in Adultery. 29. Nathan reproving David. 30. The Whale casting forth Jonah. 31. In the S. transept, Balaam and his Ass. Besides these, there are 13 windows above the choir, representing Christ and his Apostles.

The church contains a very powerful and sweet-toned organ, in which the *vox humana* stop is especially fine.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was the residence of Jacqueline of Bavaria, whose part was taken by the citizens during the civil wars of the Hoeks and Kabeljauws (Hooks and Codfish, the names of two factions, like Whig and Tory with us). It was of fine old red brick and stone, but has been whitewashed.

There are large manufactories of *bricks* here. The clay for bricks is scraped up out of the bed of the IJssel, with a sort of hoe having a sack attached to it, and is particularly well adapted for the purpose. *Tobacco-pipes* were also made here in large quantities. The clay for them was brought from the banks of the Moselle, and the neighbourhood of Namur. The pipes are shaped in moulds of brass; but the most difficult operation, the boring, is done by the hand, with a piece of iron wire blunt at the extremity, and requires great dexterity in the workmen. The trade has fallen off, owing to the prevalence of cigars. Very few people are now employed in it.

The best cheese in Holland is a new-milk cheese called Gouda cheese, being made near this town.

The Rhine communicates, for ship navigation, with the IJssel and Meuse, by Gouda. A ship-lock at the Gouda Sluis passes the vessel across the dyke of the Rhine into a spacious canal connected with the Kromme Gouda river. This last was made in 1281 as a slaker to the Rhine. It is 9 m. long, and has an excellent tide-lock at Gouda, 153 ft. long and 25 ft. wide.

Oudewater Stat. } places memora-
Woerden Stat. } ble as the scenes

of the atrocities committed by the French army, under Marshal Luxemburg, in 1672. Their cruelty, as described by Voltaire, is not exaggerated: so great was the aversion which it inspired in the minds of the Dutch, who were witnesses of their conduct, that descriptions of the war, called "Fransche Tyranny," were written and printed as school-books for their children to read, calculated to hand down an inheritance of hate for their enemies to future generations. Pop. 4300. Here is a large military prison.

Harmelen Stat.
Utrecht Junction Stat. } Rte. 5.
Driebergen Stat. }
Arnhem Stat. }

The train, viâ Cleves, crosses the Rhine a few miles above Zevenaar on fleet steamers worked by powerful engines, and secured on both shores by stranded iron cables of great strength (Rte. 35).

ROUTE 11.

THE RHINE, A, FROM ROTTERDAM TO NIJMEGEN.

Travellers, whether in search of amusement or pressed for time, should avoid the voyage UP the lower part of the Rhine, below Cologne, because there are two other very interesting routes from England to Cologne; one by Rotterdam, Hague, Amsterdam, and Utrecht (Rtes. 2 and 5); the other by Ostend, or Antwerp, and Brussels (Rtes. 17, 21, and 23). The best way to visit the Rhine from England is to go by Belgium and its railways, and return by Holland down the Rhine. The *Rhine below Cologne is a most uninteresting river*, with high dykes on each side, which protect the flat country from inundations and intercept all view, save of a few villages, church steeples, and farm-houses, painted of various colours, which are seen peering above them.

Between Rotterdam and Nijmegen there is a risk of sitting on a sandbank for an hour or two till the tide rises, and there is always a detention of some hours at the Prussian frontier.

STEAMBOATS leave Rotterdam *every morning* at 5 and 10 in the summer, and every day in the latter part of the season. They reach Nijmegen or Arnhem *in about* 10 *hrs*. For *Fares* refer to the printed bills of the company.

The best and fastest steamers ascend in 2 days from Rotterdam to Cologne, stopping for the night at Emmerich. The steamers of the Netherlands Company have glass cabins on deck, so that passengers in rainy weather can look around them under shelter. They have also sleeping apartments, each containing 2 beds and a sofa, which can be hired, for the whole passage, for 6 florins including the steward's fee. Passengers unprovided with sleeping-berths are compelled by the police regulations to leave the boat, when she stops for the night, at Emmerich, and to sleep on shore.

The State Cabin has the advantage over the first cabin, that it is private; it is, therefore, often convenient to secure it for a party in which there are several ladies.

The *Railway* from Rotterdam to Cologne, by Gouda, Utrecht (Rte. 10), and Emmerich or Cleves, will be preferred by most travellers to the voyage up the Rhine.

The Rhine, flowing out of Germany into Holland, descends in an undivided stream as far as the point of the Delta (the Insula Batavorum of the Romans). At a place called Pannerden it splits into two branches. From this division of its stream, Virgil applies the epithet *bicornis* to the Rhine (Æn. viii. 727). The left-hand branch, called the Waal or Vahal, directing its course W., passes Nijmegen, joins the Meuse, and, in conjunction with it, assumes the name of Merwe. The other branch, which, after the first separation, retains the name of Rhine, turns northward; ½ a league above Arnhem it throws out an arm called IJssel, known to the ancients as *Fossa Drusi*, because it was formed by Drusus in the reign of Augustus: it falls into the Zuider Zee after passing Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen. The river after this continues on past Arnhem to Wijk by Duurstede, and there again divides, throwing off to the l. an arm called the Lek, which falls into the Maas a little above Rotterdam. The other arm, still retaining the original name of Rhine, after this separation, divides for the last time at Utrecht; the offset is called the Vecht, and flows into the Zuider Zee. The old Rhine, the sole remnant of the once mighty river which carries its name to the sea, assumes the appearance of a canal, and, after passing sluggishly the town of Leiden, enters the ocean through the sluice-gates of Katwijk (see Rte. 2).

a. THE WAAL.

The Waal is the largest and most important of the 4 branches into which the Rhine divides its stream on reaching Holland.

On quitting Rotterdam the guard-

ship is passed, and (*l.*) Fijenoord, the largest engineering establishment, steamboat-builder's yard, and foundry in Holland. Numerous country seats of rich Rotterdam merchants are scattered along the banks. The narrow arm of the Maas, called Spaniard's-Diep, is lined with shipyards, cottages, and windmills. The river Lek here falls into the Maas. A short distance higher up lies—

l. DORT or DORDRECHT (*Inns:* Bellevue, near the steamers; Goude Leeuw), one of the oldest towns in Holland, with 23,500 Inhab., and considerable trade, on the expanse of the Maas, formed by the inundation of 1416, which separated Dort from the mainland. The depth of water is sufficient to admit deeply laden East Indiamen.

The first Assembly of the States of Holland, held after their revolt from the yoke of Spain, met at Dort in 1572, and declared the Prince of Orange Stadholder, and the only lawful Governor of the country.

In an ancient Gothic building, standing in a back street, and now degraded into a poor public-house, called *Kloveniers Doelen*, the famous assembly of Protestant divines, known as the *Synod of Dort*, was held, 1618-19. It lasted 6 months, during which there were 152 sittings, unprofitably occupied, for the most part, in discussing the incomprehensible questions of Predestination and Grace. At the conclusion the president declared that "its miraculous labours had made hell tremble." The result of its labours was to declare the Calvinistic doctrines respecting predestination the established faith, and to condemn Arminius and his followers as heretics. The ordinances then passed were long the law of the Dutch national church. The apartment in which the Synod met is still preserved unaltered; but is converted into a ball-room, or temporarily into a theatre!

The *Gothic Church* (date 1339), conspicuous at a long distance, owing to its tall square tower, contains carved stalls, a sculptured pulpit of white marble (date 1756), numerous monuments, and some church plate of massive gold, presented by an East India merchant.

Within this ch., in 1793, was interred Lieut. John Western, R.N., in the presence of the Duke of York; the Grenadier Guards attending as firing-party. This young officer was killed at Moerdyk, March 21. 6 days previous he had succeeded, while in command of 3 gunboats, each containing 4 12-pounders and 16 men, in compelling a French army 5000 strong to abandon the siege of Willemstadt, so that the garrison were enabled next morning to march out and take possession of the French camp, guns, and ammunition.

The *Mint*, though no longer used as such, it having been transferred to Utrecht, is a building of the 15th cent.

Dort serves as a haven for the gigantic rafts of wood, the produce of the forests of Switzerland and the Schwarzwald, which are brought down the Rhine by crews of from 400 to 500 men each, and are here broken up and sold. A single raft sometimes produces 30,000*l.* A description of them will be found in the route from Cologne to Mayence.

The brother statesmen De Witt were born here; also Cuyp, Schalken, and Ary Scheffer (to whom a *statue* was raised 1862), the painters; and Vossius.

After a general survey of the town, which is truly Dutch in its combination of sluices and canals, and a visit to the old church, the timber-ponds where the raft-wood is collected, the windmills where it is sawn into planks, and the ship-builders' yards, there is nothing to detain a traveller here. A constant communication is kept up by steamboats with Rotterdam and Moerdijk, which is the terminus of the railroad from Rotterdam to Antwerp (Rte. 13).

Dort stands on an island formed by a terrible inundation in 1421, when the tide in the estuary of the Rhine, excited by a violent tempest, burst through a dyke, overwhelming a populous and productive district, which it at once converted into a waste of waters, called the *Biesbosch* (*i. e.* rushwood, from bies, rush, whence the English besom), part of which still exists. 72 villages and 100,000 human beings were swal-

lowed up by the waves. 35 of the villages were irretrievably lost, so that no vestige, even of the ruins, could afterwards be discovered. The only relic preserved from the waters is a solitary tower, called the house of Merwede. By this inundation the number of the mouths of the Rhine was increased, and the Waal was made double its former size. Many maps, as well as guide-books, represent this district as still under water, but a large part of it has been recovered; still the river here spreading out bears the aspect of a lake interspersed with numerous islands, uninhabited, but producing hay in abundance.

The country about Dort seems choked with water; every hollow is full, and the fear is excited lest, by the rising of the Rhine a foot, or even an inch or two, the whole should at once be overwhelmed by the waters. The Ablasser Waard, near Goreum, lies considerably lower than the bottom of the bed of the Rhine! There are numerous and intricate sandbanks between Dort and

rt. Goreum, or Gorinchem (Pop. 9000), an old walled town, at the junction of the Merwe and Linge, and one of the first places taken by the Water Gueux from the Spaniards in 1572; but they sullied their victory with the murder of 19 Catholic priests, for which their commander, Lumey, was disgraced by the States General. The anniversary of the Holy Martyrs of Goreum is still observed in the Romish calendar. The canal of Zedcriek connects Goreum on the Merwe with Vianen on the Lek. Nearly opposite Goreum is (*l.*) Woudrichem, or Woreum.

(*l.*) *The Castle of Loevestein*, situated on the west point of the island of Bommel, formed by the united streams of the Meuse and the Waal, was the prison of Grotius in 1619. The history of his escape in a box, March 22, 1621, gives an interest to the spot:—"He beguiled the tedious hours of confinement by study, relieving his mind by varying its objects. Ancient and modern literature equally engaged his attention. Sundays he wholly dedicated to prayer and the study of theology. He composed the greater part of the 'Jus Belli et Pacis' here. 20 months of imprisonment thus passed away. His wife now began to devise projects for his liberty. She had observed that he was not so strictly watched as at first—that the guards who examined the chest used for the conveyance of his books and linen, being accustomed to see nothing in it but books and linen, began to examine them loosely; at length they permitted the chest to pass without any examination. Upon this she formed her project for her husband's release."

She accommodated the chest to her purpose, by boring some holes in it to let in air. She intrusted her maid with the secret, and the chest was conveyed to Grotius's apartment. She then revealed her project to him, and, after much entreaty, prevailed on him to get into the chest, and leave her in the prison. The books which Grotius borrowed were usually sent to Goreum, and the chest which contained them passed in a boat from the prison at Loevestein to that town.

Big with the fate of Grotius, the chest, as soon as he was enclosed in it, was moved into the boat, accompanied by the maid. One of the soldiers observing that it was uncommonly heavy, the maid answered, "It is the Arminian books which are so heavy." The soldier replied, apparently in joke, "Perhaps it is the Arminian himself;" and then, without more ado, the chest was lodged in the boat. The maid accompanied it to Goreum, and, when fairly afloat, made a signal with her handkerchief to her mistress that all was right. The window where Grotius's wife stood is still pointed out in Loevestein. The passage from Loevestein to Goreum took a considerable time. At length it reached Goreum, and was deposited at the house of Jacob Daatzelaar, an Arminian friend of Grotius. The maid flew instantly to him, and told him that her master was in the box; but Daatzelaar, terrified for the consequences, declared he would have nothing to do with so dangerous a matter. Luckily his wife had more courage; she sent away the servants on different errands, opened the chest, and set Grotius free. He declared that while he was in the

chest, which was not more than 3½ ft. long, he had felt a little faintness and much anxiety, but had suffered no other inconvenience. Having dressed himself as a mason, with a rule and trowel, he went through the back door of Daatzelaar's house, accompanied by Daatzelaar's wife's brother, a mason by trade, along the market-place, to a boat engaged for the purpose. It conveyed them to Waalwijk, in Brabant, where he was safe. In the mean time every precaution had been taken by Madame de Groot to conceal her husband's departure from the governor and his jailors. She took particular care to light the lamp in the room where Grotius was in the habit of studying; and the governor, upon his return home in the evening, remarking the light in Grotius's window, concluded that his prisoner was quite safe. Madame de Groot was not detained long in prison, and rejoined her husband soon after in Paris. There is usually a frigate in the Dutch navy bearing the name of Grotius's wife, Marie van Reigersberch: history has rescued from oblivion the name of the trusty maid-servant also—it was Elsje van Houwening.

l. Bommel—*Inn*, Hof van Guelderland—once a fortress, was besieged in vain by the Spaniards 1599, and taken by Turenne 1672. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1629. (Pop. 3500.)

The island of Bommel, Bommeler Waard, between the Waal and the Meuse, which here unite their waters, is defended on the E. by Fort St. André, and on the W. by Fort Loevestein.

10 m. S. of Bommel lies Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-duc). (See Rte. 13.)

rt. Tiel, a pretty town of 6000 Inhab., and birthplace of General Chassé, the defender of Antwerp citadel. 66 m. above Rotterdam lies—

l. NIJMEGEN. Rte. 5.

Steamers daily to Arnhem, Doesburgh, Zwolle, and Kampen.

Diligences daily to Arnhem, Breda, Bois-le-duc, and Tilburg.

The voyage from Nijmegen to Cologne by water, about 125 m., is described in Rte. 34.

b. THE LEK FROM ROTTERDAM TO ARNHEM.

Steamers rarely take this course: the Lek is often so low as to preclude the passage of a steamer altogether.

rt. Krimpen aan de Lek.

rt. Lekker Kerk.

rt. Schoonhoven (*Inn:* Heerenlogement), about 20 m. above Rotterdam, is famous for its salmon fisheries.

l. Nieuwpoort, about a mile from Schoonhoven, opposite to it.

rt. Vreeswijk is the landing-place for passengers going to Utrecht and Amsterdam.

l. Vianen, which is opposite to Vreeswijk, is said to be the *Fanum Dianæ* of Ptolemy. It formed part of the patrimony of the patriot Count of Brederode, who fortified it for the Prince of Orange on the outbreak of the revolt of the Netherlands.

Between Vianen and Kuilenburg there are sluices in the banks of the river, designed solely for laying the country under water in case of foreign invasion. If they were opened, the inundation would at once spread as far S. as the Waal, as far as Dort to the W., and to the Noort in an opposite direction. A military inundation of this kind is a mode of defence peculiar to Holland. It effectually cuts off the means of approach from an army either by land or water; it covers both roads and canals, leaving an enemy in ignorance of their direction and course; and, while it is deep enough to check the march of troops or cannon, it is so interrupted by shallows and dykes, as to render its navigation by boats equally impracticable.

l. Kuilenburg. *Inns:* Rose; Vergulde Hooft. A town of 5000 Inhab.

rt. Wijk by Duurstede. The branch of the Rhine which alone retains that name to the sea here separates from the Lek, and under the name *Kromme Rijn* (winding Rhine), descends to Utrecht, where again dividing, it sends one branch, the Vecht rt. to the Zuider Zee, while the other, the Oude Rhin, enters the German Ocean after passing Leiden to Katwijk, where it is now discharged into the ocean by means of sluice-gates

(Rte. 2.). The Lek was originally a canal dug by the Romans to unite the Rhine and Maas; its bed became suddenly enlarged by an inundation in 839, by which the main stream was thrown into it.

l. Eck and Wiel, near *rt.* Amerongen. Amerongen itself is situated at a little distance from the river. Lord Athlone has a seat near here.

rt. Rheenen (*Inn*, Koning van Boheme, bad) is a town of 1600 Inhab., on the middle branch of the Rhine. There is nothing to be seen here but an old Gothic church with a handsome tower. A large quantity of tobacco is cultivated in this district. Frederick, K. of Bohemia, lived here in retirement, under the protection of his uncle P. Maurice of Orange. A little out of Rheenen, l. of the road to Amerongen, at the entrance of a meadow, under some willow-trees, the English traveller will remark the mounds under which the bones of some hundreds of his countrymen are mouldering. In 1794 the hospital for the prisoners taken in the Duke of York's army was at Rheenen, and, the mortality being very great, this spot became the cemetery of the hospital.

rt. Wageningen, 14 m. from Arnhem (*Inn*, Hof van Guelderland, not good), an inconsiderable town, of about 4500 Inhab., supposed to be the *ad Vada* of the Romans: it is connected with the Rhine by a short canal. On the opposite side of the river to Wageningen is a flat district of meadow-land, called the island of Betuwe, because isolated by the Lek and Waal; it retains in its name a memorial of the ancient inhabitants of this country, the Batavi.

l. Heteren.

rt. ARNHEM. (Route 5.) Rly. Stat.

rt. 3 m. above Arnhem the IJssel (pron. Eyssel) branches off from the Rhine, and flows into the Zuider Zee at Kampen. It is also navigated by steam. (Rte. 12.)

l. Huissen. Near Tollhuis the army of Louis XIV. crossed the Rhine, 1672, an exploit much vaunted by the French poets (Boileau, &c.) and historians of the time, though little risk was incurred but that of drowning, as there were very few, if any, Dutch troops immediately on the spot to oppose the passage. The river was then much reduced by the drought of summer, though not entirely fordable, and many regiments had to swim across. The Great Condé was here wounded in the wrist, and his nephew was killed by his side.

rt. Pannerden. Here the Waal first branches out from the main trunk of the Rhine, which above this spot flows in one undivided stream. By the management of the Waterstaal, only one-third of the waters of the Rhine pass through the channel of the Pannerden, here strongly dyked, while two-thirds are conducted into the Waal.

The voyage to Cologne is described in Rte. 34.

ROUTE 12.

ROTTERDAM TO ANTWERP, BY MOERDIJK AND BREDA, RAILWAY (BOIS-LE-DUC —TILBURG), OR BY WATER, PASSING BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

59¼ Eng. m. *Railway* opened 1854 and 1855 between Moerdijk and Antwerp. 4 trains daily from *Moerdijk* (22¼ m.), the terminus of the railway —to Antwerp, 37¼ m., in 1¾ hrs.

Steamers three times a day in connexion with trains between Rotterdam and Moerdijk in 2½ hrs. These steamers start from the wharf immediately opposite the Stat. of the Dutch-Rhenish Rly.,

and correspond with the trains to and from Amsterdam and Germany.

In travelling by road 3 ferries require to be crossed,—at Rotterdam, over the Maas; at Dort, over the Merwe; and at Moerdijk, over the Hollands-Diep. The ferry-boats are steamers, and are very well managed.

11¼ *Dort.* In Route 11.

On leaving Dort the steamer turns out of the broad Maas into a narrow channel, the *Dordsche Kil*, at the outlet of which, into the Hollands-Diep, another broad arm of the Maas, stand a few scattered houses called Willemsdorp, opposite to which lies

23 *Moerdijk*, present terminus of the Rly. A steam-ferry plies across the Maas in 20 min. from Dort.

26 Zevenbergen Stat.

Oudenbosch Stat.

36¾ *Roosendaal Junct. Stat.* rt. W. 12 m. lies Bergen op Zoom.

[Hence a Branch Rly. diverges by Etten Stat. to

15 BREDA STAT. *Inns:* Kroon, comfortable; Zwaan.

Breda is a fortress on the rivers Merk and Aa, whose waters, together with the surrounding marshes, render it almost inaccessible to an enemy, but very unhealthy. 15,500 Inhab.

The principal *Protestant Church* has a lofty and graceful octagon tower, injured by being surmounted by a Dutch bulbous spire. Within it are some interesting monuments: that of *Count Engelbrecht II. of Nassau*, favourite general of the Emp. Maximilian (d. 1505), and his wife, resembles in plan the monument in Westminster Abbey of Sir Francis Vere. The effigies, of Italian alabaster, repose upon elaborately carved mats; while 4 statues of Julius Cæsar, Regulus, Hannibal, and Philip of Macedon, in a half-kneeling posture, support on their shoulders a table of stone, on which lies the armour of the prince carved in marble. It has been attributed to M. Angelo; but the awkward pose of some of the figures, the feebleness of the anatomical details, the meanness and angularity of the drapery, and the minute finish of some of the accessories, prove that M. Angelo could have had no hand in the execution. Obs. among other interesting monuments, some memorials of the days of Spanish rule, with their ornaments, elegant, and in *plataresco* style: one of Count Henry of Nassau, with kneeling figures; another, bearing the date 1536, to the memory of the Sieur de Borgnival, chief engineer to Charles V. Behind the high altar is an altar tomb of the Knight of Renesse and his lady. At the end of the N. aisle is a fine monument to some of the Aschendaal family, with a vigorous and excellent relief of the Last Judgment. Many of these monuments have been injured by violence. In the choir is a highly ornamented brass, commemorating William of Gaellen, a Dean of the chapter; and curious and well-executed carvings in wood, representing monks in ludicrous attitudes, intended to satirise the vices of the clergy. There is also a very fine brass font, the cover of which is raised by a crane.

The old castle was built, 1350, by Count Henry of Nassau; the *modern Château* by William, afterwards the Third of England. It is a square surrounded by the waters of the Merk. Here is a military academy for infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, capable of accommodating 192 cadets. It is exclusively from this academy that the Dutch army is now officered. Here are good stables and an ample stud, a swimming school, and an extensive plateau, with cannon of every calibre, which supplies the means of drill applicable to each branch of the service. It contains also a good library, a well-stocked model-room, and a small museum of arms.

Breda was taken from the Spaniards, in 1590, by means of a singular stratagem concerted between a brave veteran captain of Prince Maurice's army, named Heraugière, and one Adrian Vandenberg, owner of a barge which supplied the garrison with turf for fuel. On Thursday, Feb. 26, Heraugière, and 80 picked soldiers, entered the barge, and were carefully covered over with a cargo of turf. Though the boat had not many miles to go from the place where it was laden, it was so much impeded by contrary winds, and by the

frost which had covered the water with a thick coat of ice, that the third day passed before it arrived within ¼ league of the town. To add to the perils of the crew the vessel sprung a leak; the soldiers stood up to their knees in water; and one of them, named Matthias Helt, began to cough so violently that for fear he should cause their detection he entreated his companions to run him through with his sword. Luckily they were not rigorously examined by the guard, and the sacrifice of the brave soldier was not required. It was not till midnight on the 3rd of March (5 days after they had embarked) that the sluice-gates of the citadel were opened, and the boat was dragged in through the ice by the very garrison who were so soon to suffer from its entrance. They carried off so much of the turf for their use, that the boards which covered the concealed band were nearly laid bare; but, by another piece of good fortune, they did not inspect the cargo very minutely; and Vandenberg, with considerable cleverness, contrived by his wit and jokes to turn away their attention, and, lulling all suspicion, finished by making them drunk. As soon as they were asleep, Captain Heraugière and his soldiers issued forth from their miserable retreat; the sentinels were killed, and the rest of the garrison, terrified at the sudden and unexpected attack, abandoned the castle without even the precaution of breaking down the drawbridge leading from it into the town, which was entered a few days afterwards by Prince Maurice and his army. After several fruitless attempts on the part of the Spaniards to regain Breda, it was taken in 1625 by Spinola, who burnt the famous barge which, like the Trojan horse, had contributed to its capture by the Dutch in 1590. The surrender of Breda to Spinola has been commemorated by Velazquez in his finest picture, "Las Lanzas," now in the Madrid gallery. (*Spanish Handbook.*)

Charles II. resided at Breda during part of the time of his exile from England.

Railway from Breda to Boxtel, thence by diligence to *Bois-le-duc* (den Bosch or Hertogenbosch), a fortress and chief town of N. Brabant, with 23,500 Inhab. (*Inn*, Gonde Leeuw.) The *Ch. of St. John* (1312) is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Holland. It is well preserved, and has double aisles and apsidal chapels (date 1260-1312), an earlier chapel at the N.W. end, a Lady-chapel N. of the choir, and a very rich marble choir-screen. The Stadhuis, surmounted by a tower with a fine set of chimes, contains paintings and armour.

At Breda the traveller can take the train and proceed, as he pleases, eastward to Bergen-op-Zoom (p. 89) westwards to Tilburg and Boxtel (Rte. 13), both busy manufacturing little towns, or go on direct to Antwerp.]

The Belgian frontier is crossed before reaching

Esschen Stat.

Campthout Stat.

52¼ Capellen Stat.

Eckeren Stat. Custom-house search.

A desolate tract of heath forms the border-land of the 2 countries. [At Hooghstraeten, 10 m. E. of Campthout, so called from the Roman *highway* which passed through it, the very large and handsome *Ch. of St. Anthony and Eliz.* contains monuments to the noble family of La Laing, one of whom built the steeple, 364 ft. high, of brick and stone, richly ornamented, 1546. It has 12 painted windows, old tapestry, a brass font, &c. The château of the La Laings is now the *Poor-house.*]

59¼ ANTWERP STAT. In Rte. 22.

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2. ROTTERDAM TO ANTWERP BY WATER.

Steamers daily in summer by Dort, Fort Batz, and the Scheldt. The distance is about 80 miles. The time taken is 7 hrs.; the return passage is longer, as the tide does not serve to pass the banks, which it does in going, and therefore a circuit must be made to avoid them. The voyage is pleasant in fine weather; but the broad estuaries dividing the islands which form the province of Zealand are nearly as much agitated as the open sea

by storms. Since the Rly. was opened, the train is generally preferred to steamboats.

After quitting Dort (Rte. 11) the vessel threads a narrow channel, having the appearance of an artificial canal, called Dordsche Kill, leading into the wide estuary of the Hollands-Diep, and Volke Rak, arms of the Maas, flowing between the islands of Zealand. The places passed on the voyage from Dort are S' Gravendeel, Willemsdorp, the fortress of Willemstad, forts Ruiter, and Ooltgensplaats, 2 block-houses covered with red-tiled roofs, erected by the French to defend the entrance of the Hollands-Diep against the English, Philipsland, and Stavenis. On the *l.* lies Tholen, and on the *rt.* the island of Schowen, with its port, Zierieksee, memorable for the daring exploit of the Spaniards, under Requesens, 1575, who forded the channel called Keeten, by a passage 6 m. long, and before untried, wading for the most part up to their necks in water, and in the face of a fleet of boats manned by the Zealanders, who annoyed the Spaniards by a deadly fire, and actually cut off their rear-guard. They thus gained possession of the island, and soon after of Zierieksee. At Zijp an omnibus is stationed to convey passengers to or from Zierieksee (*Inn*, Hof van Holland), less than an hour's drive; its square tower is conspicuous from the steamer. Passengers bound for Flushing, Middelburg, and Goes (Rte. 18), are set down at Jerensdam. Emerging from the narrow channel of Tholen, the steamer calls at the jetty 3 m. distant from the town and fortress of

Bergen-op-Zoom (*Inn*, Hof van Holland), one of the strongest and dullest places in Holland, considered the masterpiece in the art of fortification of Coehorn; 8500 Inhab.; situated in a marshy country which can easily be laid under water.

Among the numerous sieges and attacks which it has endured, the most interesting to the English is the attempt by Gen. Graham to carry the place by storm, on the night of the 8th of March, 1814, which was nearly successful. Two of the 4 attacking columns succeeded in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss. No. 1, the l. column, attacked between the Antwerp and Waterport gates; No. 2 attacked the rt. of the New Gate; No. 7 was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near the Steinbergen gate; No. 4, the rt. column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could be forded at low water. They were ultimately repulsed, by a bold attack of the garrison, with very severe loss.—The names of the British officers who fell on this occasion may be seen in the church recorded on a monumental tablet erected by their brother officers. In the great *Protestant Ch.*, the remnant of a fine building, which has suffered much, is the tomb of Lord Edward Bruce, killed in a duel, 1613, with Sir Edw. Sackville (afterwards E. of Dorset), to fight which they came over from England. (*Guardian*, Nos. 129, 133.)

A line of posts and branches of trees point out to the pilot the very narrow channel called de Kreek Bak, close to the edge of the extensive sandbank called Verdronken, or Drowned Land, because overwhelmed by an inroad of the sea, and thus cut off from the island of Zuid Beveland. We enter the river Schelde abreast of Fort Batz. The description of the voyage up the Schelde to Antwerp will be found in Rte. 18.

Bergen-op-Zoom is a bad place to land at in wet weather; a long jetty and dyke has to be traversed before reaching the town.

If the traveller should not find the steamer at Moerdijk, he may cross to Willemsdorp by the steam-ferry, and proceed thence to Dort, where steamers going to Rotterdam are easily found.

Ascent of the Schelde to *Antwerp*, Rte. 18.

ROUTE 13.

BOXTEL (RTE. 12) TO EINDHOVEN, VENLO, ROERMOND, AND MAESTRICHT.

Boxtel (rly. in progress). Diligence in two hours to

Eindhoven, a busy little manufacturing town (Pop. 3300). It lies on the confluence of the Gender and the Dommel, and possesses many manufactories worked by steam or water-power. Pleasantly situated, it is surrounded by well-cultivated fields, gardens, and pretty villas. Rly. (in progress) to

VENLO, a small fortified town on the rt. bank of the Maese, celebrated in history for the many sieges it has withstood (Pop. 7700). Steamers to Nymwegen and Rotterdam (Rte. 11), and

ROERMOND (*Inn:* De Gouden Leeuwen) an ancient and once populous city (Pop. 8500). At the period of the 80 years' war, this city was frequently taken and retaken by the contending armies. The Minster is one of the finest and most remarkable ecclesiastical buildings in the Netherlands. It contains many ancient monuments and tombs—among the latter those of Gerard III., Count of Gueldres, and of Margaretha, his wife. The Roman Catholics, who are numerous in Roermond, propose restoring this dilapidated church to its original architectural beauty. The parochial ch., dedicated to St. Christopher, is a large and handsome building, with 3 large and 14 small towers, a fine organ, carved oaken pulpit, and confessionals. It contains several fine paintings, the principal of which are the Ascension of Christ, by *Willebroodt*; the Descent of the Holy Ghost, by *De Witt;* the Four Evangelists, with St. Peter and St. Paul, by *Van Helmont;* a Christ, by *Rubens;* and a Holy Family, by *Linssen.*

Steamers by Venlo to Nymwegen (Rte. 12) and Rotterdam. Rly. to

MAESTRICHT STAT. (See Rte. 24).

SECTION II.

BELGIUM.

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18. Passports.

English travellers should take a Foreign Office passport (*see* Introduction), but no visa is required.

Passports are now seldom required by the police in Belgium, yet it is not advisable to travel without one.

19. Money.

French money is current throughout Belgium; indeed the currency of Belgium has the same coins and divisions as the French, except that the Belgian coinage includes a piece of $2\frac{1}{2}$ frs. The smaller Dutch coins are also met with, and travellers should beware of confounding *cents* with *centimes*. At Brussels, even in good shops, cents are charged. A cent, being $\frac{1}{100}$ of a guilder, is equal to 2 centimes.

BELGIAN AND FRENCH MONEY.

1 franc = 100 centimes = 20 sous = $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ English.

Silver coins:—	s.	d.	
$\frac{1}{4}$ franc = 25 centimes . . . . =	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ English.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto = 50 ditto . . . . =	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
5 ditto = ... =	4	0	
Gold coins:—			
Louis d'or = 24 fr. . . . . =	19	0	
Leopold d'or, Napoleon, or 20-franc piece . . . . . =	15	10	

FOREIGN COINS REDUCED TO FRENCH CURRENCY.

	fr.	*c.*	
English Sovereign . . . . . =	25	50	An English sovereign is at least worth 25 frs., or 6 thalers 20 s. gr. in Prussia.
Crown . . . . . =	6	25	
Shilling . . . . . =	1	25	
Prussian Dollar . . . . . =	3	75	
Frederick d'or . . . . =	21	00	
Bavarian Florin = 20 pence English =	2	15	
Kron Thaler . . . . =	5	81	
Austrian Florin = 2 shillings English =	2	57	

The Bank of Belgium issues *notes* of the value of 1000, 500, 100, 50, and 20 francs. All gold coin, both Belgian and foreign, has been withdrawn from circulation.

20. Posting.

Posting is now nearly obsolete in Belgium, except on cross roads where no railways exist.

Two Belgian or French leagues make a post (equal to nearly 5 miles English, or about 1 German mile). The precise length of the lieue de poste is 3898 mètres = 4263 yds. English = 2 English m. 743 yds. 1600 mètres = 1

English mile. In many places the roads are measured in kilomètres. A kilomètre = 1093 yds., or 4 furlongs and 213 yds., or 5 furlongs less 7 yds.; in round numbers $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English mile.

Posting in Belgium is arranged nearly upon the old French footing.

The charge for each horse per post is 1 fr. 50 centimes, or 30 sous.
The charge — postilion — 75 centimes, or 15 sous.

It is usual to give at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ franc per post to the postilion; indeed, it is customary with English travellers to allow him 2 francs, or 40 sous, per post. He may, however, be restricted to the sum fixed by the tariff, when he has conducted himself improperly. (Posting in France is now regulated by kilomètres: the charges per kilomètre are, for 2 horses at 4 sous each, 8 sous for a horse, for a third person, 3 sous. Postilion 16 sous.)

21. Travelling by Diligences, or hired Carriages.—Barriers.—Roads.

Diligences are conducted nearly on the same footing as in Holland (§ 4); they belong to private individuals or companies. They are frequently ill-managed and uncomfortable.

Hired Carriages.—Persons not travelling in their own carriages, and unwilling to resort to the diligence, may have a voiture with 2 horses at the rate of about 25 francs a-day, and 5 francs to the driver; but they must, at the same time, pay 25 francs per diem back fare, making 50 francs per diem for carriage and horses.

Barrières.—There is usually a toll-gate every league in Belgium. The tolls are fixed at 10 centimes for a 4-wheeled carriage, and 20 centimes for each horse, including the return. The barrier is marked by a lamp-post at the road-side. It is customary to pay the tolls to the postboy instead of stopping at each, by which much time is saved.

Roads.—Most of the Belgian roads are paved, which renders travelling over them very fatiguing, especially for ladies. The effect produced by them on carriage wheels is most destructive: a single day's journey over these chaussées will sometimes cause them to split and start, unless they are made very stout. The postilion should be desired to drive on the unpaved ground at the side as much as possible (*allez sur le chemin de terre*). After rain, however, when the side of the road is a mass of mud, and in frosty weather, when the deep ruts are as hard as stone, it would be difficult for him to comply. Private carriages are now taken on the railroad.

22. Railroads.—Vigilantes.

Belgium, owing to the level surface of the country, is peculiarly well suited for railroads, which can be constructed at much less cost here than in England, and have in consequence extended their ramifications through all parts of the kingdom. Mechlin is the point at which the 2 main lines intersect—one traversing Belgium from E. to W., the other from N. to S. Most of them have been constructed at the expense of the government of Belgium, but with much economy.

The *rate of travelling* is only 12 or 15 m. an hour; but the *fares*, even in the first-class carriages, are less than in England, not exceeding 1*d.* a mile; indeed, travelling in Belgium has been rendered exceedingly cheap by the railways for those who have no carriages and very little baggage.

Baggage.—Only 50 lbs. are allowed free to each passenger; all above that weight is weighed and charged for separately, except such small packages as may go under the passenger's seat. If the traveller wants to stop at several towns in succession, it saves much time and expense of porterage to send on the baggage to the farthest point to await his arrival. The delay caused by weighing the baggage at every station, which is considerable, owing to there being only one weighing machine, is also avoided. A receipt is given for the baggage, referring to a number affixed to each article, on producing which at the point of destination, the whole is safely delivered to the owner. A small charge of 10 centimes is made for booking the baggage. Baggage sent on to Cologne will not be detained at the frontier of Prussia, but will await the arrival of the owner at Cologne before being searched.

The charges for conveying carriages are also high, especially for short distances. For a 4-wheeled carriage from Ostend to Liége 129 francs; from Antwerp to Liége 71 francs. It would save expense to send on a carriage under charge of a servant at once from Ostend to Liége, and *vice versâ*.

There are 3 *Classes of Railway Carriages:* 1. *Diligences*, or 1st class, roomy, and provided with stuffed cushions and glass windows. 2. *Chars-à-banc*, very superior to the 2nd class in England: they afford ample accommodation, and contain 30 people, have cushioned benches and glass windows. 3. *Waggons.*—Better than 3rd class in England: have wooden benches.

The management of the railroads is well conducted. Travellers will act wisely in looking carefully to see that the change they receive in paying for their tickets is correct.

As the stations are placed in the suburbs of the different towns, a good deal of time must usually be allowed for going to and from the station. The *Omnibuses* which traverse the streets of the towns to collect passengers set out so long before the time of the starting of the train, tarry so long in the streets, and arrive often so much before the time of starting, that they increase rather than remove the evil. At the same time it must be said that it is necessary to reach the station about a quarter of an hour before the train starts, at least at the stations where there are many passengers, owing to the delay arising from weighing the luggage. The fare is $\frac{1}{2}$ a franc, or 1 franc with luggage.

Most of the *Station-houses* at the minor stations are small and inconvenient, and without any accommodations. At Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges, however, large and handsome stations have been built. There is frequently no separation in the waiting-rooms between the passengers of different classes; and the traveller, locked in until the moment when his train arrives, must often endure the society of Belgian boors, redolent of garlic and tobacco. The moment of departure and arrival is marked by hurry, crushing, and confusion. Sometimes, too, a first-class passenger who has paid for his ticket is thrust into a second-class carriage, because there is no room for him elsewhere.

Whenever the train arrives at a branch rail a portion of the passengers are transferred to other carriages. Travellers, therefore, should be attentive to the notice given by the *conducteur* at Bruges, Ghent, Malines, and Mouscron. At *Mechlin*, where four lines converge, the confusion and delay from the crossing of trains, the changing of carriages, and shifting of baggage, is very great. Travellers must take care, first that they are not run over, and next that they are not carried off by the wrong train in a direction opposite to that in which they intended to go.

In all the Belgian towns, and at the Railway stations, a species of *Cab*, called *Vigilantes*, may be hired, which for 1 franc, or, before 7 o'clock in the morning,

for 1½ fr., will convey the traveller and his baggage to any part of the town, and release him from the pestilent myrmidons and commissionaires of the inns. The tariff of charges is throughout Belgium, 5 centimes, or 1 franc *the course*; or by time, 1½ franc the first *hour*, 1 franc all after. Two or more persons had better take a vigilante rather than the omnibus—money as well as time is saved.

23. Belgian Inns.

The average charges are—in the *first-class hotels*—for a bed, 2 to 3 francs. Dinner, table-d'hôte, 3 to 4½ francs, without wine. Dinner à-part, 5 to 6 francs. Supper, table-d'hôte, 1 franc 50 cent. to 2 francs. A bottle of Bordeaux (ordinaire) wine, 3 francs. Breakfast, with eggs and meat, 2 francs; tea or coffee and bread and butter, 1 franc to 1½ franc; servants, 50 centimes to 1 franc per diem. Prices have risen in Belgium since 1850.

24. General View of Belgium.

In many respects the preliminary description of Holland (§ 8) will apply to Belgium; the long connection between the two people having produced similarity in the *habits* of both, though, it must be confessed, there are great distinctions in *character*. The northern and eastern provinces of Belgium, in their flatness, their fertility, and the number of their canals (§ 10) and dykes (§ 9), can be geographically regarded only as a continuation of Holland.

This portion of Belgium teems with population, so that in traversing it it has the appearance of one vast continuous village. The southern provinces, on the contrary, including the Ardennes, consist, in a great degree, of a rugged district of hills covered with heath, or dense forests, which still harbour the wolf and the boar, intersected by rapid streams, and abounding in really picturesque scenery, the effect of which is increased by the frequent occurrence of old feudal castles. It is but a thinly peopled district; and its inhabitants, called Walloons, are a rough and hardy race.

The northern provinces are further distinguished from the southern by their language. A line drawn nearly due E. from Gravelines to the Lys, and down that river to Menin, and from Menin again nearly due E., passing a little to the S. of Brussels and Louvain to the Meuse, between Maestricht and Liége, marks the boundary of the French and Flemish languages. The people living on the N. of this line speak Flemish, those on the S. French. Another, though somewhat more undulating line, drawn from Menin, passing between Valenciennes and Mons, to the frontier near Chimay, would mark the boundary of the two French dialects spoken in Belgium; the people on the W. of this line speaking the Picard dialect, those on the E. of it the Walloon.

The population of Belgium exceeds 5,600,000; of which about ⅓ speak French (the Picard and Walloon dialects), the other ⅔ Flemish. In the provinces, separately, there is generally a vast excess of either race or language. In respect to race Brabant does not probably differ much from the other provinces, but in respect to language it is an exception to the rule, about ⅓ of its inhab. speaking French and ⅔ either Flemish or some other dialect of the Dutch language. The French Belgians are, in general, more civilised than their neighbours. Having the immense advantage of the use of a great literary language spoken by all travellers and foreigners, they keep nearly all the shops and hotels, and consequently have a larger intercourse with the world. In Belgium every acre maintains 3 men; wealth, as in France, is pretty equally distributed. The class of employers, with their families, counts nearly a third of the whole inhabitants.

The late kingdom of the Netherlands was built up of the fragments of other states, and "kept together rather by the pressure of surrounding Europe than by any internal principles of cohesion." The Belgians differ from the Dutch in two essential points, which are quite sufficient to make them incapable of any permanent union: they are French in inclination and Roman Catholics in religion. Their history exhibits none of those striking traits of heroic patriotism which have distinguished the Dutch annals; there is nothing marked in their characters; and though free from that dull plodding patience and cold calculation of gain which belong to their phlegmatic neighbours, they are equally devoid of the high-minded courage and ceaseless perseverance which have distinguished them. Though lovers of liberty, the Belgians have been dependent on a succession of foreign masters, Burgundian, Spanish, Austrian, or French. The mania of the Crusades having possessed with especial fervour the nobles of Flanders, they were incited to make every species of sacrifice in furtherance of their favourite purpose. Lands, political powers, and privileges were parted with, on the spur of the moment, to furnish means for their expedition. Their wealthy vassals, the burghers of Bruges, Ghent, and other great towns, were thus enabled, by their riches, to purchase their independence. They forthwith formed themselves into communes or corporations, and began to exercise the right of deliberating on their own affairs; elected bailiffs (échevins); obtained a jurisdiction of their own, and with it a great seal; and evinced their sense of these advantages by building a huge belfry, or a vast town-hall, as a trophy or temple of their liberties. But though the Flemish burghers gained their freedom from their feudal lords much sooner than most other nations, they threw away the boon by their petty jealousies and quarrels among one another. To use the words of the most distinguished living British historian, "Liberty never wore a more unamiable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them by cruelty and insolence."—*Hallam*. They have suffered from their faults; their government has been subject to perpetual changes, and their country has been the scene of war for centuries: a mere arena for combat—the *Cockpit of Europe*. The natural consequence of so many revolutions has been a certain debasement of the national character, evinced in the lower orders by ignorance, and a coarseness of manners which will be particularly apparent to every traveller.

He that would travel with the full pleasure of historical associations should be well read in *Froissart* ere he visits Belgium; and when he repairs to Ghent, let him not fail to carry *Henry Taylor's* 'Philip van Artevelde' in his hand.

Motley's Histories of 'The Rise of the Dutch Republic,' and of 'The United Netherlands,' 1861, apply as much to Belgium as to Holland.

Delepierre's 'History of Flemish Literature,' London, 1860, is the latest and best authority on that subject. John Arrowsmith's or Keith Johnston's maps of Belgium are good and clear.

25. Belgian Cities, and their Architecture.

Belgium contains a multitude of interesting examples of architectural skill in the middle ages, eminently worthy of careful study, and sufficient, from the diversity of the epochs they mark and the character they bear, to illustrate fully a history of the rise and progress of Gothic architecture, and the re-birth of Italian art.

"It is in the streets of Antwerp and Brussels that the eye still rests upon the forms of architecture which appear in the pictures of the Flemish school—those fronts, richly decorated with various ornaments, and terminating in roofs, the slope of which is concealed from the eye by windows and gables still more highly ornamented; the whole comprising a general effect, which, from its grandeur and intricacy, at once amuses and delights the spectator. In fact this rich intermix-

ture of towers and battlements, and projecting windows highly sculptured, joined to the height of the houses, and the variety of ornament upon their fronts, produces an effect as superior to those of the tame uniformity of a modern street, as the casque of the warrior exhibits over the slouched broad-brimmed beaver of a Quaker."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

In England, Gothic architecture is almost confined to churches; in the Netherlands it is shown to be equally suited to civil edifices, and even for dwelling-houses. The Town Halls (Hôtels de Ville, Halles, &c.) at Ypres, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, Brussels, and Louvain, are especially worthy of attention: they are most perfect examples of the Gothic style; and it may truly be asserted that nowhere else in the whole of Europe are any civic edifices found to approach in grandeur and elegance those of Belgium. Amongst the privileges granted to the towns when they first acquired communal rights none seem to have been deemed greater, or were more speedily acted upon, than the right of building a belfry to call together the citizens, and a hall as a general meeting-place.

"The domestic architecture of Belgium offers an infinite variety, and numerous hints for present application. Within a very small circle, in some cases even in a single city, examples may be found of the different styles of building which have prevailed at intervals, say of 50 years, from the 11th or 12th cent. to the present time. At Tournay, a most interesting old town, there are several exceedingly ancient houses; Ghent and Malines display similar ancient houses.

The opulent burghers of these cities, once the most flourishing in Europe from their commerce and manufactures, were little inferior to princes in power and riches; and the municipal structures which they founded may compete with the ecclesiastical in point of taste, elegance, and magnificence; they are in fact civic palaces, destined either for the residence of the chief magistrate, for the meeting of guilds and corporations of merchants and trades, or for assemblies of the municipal government, and sometimes of courts of justice.

Belgium also possesses noble Gothic cathedrals at Mechlin, Brussels, Louvain, Liège, Tournay (the finest Romanesque edifice in Belgium), and, above all, at Antwerp.

Of early churches the most remarkable are, St. Vincent at Soignies, 10th centy.; St. Gertrude at Nivelle; St. Bartholomew, Liège; St. Gervais, Maestricht, all of the 11th centy.

Of Early Pointed churches may be mentioned St. Martin's at Ypres, St. Leonard's at Léau, and St. Paul's at Liège. Middle Pointed examples exist in the churches of Aerschot, of St. Martin at Hal, Mechlin, and Louvain.

The finest 3rd Pointed churches are St. Bavon at Ghent, St. Martin at Alost, St. James at Antwerp and Liège, St. Gommaire at Lierre, the churches of Hoogstraeten and St. Hubert, St. Waltrude's at Mons.

The churches are usually open till noon; but as the side chapels, the choir, and the finest pictures are locked up, it is necessary, even at the open hour, to resort to the Suisse, or sexton, to see them.

The most remarkable Feudal Edifices and Ruins are the castles of Bouillon, Mircourt, Vianden, Antoing, and Grimbergh; and the Abbeys of Villars, of Orval, and Echternach.

The characteristics of the cities of Belgium are given in the following verses in monkish Latin:—

"Nobilibus* Bruxella viris, Antverpia† nummis,
Gandavum‡ laqueis, formosis Burga§ puellis,
Lovanium‖ doctis, gaudet Mecklinia¶ stultis."

* Brussels was the seat of the Court, and therefore the residence of the nobility.
† Antwerp was, perhaps, at one time the wealthiest city in Europe.
‡ The magistrates of Ghent were compelled to wear a halter round their necks by Charles V.
§ Bruges still retains its reputation for pretty girls.
‖ The University of Louvain, in former days, rendered it the resort of the learned.
¶ The joke about the wise men of Mechlin is explained in the description of that town.

26. Chimes (Carillons) and Clocks.

Chimes, or carillons, were invented in the Low Countries; they have certainly been brought to the greatest perfection here, and are still heard in every town. They are of two kinds; the one attached to a cylinder like the barrel of an organ, which always repeats the same tunes, and is moved by machinery; the other of a superior kind, played by a musician, with a set of keys. In all the great towns there are amateurs or a salaried professor, usually the organist of a church, who perform with great skill upon this gigantic instrument, placed high up in the church steeple. So fond are the Dutch and Belgians of this kind of music, that in some places the chimes appear scarcely to be at rest for ten minutes, either by day or night. The tunes are usually changed every year. Chimes were in existence at Bruges in 1300—thus the claim of the town of Alost to the invention, A.D. 1487, is disposed of. The public clocks in Belgium strike the hour half an hour beforehand: thus, at half-past 11 the clock strikes 12.

27. Works of Art in the Low Countries.*—The Schools of Van Eyck and Rubens.

It is not in architecture alone that the artists of Belgium have attained an eminent degree of perfection. The art of sculpture, in stone, wood, and ivory, was carried on here in perfection from the middle ages, as is shown by triptichs and other relics preserved in sacristies of churches and museums down to Nicholas Faidherbe (17th centy.), Duquesnoi, Quellin, &c.; but above all this country has had the rare distinction, at two distinct periods, of producing two different Schools of Painting; the founders of which, in both instances, equalled and even surpassed their contemporaries throughout the whole of Europe in the excellence of their works.

The founders of the two schools of painting were Van Eyck and Rubens.

The numerous works produced by them and their scholars, still existing in Belgium, and nowhere else to be found in equal perfection, form another great attraction of a journey through this country, and will be highly appreciated by every traveller of taste.

The brothers Hubert and John Van Eyck, the founders of the early school, are believed to have flourished between 1370 and 1445.

The painters were enrolled at Bruges as early as 1358 into a guild, which enjoyed the same privileges as any other corporation, and attained the highest reputation under Philip the Good, whose court at Bruges was resorted to by men of learning and science, as well as artists of the first eminence in Europe, in whose society he took great delight. It was in consequence of this patronage that the brothers Hubert and John Van Eyck (the latter sometimes called John of Bruges) settled there, and have left behind them so many proofs of their skill as painters, some of which still remain at Bruges. In the days of the Van Eycks the corporation consisted of more than 300 painters, who were enrolled on the books, and formed the most celebrated school of art of the time.

Van Eyck, though not, as is sometimes stated, the original inventor of oil painting, may, at any rate, be justly termed the *father of the art*, as he introduced some improvement, either in the material or the mode of mixing and applying the colours, which produced a new effect, and was immediately brought into general use. Although oil painting had been previously practised in Italy, Giotto having mixed oil with his colours nearly 200 years before the time of Van Eyck, we find that an Italian artist, Antonello of Messina, made a journey to Flanders on purpose to learn this new method; and it is also recorded that Andrea del Castegna, to whom he imparted it, murdered a brother artist through whom the secret had been conveyed, in order to prevent the knowledge extending

* See Kugler's Handbook of Painting; German and Dutch Schools.

further. The depth and brightness of Van Eyck's colours, which, if they can be equalled, are certainly not to be surpassed in the present day, and their perfect preservation, are truly a source of wonder and admiration, and prove with what rapid strides these artists had arrived at entire perfection in one very important department of painting.

The works of the brothers Van Eyck are rare, and scarcely, for this reason, perhaps, appreciated as they deserve in England. With them must be associated HANS MEMLING, of the same school, whose masterpieces exist at Bruges in the hospital of St. John and in the Academy: no traveller should omit to see them. If he have any love for art, or any pretension to taste, he will not fail to admire the exquisite delicacy and feeling which they display, their brilliancy of colouring, and purity of tone.

In contemplating the works of the *early* Flemish school, it must be borne in mind that the artists who attained to such excellence at so early a period had none of the classic works of antiquity to guide them, no great masters to imitate and study from: the path they struck out was entirely original; they had no models but nature, and such nature as was before them. Hence it happens that their works exhibit a stiffness and formality, and a meagreness of outline, which are unpleasing to the eye, combined with a want of refinement which is often repugnant to good taste. Still these defects are more than counterbalanced by truth and force of expression, and not unfrequently by an elevation of sentiment in the representation of sacred subjects. The progress of the Flemish School may be traced, in an uninterrupted course, through the works of Quentin Matsys, Frans Floris, de Vos, the Breughels, and a number of artists little known in England, down to Otto Vennius and Rubens.

School of Rubens.—The ruling spirits of the second epoch of Flemish art were RUBENS and his distinguished pupil VANDYKE. And here we shall again avail ourselves of the excellent observations of Sir Joshua Reynolds, being fully convinced of how great value they will prove to the young traveller. They will induce him not to rest satisfied with the name of a painter and the subject of a picture; they will point out to him the beauties, the reason *why* such works are esteemed, and induce him to examine for himself, thus enabling him to form his taste, and to carry with him a perception of excellence by which he may exercise a critical judgment of painting in general.

Character of Rubens.—"The works of men of genius alone, where great faults are united with great beauties, afford proper matter for criticism. Genius is always eccentric, bold, and daring; which, at the same time that it commands attention, is sure to provoke criticism. It is the regular, cold, and timid composer who escapes unseen and deserves no praise.

"The elevated situation on which Rubens stands in the esteem of the world is alone a sufficient reason for some examination of his pretensions. His fame is extended over a great part of the Continent without a rival; and it may be justly said that he has enriched his country, not in a figurative sense alone, by the great examples of art which he left, but by what some would think a more solid advantage,—the wealth arising from the concourse of strangers whom his works continually invite to Antwerp. To extend his glory still further, he gives to Paris one of its most striking features, the *Luxemburg* Gallery; and if to these we add the many towns, churches, and private cabinets where a single picture of Rubens confers eminence, we cannot hesitate to place him in the first rank of illustrious painters. Though I still entertain the same general opinion both with regard to his excellences and defects, yet, having now seen his greatest compositions, where he has more means of displaying those parts of his art in which he particularly excelled, my estimation of his genius is, of course, raised. It is only in large compositions that his powers seem to have room to expand themselves. They really increase in proportion to the size of the canvas on which they are to

be displayed. His superiority is not seen in easel pictures, nor even in detached parts of his greater works, which are seldom eminently beautiful. It does not lie in an attitude, or in any peculiar expression, but in the general effect,—in the genius which pervades and illuminates the whole.

"The works of Rubens have that peculiar property always attendant on genius,—to attract attention and enforce admiration in spite of all their faults. It is owing to this fascinating power that the performances of those painters with which he is surrounded, though they have, perhaps, fewer defects, yet appear spiritless, tame, and insipid; such as the altar-pieces of Crayer, Schut, Segers, Huysum, Tyssens, Van Balen, and the rest. They are done by men whose hands, and indeed all their faculties, appear to have been cramped and confined; and it is evident that everything they did was the effect of great labour and pains. The productions of Rubens, on the contrary, seem to flow with a freedom and prodigality, as if they cost him nothing; and to the general animation of the composition there is always a correspondent spirit in the execution of the work. The striking brilliancy of his colours, and their lively opposition to each other; the flowing liberty and freedom of his outline; the animated pencil with which every object is touched,—all contribute to awaken and keep alive the attention of the spectator; awaken in him, in some measure, correspondent sensations, and make him feel a degree of that enthusiasm with which the painter was carried away. To this we may add the complete uniformity in all the parts of the work, so that the whole seems to be conducted and grow out of one mind: everything is of a piece and fits its place. Even his taste of drawing and of form appears to correspond better with his colouring and composition than if he had adopted any other manner, though that manner, simply considered, might have been better. It is here, as in personal attractions, there is frequently found a certain agreement and correspondence in the whole together, which is often more captivating than mere regular beauty.

"Rubens appears to have had that confidence in himself which it is necessary for every artist to assume when he has finished his studies, and may venture in some measure to throw aside the fetters of authority; to consider the rules as subject to his control, and not himself subject to the rules; to risk and to dare extraordinary attempts without a guide, abandoning himself to his own sensations, and depending upon them. To this confidence must be imputed that originality of manner by which he may be truly said to have extended the limits of the art. After Rubens had made up his manner, he never looked out of himself for assistance: there is, consequently, very little in his works that appears to be taken from other masters. If he has borrowed anything, he has had the address to change and adapt it so well to the rest of his work that the thief is not discoverable.

"Besides the excellency of Rubens in these general powers, he possessed the true art of imitating. He saw the objects of nature with a painter's eye; he saw at once the predominant feature by which every object is known and distinguished; and as soon as seen, it was executed with a facility that is astonishing: and, let me add, this facility is to a painter, when he closely examines a picture, a source of great pleasure. How far this excellence may be perceived or felt by those who are not painters I know not: to them certainly it is not enough that objects be truly represented; they must likewise be represented with grace, which means here that the work is done with facility and without effort. Rubens was, perhaps, the greatest master in the mechanical part of the art, the best workman with his tools, that ever exercised a pencil.

"This power, which Rubens possessed in the highest degree, enabled him to represent whatever he undertook better than any other painter. His animals, particularly lions and horses, are so admirable, that it may be said they were never properly represented but by him. His portraits rank with the best works of the painters who have made that branch of the art the sole business of their

lives; and of these he has left a great variety of specimens. The same may be said of his landscapes; and though Claude Lorraine finished more minutely, as becomes a professor in any particular branch, yet there is such an airiness and facility in the landscapes of Rubens, that a painter would as soon wish to be the author of them as those of Claude, or any other artist whatever.

"The pictures of Rubens have this effect on the spectator, that he feels himself in nowise disposed to pick out and dwell on his defects. The criticisms which are made on him are, indeed, often unreasonable. His style ought no more to be blamed for not having the sublimity of Michael Angelo, than Ovid should be censured because he is not like Virgil.

"However, it must be acknowledged that he wanted many excellences which would have perfectly united with his style. Among those we may reckon beauty in his female characters; sometimes, indeed, they make approaches to it; they are healthy and comely women, but seldom, if ever, possess any degree of elegance: the same may be said of his young men and children. His old men have that sort of dignity which a bushy beard will confer; but he never possessed a poetical conception of character. In his representations of the highest characters in the Christian or the fabulous world, instead of something above humanity, which might fill the idea which is conceived of such beings, the spectator finds little more than mere mortals, such as he meets with every day.

"The incorrectness of Rubens, in regard to his outline, oftener proceeds from haste and carelessness than from inability: there are in his great works, to which he seems to have paid more particular attention, naked figures as eminent for their drawing as for their colouring. He appears to have entertained a great abhorrence of the meagre, dry manner of his predecessors, the old German and Flemish painters; to avoid which, he kept his outline larg and flowing: this carried to an extreme, produced that heaviness which is so frequently found in his figures. Another defect of this great painter is his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, especially that of his women; it is scarcely ever cast with any choice of skill. Carlo Maratti and Rubens are, in this respect, in opposite extremes: one discovers too much art in the disposition of drapery, and the other too little. Rubens's drapery, besides, is not properly historical; the quality of the stuff of which it is composed is too accurately distinguished, resembling the manner of Paul Veronese. This drapery is less offensive in Rubens than it would be in many other painters, as it partly contributes to that richness which is the peculiar character of his style, which we do not pretend to set forth as of the most simple and sublime kind.

"The difference of the manner of Rubens from that of any other painter before him is in nothing more distinguishable than in his colouring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Correggio, or any of the great colourists. The effect of his pictures may be not improperly compared to clusters of flowers: all his colours appear as clear and as beautiful; at the same time he has avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect such gay colours to produce; in this respect resembling Barocci more than any other painter. What was said of an ancient painter may be applied to those two artists,—that their figures look as if they fed upon roses.

"It would be a curious and a profitable study for a painter to examine the difference, and the cause of that difference, of effect in the works of Correggio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The difference, probably, would be given according to the different habits of the connoisseur: those who had received their first impressions from the works of Rubens would censure Correggio as heavy; and the admirers of Correggio would say Rubens wanted solidity of effect. There is lightness, airiness, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heaviness in Correggio, whose admirers will complain of Rubens's manner being careless and unfinished, whilst the works of Correggio are wrought to the highest degree of delicacy; and what

may be advanced in favour of Correggio's breadth of light will, by his censurers, be called affected and pedantic. It must be observed that we are speaking solely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the custom in pastoral poetry, by bestowing on each of these illustrious painters a garland, without attributing superiority to either.

"To conclude,—I will venture to repeat, in favour of Rubens, what I have before said in regard to the Dutch school (§ 14),—that those who cannot see the extraordinary merit of this great painter, either have a narrow conception of the variety of art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian school."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Belgium possesses at the present day a *School of Living Painters*, whose works have high claims to attention, and may be seen at the yearly exhibitions at Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, as well as in the palaces, museums, and churches of the principal towns. The historical pictures of Wappers, de Keyzer, Biefve, Maes, Gallait, Brakelaer, the animals of Verboekhoven, the woody landscapes of Hellemans, are worthy of being placed by the side of the best productions of any existing school.

28. Tour of the Meuse.—The Ardennes.

Belgium is not remarkable for its cities alone; it possesses most picturesque scenery, especially in the valleys of the Meuse and its tributaries. That river, between Thionville in France and Liège, makes a wide sweeping semicircle, and receives from the country on its rt. bank its tributaries the Semois, Lesse, Ourthe, and Amblève. Each of these rivers is remarkable for its winding course and interesting scenery, and all more or less deserve to be explored, the banks of the Meuse itself being the most interesting.

The centre of this district, from which most of these rivers take their rise, is the Ardennes; a wild country of healthy heathy highlands; but intersected by valleys of great beauty. It deserves the notice of English travellers far more than it has hitherto received. Without the sublimity of Switzerland, it has great beauty and picturesqueness, and, for those who are limited for time, it presents a fine field for pedestrian or carriage excursions, within 24 hours' reach of England.

It is very accessible, either by the river Meuse and the rly. along its banks, or by the Grand Luxemburg Rly., which intersects it. On its borders are the towns of Liège, Spa, Namur, Dinant, and Luxemburg, any one of which forms an excellent starting-point. It is intersected by good roads, the result of constant labour since 1850. Still it is the fit and proper country for the pedestrian, especially if he be an angler, since many of the rivers afford a prospect of good sport. Their course is so winding, and bridges are so scarce, that he must be prepared to wade them from time to time; but by the occasional aid of a guide, to indicate the fine points of view, and the short cuts by which he may diverge from the high road and avoid the loops of the rivers, he may make a very interesting tour of a week to 3 or 4 weeks, according as his leisure may allow. The characteristic features of the Ardennes is wildness; heathy and rocky hills, with dark rapid streams winding round them; vast forests of oak stretching over the plains and crowning the hills, peopled with deer, wild boars, and wolves; villages at long intervals, dirty and poor; cottages thinly scattered among the valleys, and castles frowning from rocky heights, embosomed in woods. The *Inns*, small, simple, homely, for the most part, are mere village cabarets; yet they are generally clean, and the traveller may live well on the fine mutton reared on the heathery hills, on wild boar and tame pig fed on acorns of the forest. Venison, roe, hare, and other game are common fare. The rivers afford small trout and grayling, on which the angler may exercise his skill, and crawfish. Nowhere is richer milk or more delicious honey.

The *Plan of a Tour*, which we would suggest, might commence with the course of the Meuse from Liège to Namur, and from Namur to Dinant. Ascent of the Lesse to Rochefort—the Trou de Han—Abbey of St. Hubert—Rly. to Arlon—Valley of the Semois to Bouillon and Mezières—Rly. to Luxemburg—Rly. to Dickirch, Vianden, Echternach. From Dickirch either across the hills to Stavelot and Spa, or return to Luxemburg, and by rly. to Aye, and down the Ourthe to Liège.

A. Valley of the Semois.

Arlon. Rte. 29.
Virton. Rte. 31.
Abbey of Orval—ruins. Rte. 31.
½ m. Florenville (H. de Commerce).
Conques (ruined Abbey).
Herbeumont (Cheval Blanc).
Bouillon. Rte. 31.
Alle (*Inn:* Chez Hoffman).
Bohun, dirty village.
Thilay Suspension Bridge.
Monthermé, at junction of Semois with Meuse—Slate Quarries—Abbey of Val Dieu.
Mezières, in France—Rly. stat.

B. Valley of the Lesse.

Dinant.
Walzin Castle—ford Lesse to Chalais.
Ardenne—through the Royal grounds.
Ford Lesse.
Houget (? *Inn*).
Villars-sur-Lesse (*Inn* poor).
Epraves junction of L'Homme and Lesse.
Rochefort. Rte. 29.
Han-sur-Lesse—Cave. Rtes. 29-31.
Mirwart Castle.
St. Hubert Abbey. Rte. 29.
Poix Stat.

C. Valleys of the Amblève and Ourthe.

Spa. Rte. 25.
Stavelot (Couronne).
Trois Ponts (Chez Renard) junction of Salm with Amblève.
Cascade of Coo.
Chesneux.
Quarreaux or Correaux (Valley strewn with rocks).
Remouchamps (H. des Etrangers). Cave. Rte. 25.
Path by the Amblève, or boat.
Aywêlle. (Post.)
Comblain au Pont (Chez Ninane), Suspension Bridge.
Douflamme.
Junction of Amblève and Ourthe.
Esneux. (Diligence to Liège.)
Tilf. (H. d'Amirauté.)
Liège. Rte. 25.

D. From Spa, by Stavelot and Alt-Salm, to

Houffalize. (*Inn:* H. des Ardennes.)
La Roche (H. du Nord). St. Hubert. Poix Stat.

ROUTES THROUGH BELGIUM.

ROUTE 15.

DOVER TO CALAIS AND BRUSSELS, BY LILLE.—RAIL.

Many persons, especially in the winter season, prefer the shortest sea-voyage between England and the continent, on which account the following route through France is given here.

Calais is connected by railway with Brussels and all the principal towns of Belgium.

Steamers between Dover and Calais, twice daily each way, morning and evening, in 1½ to 2 hrs. *Steamers* direct to London in 11 hrs.

CALAIS.—*Inn:* H. Dessin (formerly Quillac's). The *Buffet* at the *Rly. Stat.* affords refreshments, and is at the same time an *Hotel*—good beds.

The *Railway Terminus* is on the quay where passengers land, under the same roof with the *Buffet* and *Custom-house*.

Baggage is taken thither at once, and may be cleared by a commissionaire.

(Introd. i.) Travellers not intending to remain in France—but merely passing through, on their way direct to Belgium—should inform the custom-house officers, who will plomb their baggage for a small fee, instead of searching it, and mark it *for transit*. Persons going to Paris have the option of being searched there.

Calais has 12,508 Inhab.; it is a fortress of the 2nd class, with a large and strong *citadel*, situated in a barren and unpicturesque district, with sand-hills raised by the wind and the sea on the one side, and morasses on the other, contributing considerably to its military strength, but by no means to the beauty of its position. Since 1840 it has been re-fortified, and the strength of its works greatly increased, especially to the seaward. An English traveller of the time of James I. described it as "a beggarly, extorting town; monstrous dear and sluttish." In the opinion of many this description holds good down to the present time. The harbour, formed of 2 long parallel *wooden piers*, lengthened by 282 yards since 1830, is not so deep as that of Boulogne.

Except to an Englishman setting his foot for the first time on the Continent, to whom everything is novel, Calais, has little that is remarkable to show. After an hour or two it becomes tiresome, and a traveller will do well to quit it as soon as he has cleared his baggage from the custom-house.

The *Pier of Calais* is an agreeable promenade, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long. It is decorated with a pillar, raised to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. to France, which originally bore this inscription:—"Le 24 Avril, 1814, S. M. Louis XVIII. débarqua vis-à-vis de cette colonne, et fut enfin rendu à l'amour des Français; pour en perpétuer le souvenir la ville de Calais a élevé ce monument." "As an additional means of perpetuating this remembrance, a brazen plate had been let into the pavement upon the precise spot where his foot first touched the soil. It was the left; and an English traveller noticed it in his journal as a sinistrous omen, that when Louis le Désiré, after his exile, stepped on France, he did not put the right foot foremost."—*Quart. Rev.* At the revolution of July, 1830, both inscription and footmark were obliterated, and the pillar now stands a monument merely of the mutability of French opinions and dynasties.

The principal *Gate* leading from the sea-side into the town is that figured by Hogarth in his well-known picture. It was built by Cardinal Richelieu, 1635.

No one needs to be reminded of the interesting incidents of the siege of Calais by Edward III., which lasted 11 months, and of the heroic devotion of Eustace de St. Pierre and his 5 companions. Few, however, are aware that the heroes of Calais not only went unrewarded by their own king and countrymen, but were compelled to beg their bread in misery through France. Calais remained in the hands of the English more than 200 years, from 1347 to 1558, when it was taken by Francis II., Duke de Guise, with an army of 30,000 from a forlorn garrison of 500. It was the last relic of the Gallic dominions of the Plantagenets, which, at one time, comprehended the half of France. Calais was dear to the English as the prize of the valour of their forefathers, rather than from any real value it possessed. In old times it was rendered nearly impregnable by the power of inundating the country round. Ardres, 10 m. off, was the French, and Gravelines the Imperial frontier fortress.

The English traveller should look at the *Hôtel de Guise*, at the end of Rue de la Prison, originally the guild-hall of the mayor and aldermen of the "Staple of Wool," established here by Edward III., 1363. It has a good gateway and other vestiges of English Tudor architecture. Henry VIII. used to lodge in it.

In the great Market Place stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Town Hall). In it are situated the Police Offices. In front of it are placed busts of St. Pierre; of the Duc de Guise, who conquered the town from the English; and of the Cardinal de Richelieu, who built the citadel on the W. of the town; above it rises a belfry, containing the chimes.

The *principal Church* was built at the

time when the English were masters of Calais. It is a fine church in the Dec. Gothic style, with a tower and short steeple; a modern circular chapel has been thrown out behind the choir. It is surmounted by a stately tower and short steeple, which merit notice.

Lady Hamilton (Nelson's Emma) is buried in the public cemetery outside the gate, on the road to Boulogne; she died here in great misery. A pillar marks the spot.

The old town is in plan an oblong square surrounded by old walls, having a gate to the sea, and one to the land. To this have been attached large modern *suburbs*, filled with busy factories, lace-mills (for bobbin-net = *tulle*), and steam-engines. The *walls* and the *pier* are admirable promenades, and command a distinct view of the white cliffs of England—a tantalizing sight to the English exiles, fugitives from creditors or *compelled* from other causes to leave their homes; a numerous class both here and at Boulogne. There are many of our countrymen besides, who reside merely for the purpose of economising; so that the place is half Anglicised, and our language is generally spoken. The number of English residents in and about Calais amounts to about 4000.

There is an *English chapel*, Rue des Prêtres; service on Sundays, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Holy Trinity Church, in the suburb St. Pierre le Calais, was built to receive the English workpeople and masters.

There is a small *theatre* here.

Diligence daily to Boulogne and Gravelines.

Calais to Brussels—Railway—6 trains daily in 2 to 3 hrs.

In going from Calais to Brussels, the traveller, on leaving Lille, may proceed by railway to Brussels, either (a) by Douai, Valenciennes, Mons, and Braine le Comte, 162 kilom. = 101¼ m.; or (b) by Courtrai, Ghent, and Mechlin, 150 kilom. = 93¾ m.; or (c) by Tournay, Ath, and Braine le Comte, 134 kilom. = 84 m. In any course he will be liable to frequent and most inconvenient change of carriages.

Calais to Lille, 104 kilom. = 65 m.

The Rly. station is at the end of the pier, on the Quay.

2·5 St. Pierre Stat., a suburb of Calais, having many bobbin-net-lace mills, and many Nottingham lace-makers employed in them. English ch. here. The Rly. ascends the course of the Aa, and crosses the Canal de St. Omer near the *Pont sans Pareil*.

01·9 Ardres Stat., a small fortress on the canal named after it. Between Ardres and Guisnes, a little to the W. of the road, took place, in 1520, the meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I. The spot was called the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, from the cloth of gold with which the tents and pavilions of the monarchs and their suites, consisting of 5696 persons, with 4325 horses, were covered. Guisnes with a garrison of 1000 men surrendered to the French a fortnight after Calais, 1558.

7·6 Audruicq Stat.

11·5 Watten Stat.

8·7 ST. OMER *Stat.*—*Inns:* H. d'Angleterre; Grande Ste. Catherine.

A 3rd-rate fortress, whose strength arises more from the marshes which surround it, and the ease with which three-fourths of its circuit can be flooded by the river Aa, than from its fortifications. It is a dull place, with 22,000 Inhab.

The **Cathedral*, at the upper end of the Rue St. Bertin, is a fine building, showing the transition from the round to the pointed style. The E. end is a good example of a polygonal termination, with projecting chapels. The interior is good.

At the opposite end of the same street stand the scanty remains of the famous **Abbey Church of St. Bertin*, once the noblest Gothic monument of French Flanders. Its destruction has been perpetrated since 1830. At the outbreak of the last revolution but two (1792) the monastery was suppressed: the Convention spared it; and though, under the Directory, it was sold for the materials, unroofed, and stripped of its woodwork and metal, yet its walls remained comparatively uninjured, until the magistrates, in 1833, pulled it down in order to give some unemployed workmen something to do. The fragment

remaining consists of a stately tower, built 1431–1461, displaying the ornaments of florid Gothic in the mutilated panelling on its walls, and bits of tracery in its windows; a small portion of the nave remains attached to it. The tower has been carefully restored. The town is well seen from the top, but there is nothing else of interest in the view. Within the walls of the Abbey of St. Bertin the feeble Childeric III., the last of the *rois fainéans* of the Merovingian race, passed the last 4 years of his life, and died in 754. Here, also, Becket sought refuge when a fugitive from England.

A seminary for English and Irish Catholics exists here: it succeeded the Jesuits' College, founded in 1596, by Father Parsons, for English refugee priests. Many of the intriguers against Queen Elizabeth, and of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, were brought up here. Daniel O'Connell, a pupil of the same school, was educated here for the priesthood. At present there are only 15 or 20 students. Dr. Alban Butler, author of 'Lives of the Saints,' died here, 1773, and was buried in a chapel now removed, whose site is occupied by a military hospital. About 400 English reside here. *Eng. Chapel*, Rue du Bon Pasteur: Sunday, 11 and 3.

10·3 Eblinghem Stat.

10 Hazebrouck *Junction* Stat., marked by a tall open stone steeple. Here the lines to Dunkirk and to Paris, through Bethune and Arras (54 kilom.), diverge.

6·3 Strazeele Stat.

8·6 Bailleul Stat.—*Inn:* Faucon.

1·9 Steenwerck Stat.

9·5 Armentières Stat.

7·1 Perenchies Stat. The Rly. skirts the fortifications on the N. and E. of Lille, and joining the line from Belgium enters within the walls.

9·3 LILLE (Flem. RIJSSEL) STAT.—*Inns:* H. de Flandres et d'Angleterre, comfortable and not dear — H. de l'Europe—H. du Buffet at the Stat.

This city contains, including the immediate suburbs, 131,827 Inhab., and is important both as a fortress of the first order for its strength, forming the central point of the defence of France on her N. frontier, and as a populous and industrious seat of manufacture, ranking seventh among the cities of France. It is chef-lieu of the Dépt. du Nord, and was formerly capital of French Flanders. The streams of the Haute and Basse Deule traverse the town, filling its moats and turning the wheels of its mills; and they are connected by a canal, by means of which the country for 1½ m. around the walls can be laid under water. The prosperity of the town being injured by the limits placed by its ramparts, a decree was passed 1858 for the removal of those on the S side, and the formation of a new system of fortified outworks on an enlarged circle, and upon the most modern scientific system.

There are no fine public buildings proportioned to the size and wealth of the city; its monuments have been levelled by bomb-shells, and its objects of interest for the passing traveller, unless he be a military man, are few:—

Its *Citadel* is considered a masterpiece of the skill of Vauban, who was governor of it for many years. It is a regular pentagon, furnished with all the accessories which engineering skill can suggest, especially since the siege of 1792, and so strong, because commanded by no point, and capable of isolation by breaking the canal dykes, and filling its wide moats, that it is deemed impregnable. A great deal of misery, however, and enormous destruction of property and injury to agriculture, would follow an inundation. The citadel is separated from the town by the *Esplanade*, a wide drilling-ground, which serves also as a public walk, being planted with trees and traversed by the canal. Lille was captured from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in 1667, in whose honour the *Triumphal Arch* at the end of the Rue de Paris was erected. At different periods, and under different masters, it has stood seven distinct sieges; the one most memorable for an Englishman was that by the allied armies of Marlborough and Eugène, in 1708, of three months' duration, during which the war was not merely waged above ground, but the most bloody combats were fought below the surface between the miners of the opposite armies, each endeavouring to

sap and undermine the galleries of his opponent. Boufflers, the French commander, after a masterly defence, was compelled to capitulate, but upon the most honourable terms. It was finally restored to France by the peace of Utrecht, 1715. In the Grande Place is a column and statue in memory of the citizens who fell in the siege and bombardment of 1792, of 9 days, by the Austrians, under the Duke of Saxe Coburg, who was compelled to raise the siege.

The Bourse, a richly ornamented Spanish building, erected 1652. In the court is a statue of Napoleon I., the protector of the Industrie Nationale.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was mostly rebuilt 1849, but retains portions of 15th centy. in a brick gatehouse and tower, which belonged to a palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, built by Jean Sans-Peur, 1430, and inhabited by the Emperor Charles V. The Council chamber was painted by *A. de Vuez*, 1724. One division of the building, appropriated to a **Museum* and *school of art*, contains a most interesting and valuable collection of *drawings by old Italian masters*, including 74 by *Raphael*, others by *Masaccio*, *Fra Bartolomeo*, and nearly 200 (mostly architectural) by *Mich. Angelo*, well worthy the inspection of all who take an interest in art. They were left to the city by Chev'r. Wicar. Among a number of bad pictures, is one by *Rubens*, St. Catherine rescued from the Wheel of Martyrdom, painted for a church in the town. St. Cecilia and St. Francis are by *Arnold de Vuez* (a native artist of considerable merit, born 1642); and there is a series of portraits of the Counts of Flanders by *De Vuez* and *Watteau*. They are open to the public.

Les Archives, built 1844, contains deeds, charters, and documents connected with the history of the department and town from the earliest times.

The *Church of N. D. de la Treille et St. Pierre* was founded 1855, from designs of the English architects, Clutton and Burges, in the pointed style of the 13th cent., and is the largest ch. here.

The *Church* of St. Maurice, close to the Rly. Stat., is in the Gothic style of the 16th cent., resting on slender piers. It has 4 aisles; the outermost added 1626.

The huge *storehouses for corn*, at the extremity of the Rue Royale, a street nearly a mile long, deserve notice. There are some very handsome shops in the *Rue Esquermes*.

The tall chimneys of numerous mills, even within the walls, announce the active industry which is working here, and show the unusual combination of a fortress and manufacturing town; while the country around, and indeed a large part of the Département du Nord, is like a hive in population and activity, not unworthy of being compared with parts of Lancashire and the West Riding. The chief *manufacture* is that of *flax* (which is cultivated in the vicinity). 200,006 spindles and 6000 females are employed in the spinning of flax. The spinning of sewing thread (fil pour la couture = la feltose) employs 4000 or 5000 hands. The manufacture of cotton (spinning) occupies 7000 persons (413,000 broches or spindles). In the spinning of *cotton* Lille is a formidable rival of the English. The making of tulles and cotton lace has fallen off. The extraction of *oils* from colza and the *seeds* of rape, poppies, linseed, &c., and the manufacture of sugar from beetroot, are very important, having given a great impulse to agriculture, as well as employing many hands and hundreds of windmills.

English Ch. Service, 7, Rue du Curé St. Etienne, by a resident chaplain.

Of the three following Routes from Calais to Brussels, that marked (c) is the shortest.

Lille to Brussels (a) *by Douai, Valenciennes, and Mons*, 162 kilom.=101¼ Eng. m.

12 Seclin Stat.
8 Carvin Stat.
6 Leforest Stat.

7 *Douai Stat.* (*Inns:* H. de Flandres —du Commerce) is a town of 20,000 Inhab., surrounded by old fortifications, seated on the Scarpe, defended by a detached fort about 1½ m. distant on the l. bank. Here is a *1st-class Arsenal* of

construction, and one of the 3 great cannon-foundries of France. It is the least thriving place in the Dépt. du Nord; and though it covers more ground than Lille, does not contain half as many inhab. Like the Flemish towns, it has a picturesque Beffroi close to its market-place, rising above the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, built at the end of the 15th cent. In an old Jesuits' convent, near the Place St. Jacques (not far from the Stat.), are:—1. The *Public Library*, 35,000 vols., besides near 1000 MSS. from suppressed convents, including the English and Scotch convents at Douai; 2. a *Museum* of Antiquities (old records of the family de Lalaing, &c.) and Pictures (old Flemish school, &c.). In the *Ch. of Notre Dame* is a very remarkable early Flemish altar-piece (by an unknown artist), consisting of a variety of subjects—the Trinity, the Virgin, Saints, &c., with figures innumerable: it well deserves notice.

The Artillery Barrack *aux Grands Anglais* (close to the Rly. Stat.) was originally the *English College*, or seminary, founded in 1569 by an Englishman, Cardinal Allen, to educate Roman Cath. priests for England and Ireland. There were other English, Scotch, and Irish seminaries here, one alone of which (the Benedictines) remains. O'Connell studied here. There is a considerable trade in flax here.

Every year, in the early part of July, a procession parades the streets of Douai, consisting of a giant of osier, called Géant Gayant, dressed in armour, 30 ft. high, attended by his wife and family, of proportionate size; the giant doll is moved by 8 men enclosed within it.

8 Montigny Stat.
7 Somain Stat.
9 Wallers Stat.
6 Raismes Stat.
} Hence a branch line to Anzin coal-mines.

5 Valenciennes Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: La Poste;—H. des Princes, very good, comfortable, and well furnished;—H. du Commerce), a fortress of the second class, with a strong citadel constructed by Vauban, is an ill-built town, lying on the Schelde, and has a population of 22,000 souls. In 1793 it was taken by the Allies, under the Duke of York and General Abercromby, after a siege of 84 days and a severe bombardment, which destroyed a part of the town: it was yielded back next year. In the grand square, or Place d'Armes, are situated the Theatre and the Hôtel de Ville, a fine building, half Gothic half Italian in style, built 1612, and containing 3 pictures by Rubens, brought from the Abbey of St. Amand les Eaux; St. Stephen preaching; a Banker, by Q. Matsys, &c.; the Beffroi, 170 ft. high, built 1237, fell 1843, and caused a serious loss of life. The *Church of St. Gery* is the principal one. The celebrated Valenciennes lace is manufactured here, and a considerable quantity of fine cambric. This is the birthplace of Watteau, the painter; of Froissart, the historian (his statue is in the Place St. Gery); and of the minister D'Argenson.

At Bavay (Bavacum Nerviorum) is a *Roman Circus* and other remains. At *St. Amand des Eaux* are ruins of a Benedictine Abbey and a fine church.

For the railway hence to Brussels, see Rte. 32.

Lille to Brussels (b) *by Courtrai and Ghent*, 150 kilom. = 93¾ Eng. m.

9 *Roubaix Stat.* This industrious town, of 24,000 Inhab., has considerable cotton manufactories. Near it the English, under the Duke of York, met with a severe defeat from the French under Pichegru, May 18, 1794, losing 1000 killed, 2000 prisoners, and 60 cannon.

3 Tourcoing Stat. (*Inn*, Cygne, dirty.) This town, with 20,000 Inhab., is famed for its manufacture of carpets and woollen yarn. In 1794 the Duke of York's force was here surrounded by the French, and 1500 men, with fifty guns, captured. The Duke escaped only by the fleetness of his horse.

5 Mouscron Junct. Stat. Buffet not good. 7244 Inhab. Belgian custom-house, and junction of the railway from Tournay.

12 Courtray, Stat. (Flemish Kortryk). *Inns*: Aigle Noir;—Damier, good and cheap;—Lion d'Or, in the Great Place.

A manufacturing town of 22,500 In-

hab., on the Lys, remarkable for its cleanliness and for the table damask and other linen made here, which is sent to all parts. An immense quantity of flax of very fine quality is cultivated in the surrounding plain, and supplies not only the manufactories of the town, but many of the markets of Europe. There are large bleaching-grounds in the neighbourhood, the waters of the Lys being supposed to possess qualities favourable for bleaching as well as for the steeping of flax. The first Flemish cloth manufacture was established here in 1260.

The principal buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville* in the market-place, a Gothic edifice, built 1526, restored 1860. It contains two very singular carved chimney-pieces, containing figures of the Virtues and Vices, bas-reliefs of subjects relating to the municipal and judicial destination of the building, and to events in the early history of the town, including a procession of women on horseback, holding a banner in one hand and a dagger in the other. Many of them may be styled caricatures in bas-relief. They bear the date of 1587 and 1595. The statues of Charles V., and of the Archduke Albert and Archduchess Isabella, occupy conspicuous places.

The *Church of Notre Dame* is a Gothic edifice, founded 1238 by Baldwin Count of Flanders and Empr. of Constantinople, but modernised. It contains behind the high altar a celebrated painting by *Vandyk*, the Raising of the Cross. The drawing is bold and powerful, reminding one of Rubens; only the colouring is inferior to his in freshness. Vandyk's autograph letter, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the money for the painting, as well as of some *gauffres*, a thin sweet cake, for which Courtrai is still celebrated, presented to him by the canons, is still in existence. In the *Count's Chapel*, an elegant Gothic structure, built 1374, attached to this ch., the spurs of the French knights killed at the battle of Courtrai were formerly suspended to the roof. Curious bas-reliefs, representing the 7 mortal sins, run round the wall, under the windows.

In *St. Martin's Ch.*, N. side of choir, is a beautiful tabernacle or shrine of carved stonework, in the richest Gothic style—date probably end of the 15th cent.—for holding the sacrament; also a carved *pulpit*. These escaped a conflagration caused by lightning 1862, which destroyed great part of the ch. It is being restored.

There is a *Museum* of modern paintings, Rue de Chaussée, near the Beffroi.

Two ancient *Towers* (Broelen Toren) of solid masonry (dates 1413-65) alone were left standing on the banks of the Lys, when the fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1684. The old bridge and its flanking towers make a picturesque group.

Under the walls of Courtrai was fought the *Battle of Spurs*, 1302 (not to be confounded with the "Battle of Spurs" in which Henry VIII. put the French chivalry to flight, 1513), gained by an army of 20,000 Flemings, principally weavers of Ghent and Bruges, under the Count de Namur, over the French under the Count d'Artois, brother of Philip le Bel and Constable of France, in which the latter was slain, and with him 1200 knights, while several thousand common soldiers were left dead on the field. 700 gilt spurs (an ornament worn only by the French nobility) were gathered on the field from the dead, and hung up as a trophy in the church of the convent of Groeniguen, now destroyed: from this circumstance the battle receives its name. A small chapel, built 1831, on the rt. of the road, a little way outside the Porte de Gand, marks the centre of the battle-field.

Excursion, by rail, to Ypres (Rte. 16.)

Railroads to Ghent, to Lille (see Rte. 15), to Tournay and Ypres.

Railway Courtrai to Bruges, in Rte. 21 A.; also to Furnes.

Heule Stat.

6 Haerlebeke Stat.

9 Waereghem Stat. 4 m. N.W. of this is the village of Roosbeeke, near which Philip van Artevelde, the brewer of Ghent, was defeated, in 1382, by the French, and, with 20,000 of his countrymen, perished in the battle.—See Taylor's *Philip van Artevelde.*

5 Olsène Stat. On Sun., Mon., Fri.

7 Deynze Stat. This town (4000 Inhab.) is situated on the l. bank of the Lys. On the opposite bank, between the railroad and the river, is Peteghem. The old castle here was the residence of the French kings of the second race. A carriage may be hired at Deynze to

[*Oudenarde* (Flem. Audenaerde)—*Inns:* Pomme d'Or; Lion d'Or—12 m. from the rly. It is a town of 6300 Inhab., on the Schelde, containing one of the handsomest **Town Halls* in the Netherlands, though small in size, built 1525-30, in the flamboyant Gothic style. In front runs an arcade of great elegance, supporting a balcony, above which rises a tower not unlike that of Brussels, but smaller. The entrance to the Council chamber is a beautiful specimen of wood carving in the style of the Renaissance, executed 1530, by Paul van der Schelden. The *Ch. of St. Walburga* is also handsome, possesses an Assumption by Crayer, and the tomb of Claude Jalon: *N. Dame de Pamele* is of elegant Gothic (date 1239), and contains 2 old monuments. The tower called *het Saecksen*, and the bridge of the Porte d'Eyne, are very ancient structures. This is the birthplace of Margaret Duchess of Parma, governess of the Low Countries under Philip II., and natural daughter of Charles V., by Margaret van Geest, a lady of this place. The battle of Oudenarde, fought under its walls in 1708, was gained over the French by the English, in a great measure through the personal prowess and exertions of Marlborough.]

5 Nazareth Stat.

12 Ghent Stat. Hence to Mechlin, see Rte. 21; and for the Railway from Mechlin to Brussels, see Rte. 23.

Lille to Brussels (c), *by Tournay*, 134 kilom.=84 Eng. m.

9 Roubaix Stat.
3 Tourcoing Stat.
5 Mouscron Stat.
} See previous Rte. (b).

Travellers from Lille to Tournay, and *vice versâ*, here change carriages.

Nechin Stat.

Templeuve Stat.

Tournay Stat., on the rt. bank of the Schelde. (Flem. Doornik). *Inns:* H. de l'Impératrice, clean; Singe d'Or, good. A fortified town of 33,000 Inhab., on the Schelde, whose banks are faced with masonry, so as to contract the river into a navigable channel, and form at the same time handsome *Quais* on each side. It is a flourishing and increasing town, a place of great manufacturing industry. The workmen labour chiefly at home, not in large factories, which gives the town a more cheerful character. The *carpets*, commonly called Brussels, come in fact from Tournay; the art of weaving them was brought hither, according to tradition, from the East by Flemings, who served in the Crusades, and learned it from the Saracens. The principal manufactory (called *la manufacture royale*), though fallen off, still occupies 90 looms and about 2400 persons. Its products cannot be purchased here, but at Brussels. Stockings also are made here.

Tournay is supposed to be the Civitas Nerviorum mentioned by Cæsar in the Commentaries. Immense sums have been expended on the fortifications since the peace, and a new citadel constructed. It was considered one of the strongest fortresses on the outer line nearest to France, and endured many sieges from English, French, and Spaniards. The most memorable, perhaps, was that of 1581, by the Prince of Parma, when the defence was conducted by a woman, Philippine, Princess d'Espinoi, of the noble family of Lalaing. She is said to have united the skill of a prudent general to the most intrepid bravery. Though wounded in the arm, she refused to quit the ramparts, and at length only yielded to capitulation when three-fourths of her garrison had fallen around her.

A bronze *Statue* of her, by Dutrieux, has been erected on the Grande Place.

Henry VIII. took Tournay, 1513; and bestowed the see on his favourite Wolsey, who, bribed by the offer of

Francis I.'s interest in obtaining for him the papacy, not only yielded up the bishopric, but induced his master to sell the town to the French King in 1518.

The most interesting edifice in the town is the **Cathedral*, the largest in Belgium, conspicuous from all sides with its 5 stately towers: it is exceedingly fine, especially in its interior. It was founded by King Childeric, whose capital Tournay was. The existing edifice is in great part Romanesque, and is undoubtedly the finest of the style in Belgium. It is 400 ft. long. The nave consists of a double tier of arches—the upper forming a grand gallery—nearly equal in height, massive and grand, surmounted by triforium and clerestory in the same style. The transepts, built about 1146, terminate in *apses*, the most beautiful feature of the ch. "Notwithstanding a certain rudeness of detail, they are certainly the finest productions of their age, and as magnificent a piece of architecture as can be conceived. The choir, 110 ft. high, as it at present stands, was dedicated 1338; and though displaying a certain beauty of proportion, and the most undoubted daring of construction, its effect is frail and weak. It was found necessary to double the thickness of the piers after they were erected."—Fergusson's *Architecture*. The W. front has been disfigured by various alterations; a groined porch in the Pointed style extends the whole length of the front, and above it a large rose window has been introduced. The N. and S. *portals*, adjoining the transepts, enriched with antique sculptures, deserve notice. The choir is separated from the nave by a roodscreen (date 1566), an incongruous composition of varied marbles in the Italian style, with bas-reliefs of the Passion, &c., inserted, surmounted by a statue of St. Michael. The old painted glass is attributed to Steuerbout; that of the choir is modern, by Capronnier. At the side of the high altar is placed the Gothic shrine of St. Eleutherius (Bp. of Tournay in the 5th cent.), of silver gilt, of very rich workmanship (date 1247), and adorned with precious stones, surrounded by figures of the 12 apostles. At the first French revolution this church was not only stripped of its revenues, but pillaged and defaced. The shrine escaped through the zeal of a citizen of the town, who buried it. The chapter is now supported by the Government, which has also laid out 20,000*l.* most judiciously in restoring the building. There is a painting by *Rubens*, the Souls in Purgatory, in the master's characteristic style; and in the Sacristy, among a gorgeous collection of priestly robes, is the mantle of the Empr. Charles V., worn at the 20th Chapter of the Golden Fleece, held in this church 1531; and an embroidered silk chasuble of St. Thomas Becket.

King Childeric I., the father of Clovis, and whom some consider the real founder of the French monarchy, died in 482, and was buried in the *church of St. Brice*, on the opposite side of the Schelde. In his coffin were found (1655) a clasp of gold bearing his head, still preserved here, and many other curiosities now deposited in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris; among them the "Golden Bees," with which his royal robes are supposed to have been studded. They were, in consequence, adopted by Buonaparte in his coronation vestments, in preference to the *fleurs de lis*, as symbols of the imperial dignity.

St. Quentin, in the triangular Grande Place, is a very elegant Church in the transition style, from round to pointed. At the end of the Grande Place is the *Beffroi*, the oldest in Belgium, a fine tower of the 12th century, on a base said to be Roman. Spire modern. One of its bells is inscribed—

> "Banclocque suis de commune nommée
> Car pour effroi de guerre suis sonnée."

Post Office, Rue du Curé Notre Dame.

The Convent of St. Martin (b. 1770), is converted into an *Hôtel de Ville*. In it are a few modern *paintings*, including the dead bodies of Egmont and Horn, by *Gallait*, a native of Tournai. Adjoining it is a shady walk called the *Park*, and the Botanic Garden. There are some interesting specimens of domestic architecture in Tournay.

Perkin Warbeck, the pretender to

the throne of Henry VII., who gave himself out as one of the princes murdered in the Tower, was, by his own confession, the son of a Jew of Tournay.

At Vaulx, famous for its stone-quarries, on the banks of the Schelde, 2 m. from Tournay, is a square structure with turrets in the corners, said to be of Roman origin, probably of the 11th or 12th centy.

The valley of the Schelde around Tournay is very fertile, producing much corn. *Lime* is found in abundance: it is quarried in many places and exported far and wide.

[About 5 m. S.E. of Tournay lies the battle-field of *Fontenoy*, where the English under the Duke of Cumberland, with the Dutch and Austrians, were defeated in 1745 by the French under Marshal Saxe, who was at the time so ill as to be unable to sit on horseback or to wear armour, and was therefore carried in a litter. Though the result was unfavourable to the English, the skill shown by their commanders and the bravery of the troops were highly creditable to them. The fortune of the day was in some measure decided by the Irish battalions in the pay of France. Louis XV. had his head-quarters in **the Castle of Antoing*, 4½ m. from Tournay, the picturesque ruins of which remain, including a lofty keep tower, whose top commands the best view of the battle-field. It belongs to the Prince de Ligne. In its *church* are some curious monuments in black stone with effigies of Counts of Melun. *Inn*, Cigne.]

14 Bary Stat.
6 Leuze Stat. A town of 5700 Inhab.
6 Ligne Stat.

5 Ath Junct. Stat.—(*Inns:* Cigne, good; H. du Commerce.)—Ath on the Dender, with 8500 Inhab., was a fortress upon which Vauban employed his utmost skill, and its works were strengthened after 1815; but, as it could not be made very strong, it is now dismantled. It is a flourishing manufacturing town.

The principal buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville*, a structure of the time of the Archduke Albert (1600), and the *Church of St. Julien*, founded in 1393, destroyed by lightning, except its E. end, in 1817, and since rebuilt, but without its tall steeple. The most ancient monument in the town is a tower called *Tour du Burbard*, which probably dates from 1150.

Railway by Grammont and Ninove to Alost, Brussels, and Termonde (Rte. 19).

About 6 m. from Ath, on the road to Mons, is *Belœil*, the patrimonial estate of the Princes de Ligne since 1394. The celebrated diplomatist, soldier, and author of this family gives in his letters a long description of his country seat and gardens: they were laid out in the formal French taste by le Nôtre, and excited the admiration of Delille, who mentions this spot in his poem 'Les Jardins,' as—

"Belœil tout à la fois magnifique et champêtre."

Both Voltaire and Delille visited the Prince in his retirement here. The Castle, founded 1146, surrounded by water, has been rebuilt in indifferent taste. It contains a fine *Library;* some interesting historical relics and works of art; paintings by Dürer, Holbein, Van Dyk, Velazquez, L. da Vinci, Salv. Rosa; portraits of more than 100 Princes de Ligne; the swords with which Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded; also a collection of firearms, from their invention. The number and length of the avenues and high hornbeam hedges, with windows cut in them, intersecting the grounds in all directions, form the singular and characteristic feature of the *Park*. The *Conservatories* contain a first-rate collection of rare plants.

[About 12 m. from Ath, on the post-road to Brussels, is *Enghien*, a town of 3680 Inhab. It was an ancient possession of the houses of Luxemburg and Bourbon, but was sold by Henry IV., King of France, to the Duke d'Aremberg, in 1607, and still remains in the possession of his family. The château was destroyed at the French Revolution; but the beautiful park and gardens deserve notice. They served, it is said, as a model for the famous

gardens of Versailles, and are laid out in the same formal style, with avenues, temples, statues, canals, basins, a fine conservatory, &c. 7 avenues of beech and horse-chestnuts diverge from a temple in the park.]

3 Maffles Stat.

3 Attre Stat.

2 Brugelette Stat.

5 Lens Stat.

4 Jurbise Junct. Stat. Here the railway joins that from Valenciennes and Mons. For the rest of the route to Brussels see Rte. 32.

ROUTE 16.

CALAIS TO COURTRAI, BY DUNKIRK AND YPRES.

58 kilom. and 13 Belg. posts = 83 Eng. m. Road good, but paved.

Railway by Lille to Dunkirk.

24 Gravelines. A fortress and desolate-looking small town, with grass growing in its streets: it has 3000 Inhab. "It is," to use the words of an old writer, "very strong, by reason that they can drown it round in 4 hours, so as no land shall be within a mile of it." It is surrounded by a plain, once a vast marsh, below the level of the sea, nearly 20 m. long by 12 broad: almost all this can be laid under water in case of need, to ward off a hostile invasion on this side of France. It is a very unhealthy place at times, owing to the quantity of stagnant water around it. At present this district supports a population of 60,000. It is protected from the sea by the dunes or sand-hills, and is gradually being drained by its inhabitants. It would cost the arrondissement 10 millions of francs to repair the damage caused by admitting the waters upon the land.

The Empr. Charles V. here paid a visit to Henry VIII. on his return from his interview with Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.

Beyond Gravelines the road is paved.

20 DUNKIRK; Fr. DUNKERQUE (*Inns:* Chapeau Rouge, very good); a considerable fortified town and seaport, with 30,000 Inhab. Large sums have been expended in endeavouring to clear the mouth of the harbour from the bar of sand which obstructs it, by means of basins and sluices, which are filled by the flowing of the tide and discharged at low water, so as to scour a channel through the mud. They are said to have failed in producing the results anticipated. Dunkirk, nevertheless, is the best harbour which France possesses in the N. Sea, and ranks fourth in the value of its exports and imports of all the seaports in the kingdom. It serves as the outlet for the manufacturing district of the Dépt. du Nord. "It is one of the cleanest towns in France, with wide streets, well paved—living cheap—baths very good."—*D. C.*

The *Quai*, usually crowded with vessels, and *Pier* extending far into the sea, are worth seeing; so is the Corinthian portico of the church of St. Eloi, a handsome but most incongruous frontispiece to a Gothic building: in front of it is a fine detached Gothic belfry containing the chimes. The interior of the church is fine: it has a double side aisle.

There is an English Protestant church, Rue des Sœurs Blanches—proof of a number of British residents—and a British Consul.

A statue (by David d'Angers) of Jean Bart, a famous sea-captain, born here (temp. Louis XIV.), stands in the great market-place.

Dunkirk owes its origin to a chapel built by St. Eloi in the 7th cent.

among the dunes or sand-hills, and thence comes its name—"Church of the Dunes." Here was equipped the Flemish division of the Spanish armada, designed to combine in the invasion of England under the command of the Prince of Parma; but that skilful general, perhaps foreseeing the result, refrained from putting out to sea. Dunkirk, after having been hardly won by the English, under Oliver Cromwell, from the Spaniards, 1658, was basely sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV. for 6 millions of livres, in 1662.

By the Treaty of Utrecht (1715) the French were compelled to demolish the town and fortifications; and an English commissioner was actually sent hither to ascertain that the stipulations of the treaty were complied with to the letter—a source of deep humiliation to French pride, but of more immediate misery to the poor inhabitants. The port and fortifications were not restored until 1740.

The country around is little better than a dreary waste of sand-hills thrown up by the wind. It was in the neighbourhood of them that Turenne defeated, in 1658, the Spanish army under Don Juan of Austria and the great Condé, who had sided at that time with the enemies of France, in the battle of the Dunes. The siege of the town had been commenced by Mazarin, at the dictation of Cromwell, whose fleet blockaded it by sea. The Spaniards, unprovided with artillery, advanced to meet the French, by marching close to the sea. Condé remonstrated in vain with Don Juan against a measure so perilous: "Vous ne connaissez pas M. de Turenne," said he; "on ne fait pas impunément des fautes devant un si grand homme:" and just as the action began he turned to the young Duke of Gloucester and asked if he had ever been in a battle before. "No," answered the Duke. "Then you will see one lost in half an hour." The action was commenced by 6000 English soldiers of Cromwell, commanded by Lockhart, his ambassador, who formed the left wing of the French army, and distinguished themselves eminently: their charge carried everything before it, and contributed not a little to the result. The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) fought in the opposite ranks, at the head of a regiment of cavaliers; and it was from them that their fellow-countrymen suffered most. The Spaniards lost 4000 men, and Dunkirk surrendered 10 days after in consequence of this defeat.

There is a canal from Dunkirk to Furnes, Ostend, and Bruges, traversed daily by a barge.

Diligences daily to Ostend. Steamers to London; to St. Petersburg and Hamburg.

A railway connects Dunkirk with Lille and Paris, passing by Bergues, Cassel, and Hazebrouck. Its length is 41 kilom. = 25⅝ m.

8 Bergues Stat. (see below).

9 Esquelbecq Stat.

7 Arneeke Stat.

7 *Cassel Stat.*—(*Inns*: H. du Sauvage; H. du Lion Blanc.) Cassel is an ancient town of 4234 Inhab. on a hill 500 ft. high. It is worth while, in fine weather, to stop here for a short time to enjoy the view, one of the most extensive in Europe. Although it has no striking features, it cannot be contemplated without deep interest, as exhibiting on a clear day an unusually extensive tract of highly cultivated and productive country. Its most remarkable feature is that the horizon is almost equally distant in every direction, as no rising ground interrupts the sight. It extends over the flat and fertile plains of Flanders and as far as the white cliffs of England, into 3 different kingdoms; includes 32 towns and 100 villages. St. Omer, Dunkirk, Ypres, Ostend, and the beautiful steeple of Hazebrouck are the most prominent objects: no fresh water is visible in this vast expanse. Mount Cassel was one of the principal signal stations of the great trigonometrical survey carried on during the reign of Napoleon. A small map of the country visible may be purchased on the spot for 20 sous.

The gardens and grounds of the late

General Vandamme, who was born here, are no longer kept up.

"Flemish is the general language of the entire population in the N. parts of the Dépt. du Nord. It is spoken at Cassel, and as far as Watel."

10 Hazebrouck Stat. (See Rte. 15.)

Dunkirk by Ypres to Courtrai, either by rail or post road as far as

Bergues Stat. (*Inn*: Poste; small but cheap), a small and poor fortified town of 6000 Inhab., situated on an elevation surrounded by marshes and salt lakes, called Moeren, formerly waste and insalubrious; but having been drained within a few years, by the construction of hydraulic works, they are now becoming more productive and less unwholesome. Though only a fortress of the third class, the possession of Bergues has been deemed of such consequence in every war that it has been 8 times taken and retaken and 9 times pillaged in the course of 8 centuries. It has a picturesque beffroi 150 ft. high. A very important corn-market is held here every Monday. The gates are closed at 10, after which neither ingress nor egress is allowed.

The French frontier and custom-house is reached at Oest Cappel.

The country through which the road passes is most fertile, enclosed with hedges and abounding in wood, which gives it, though flat, a pleasing English character. Large quantities of hops are cultivated in this district.

1¾ Rousbrugge, a Belgian village.

Poperinghe, a decayed town of 11,000 Inhab. Trades in *Hemp*. From this a railroad is open to

YPRES Stat. (*Inn*: Tête d'Or), a fortified town of 17,600 Inhab., in a fertile plain on the Yperle. The marshes around it have been drained, and it is consequently less unhealthy than formerly. The kind of linen called *diaper*, that is, *d' Ypres*, was made here. Thread and thread-lace are the principal articles made here at present.

The extent and prosperity of its manufactures had raised the number of its Inhab. to 200,000 souls in the 14th cent., at which period 4000 looms were constantly at work.

Its importance has long since departed, and the only relic which remains to prove its former greatness is the *Town House*, called **Les Halles*, in the great market-place, a low building of brick, 436 ft. long, and in a rich style of Gothic architecture, surmounted by a stately *belfry* tower in the centre. It was begun in 1230, and continued till 1342. The 44 statues, in front, of Counts of Flandres down to Charles V., are modern. The E. end, supported on pillars, was added in 1730. It was, in fact, a cloth hall, devoted to the service of the cloth manufacturers in olden times. Close to it is the *Cathedral* of St. Martin, a Gothic edifice of considerable size, but not of great beauty. Date of choir, 1221; the rest more recent. It contains a carved pulpit, and a picture representing, in compartments, the story of the Fall of Man, attributed to Van Eyck, but bearing the date 1525, and probably by *Peter Porbus*. It is well coloured, and a faithful representation of the human form, but without grace or beauty. A flat stone in the cloister marks the tomb of Jansen, founder of the sect called Jansenists, so long persecuted by the Jesuits. He was Bishop of Ypres, and died 1683.

Railway (West Flanders) from Ypres to Bruges by

Comines Stat. (in the ruined Castle was born, 1445, Philip de C., author of the Memoirs).

Werwieq Stat. Fine ch. 14th cent.

2¼ MENIN Stat. (*Inn*: Faucon), on the Lys. The works of this frontier fortress are now demolished. With its 9640 Inhab., it is very dismal and lifeless. The boundary line of France actually touches the glacis.

On the way to Courtrai is the village of Bisseghem, near which the Duke of York was defeated in 1793 by General Souham, and lost 65 pieces of cannon.

COURTRAI Stat.

ROUTE 17.

CALAIS TO BRUGES, BY FURNES, DIXMUDE, AND LICHTERVELDE.

66 kilom. to Furnes; Furnes to Bruges, Rail.

A very uninteresting route: the road is improved, but 2 leagues of sand near the frontier, a drive of 2½ hrs., remain unpaved.

24 Gravelines. } See Rte. 16.
20 Dunkirk. }

A well-appointed omnibus runs daily from Dunkirk to Ostend, in direct communication with the railway trains, in 5 hrs. Avoid the *trekschuit* from Dunkirk to Ostend.

The nearest way from Dunkirk to Furnes, when the state of the tide permits, is across the sands by the sea-side; but they are sometimes quick. At the extremity of the sands, about 4 m. from Furnes, is the boundary of France and Belgium, and the station of the custom-house. At a place still called *Bloed-Panne*, in the midst of sand-hills, was fought, 1658, the Battle of the Dunes, between the Spaniards under Don Juan of Austria, with whom was Condé, and Marshal Turenne (see Dunkirk).

22 Furnes Stat. (Flemish, Veuren). *Inn:* La Noble Rose. A sickly town, owing to the malaria from the surrounding marshes—4600 Inhab. A great part of the linen manufactured in Belgium is sold here at large fairs held three times a year.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is in the Renaissance style, 1596–1612. It has 2 rooms hung with Spanish leather. Adjoining are the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Beffroi*, a tower of brick, completed 1629.

The *Ch. of St. Walburge* is the choir of a stately Gothic structure, begun early in the 14th centy., and left unfinished. The oaken pulpit, carved with St. John in Patmos, and the choir stalls are of 17th centy. work. In the sacristy is a fragment of the true Cross brought by Count Robert of Flanders from Jerusalem 1099.

Between Furnes and the sea stood the famous Cistercian Abbey of the Dunes, founded 1107–1237: remains of it may be seen on the farm called *Ten Bogaerde*. It was destroyed by the Gueux 1560.

Dixmude Stat. (*Inn:* la Porte d'Or.) 4100 Inhab. Here is a fine and large Gothic *church*, containing a stone *Rood-screen* of elaborate and beautiful workmanship, in an excessively florid (flamboyant) style. Over the high altar hangs a chef-d'œuvre of *Jordaens*, the Adoration of the Magi.

[Between Furnes and Ostend is Nieuport, a desolate, unhealthy town, and port nearly sanded up. The detached tower, between it and the sea, was a lighthouse, built 1284 by Count Guy Dampierre. In the Grande Place are the *Halles* with a beffroi. This strong fortress is memorable for the victory gained on the sand-hills outside its walls at Westende, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1600, over the Spaniards. His brother, Prince Frederic Henry, then only 15, and several young English noblemen, led on by Sir Francis and Horace Vere, served under him. When the action was about to commence, Maurice, who foresaw that it would be a bloody engagement, and had made up his mind to conquer or perish, recommended the youthful band to return to Ostend and reserve themselves for some other occasion. They scorned to accept the suggestion, and determined to share all the perils of the contest. In the first onset Sir Francis Vere was desperately wounded, and the English volunteers suffered severely,

though they gave an eminent example of courage. The good generalship of Prince Maurice was never more conspicuous than on that day, and the arms of the patriots were eventually triumphant.]

Handzaeme Stat.
Lichtervelde Junc. Stat. (Rte. 16).

[Ghistelles is a pretty village, named from the stable or stud of the Counts of Flanders, which was situated here, attached to the old *Castle*, now removed. In the modern *Church* is the monument of *St. Godalièvc*, wife of Bertulf Lord of Ghistelles, in the 11th cent., who was strangled by her husband through jealousy, and is now worshipped as a saint. Her skull lies in a shrine of silver, before which a lamp burns night and day. Above her altar is a pair of angels, as large as life, bearing plams and a crown, typical of martyrdom.]

2¼ *Bruges* Stat. See Rte. 21.

ROUTE 18.

LONDON TO ANTWERP, BY THE SCHELDE.

About 210 m. A Belgian and 2 English *steamers* go from London every Sun., Tues., and Thurs.; from Antwerp every Sun., Wed., and Fri. Fares: chief cabin, 2*l.* 2*s.*; second cabin, 1*l.*; a carriage, 4*l.* The voyage occupies from 20 to 24 hrs., 7 of which are taken up in descending the Thames and 6 in ascending the Schelde.

The course from the Thames to the Schelde is almost a straight line. It was the situation of the Schelde, immediately opposite the mouth of the English river and the port of London, that caught the attention of Napoleon, who saw what advantageous use might be made of such a harbour to annoy the English in war or rival them in commerce. The Schelde dues were abolished by treaty between Holland and Belgium in 1863.

On entering the mouth of the river called the Hond, or West Schelde, the land on the l. hand is Walcheren, the largest of the 9 islands which form the province of Zealand, or Zeeland (*Sea land*). The district is most appropriately named, since the greater part of it lies many feet below the level of the sea; it may, therefore, truly be said to appertain naturally to that element. The isles of Zealand, separated from one another by the different branches of the Schelde, are protected from the inroads of the ocean, partly by natural sand-banks or dunes (§ 12), partly by enormous dykes or sea-walls (§ 9), which measure more than 300 m. in extent, and cost annually more than 2 millions of florins to keep them in repair. Of the great dyke at West Kappel, in the island of Walcheren, it is said, that, had it been originally made of solid copper, the first cost would have been less than the sums already expended in building and repairing it. The polders, or drained and dyked meadows, are divided by the water engineers into two classes—those nearest the sea or river, which are of course most exposed to inundation, are called *polders calamiteux;* the more distant are distinguished as *non calamiteux*. The first class requires stronger dykes, the maintenance of which is considered so important that they are kept up partly at the expense of government; those further inland, not being equally exposed to danger, are maintained by the province or by private individuals.

A large portion of the country being thus partitioned out, as it were, by dykes, even should the outer or sea-dyke break, the extent of the disaster

is limited by these inner defences, and the further ravages of the flood are prevented. Notwithstanding the care with which they are continually watched, a rupture took place, in 1808, in the great dyke of West Kappel, by which a great part of the island of Walcheren was inundated; the sea stood as high as the roofs of the houses in the streets of Middelburg, and the destruction of that town was prevented solely by the strength of its walls.

The whole province is most fertile and productive, especially in corn and madder, which may be considered the staple. Its meadows, manured with wood ashes, bear excellent grass. It is also exceedingly populous, abounding in towns and villages; but, owing to the embankments which enclose them, the only indications of their existence are the summits of spires, roofs, and tall chimneys, seen at intervals over these artificial mounds by those who ascend the Schelde. The industry of the Zealand peasant, and the economy with which he husbands his resources, are very remarkable, and might furnish a good example to the same class in our own country. As an instance of the mode in which he makes a little go a great way, it may be mentioned, that even from the rushes and reeds on the river banks he gains a meal for his cattle. When boiled, mixed with a little hay, and sprinkled with a little salt, they are much relished by the cows, who thrive upon them and yield abundance of milk.

The island (*rt.*) opposite to Walcheren is Cadsand, memorable in the English expedition of 1809. Cadsand had been, at an earlier period, the scene of a glorious victory gained by the valiant Sir Walter Manny and Henry Plantagenet Earl of Derby, at the head of the chivalry of England, over a large body of Flemings, in the pay of Philip de Valois, King of France, in 1337. The English, effecting a landing in the face of the enemy, drove them from the sand-hills on which they were posted, and took, burned, and razed the town. The cloth-yard shafts of the English archers did great execution, and the personal prowess of the two leaders contributed not a little to the issue of the day. The first town which is perceived on the l. of the spectator, and rt. bank of the river, is

(*rt.*) FLUSHING (Dutch, Vlissingen). *Inns:* Duc de Wellington; H. de Commerce.

A fortified town of 11,000 Inhab., with Dockyard and Naval Arsenal: 2 large and deep canals, communicating with the sea, enable the largest merchant vessels to penetrate into the town, and unload their cargoes on the quays, close to the warehouses.

Along with Brill, it was handed over to Queen Elizabeth, as security for the subsidy and armed force sent over by her to assist the Dutch under Sir Philip Sidney. They were called "cautionary towns."

It was bombarded and taken by the English, under Lord Chatham in 1809, when a great part of the town was destroyed, and 300 of the inhab. perished. This unprofitable and cruel exploit was the sole result of the Walcheren expedition, the largest and best-equipped armament which ever left the shores of Britain, consisting of 37 ships of the line, 23 frigates, and 82 gun-boats, containing a force of 100,000 men, who might have carried Antwerp by a coup-de-main. Since then the works of Flushing have been greatly strengthened, and in combination with the Fort of Rammekens, lying to the E., and those of Breskens, on the opposite side of the Schelde (here from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 m. broad), completely command the entrance of the river.

Admiral de Ruiter was born here, the son of a rope-maker; a statue has been erected to him by his townsfolk. The fine Stadhuis (Town Hall), 2 churches, and more than 100 houses, were destroyed by the bombs and Congreve rockets of the English. Within the walls there is nothing but the usual singularities of a Dutch town (§ 10) to excite the attention of a stranger, but at *West Kappel* the construction of the dykes is seen in the greatest perfection. At this point there is a gap in the Dunes, and the country behind would be at

the mercy of the sea, were it not defended by a dyke 4700 yds. long and 30 ft. high, upon the stability of which the safety of the whole island depends.

[5 m. inland from Flushing (diligence every hour) is *Middelburg*, capital of Zealand. (*Inn*, Heerenlogement, not bad.) 14,000 Inhab. A remarkably clean town, with a splendid Town Hall, built, 1468, by Charles the Bold, ornamented with 25 colossal statues of Counts and Countesses of Flanders. In the *New Church* is the monument of John and Cornelius Evertsen, admirals slain fighting against the English, 1666.

The telescope was invented at Middelburg, in 1601, by one Hans Lippershey, a spectacle-maker.]

The climate of Walcheren is most unhealthy in spring and autumn, when even the natives are liable to ague, or a species of marsh fever called the koorts. This disease is far more fatal to strangers, as was proved by the deaths of 7000 English soldiers, who perished here during the disastrous and ill-contrived expedition of 1809. The fever, however, is not contagious, and may be avoided by protecting the person with warm clothes against the sudden transitions of temperature, and by careful diet. Many of the inhabitants are very long-lived; and the mortality among the English became so great from the circumstance of their arriving during the most unhealthy season, from their being exposed in tents to the night-air, and from their incautious consumption of green fruit.

The distance from Flushing to Antwerp up the river is reckoned to be about 62 m. The island next to Walcheren, forming the rt. bank of the river, is Zuid Beveland.

On the l. bank, but at some distance off, is Biervliet, a small town, only deserving of mention because a native of this place, named William Beukels, invented in 1386 the art of curing herrings. A monument was erected in the church to him as a benefactor to his country; and it is related that Charles V., and his sister the Queen of Hungary, visited his tomb, out of respect to the memory of the fisherman to whom Holland owes a large part of her wealth.

Biervliet was detached from the continent by an inundation in 1377, which submerged 19 villages and nearly all their inhab. Dutch industry and perseverance have long since recovered every acre.

(*l.*) Terneusen.—Near this are the sluice-gates which close the entrance of the new canal extending to Ghent, which gives that city all the advantages of a seaport, as it is 16 ft. deep, and wide enough to admit vessels of very large burthen. It serves also as a drain to carry off the water from the district through which it passes. At Sas van Gend are sluices, by means of which the whole country can be laid under water.

The artificial embankments on each side of the Schelde are protected against the current, and masses of floating ice brought down in winter, by piers and breakwaters of piles driven into the river bed, or by masonry brought from a considerable distance in the interior, principally from Namur.

Below this both banks of the Schelde belong to Holland; but, after passing the termination of the island of Zuid Beveland, the river flows through Belgian territory.

The strait or passage called Kreek Bak, which separates Zuid Beveland from the main land, is commanded by the very strong Fort Batz, which lies on the limits of the Dutch territory. Rte. 13.

On approaching Forts Lillo (*rt.*) and Liefkenshoek (*l.*), the city of Antwerp with its tall spire appears in sight. These two strong works remained after the Belgic revolution in the hands of the Dutch down to 1839, when they were dismantled and given up to the Belgians in exchange for Venloo in Limburg, and abandoned in conformity with the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. They completely commanded the passage up and down the Schelde, which here puts on the appearance of a river; lower down it is more an arm of the sea, flowing between the islands of Zealand.

The polders (§ 11) above Fort Lief-

kenshoek, on the l. bank, were laid under water during the contest with the Dutch, by cutting the dykes, and down to 1838 an extensive tract of country remained in consequence desolate and useless. 5 or 6 other forts are passed on either side of the river previous to arriving at Antwerp. Between (*l.*) Calloo and (*rt.*) Oordam, in 1585, the Duke of Parma threw across the Schelde his celebrated bridge* 2400 ft. long, which, by closing the navigation of the river, and preventing the arrival of supplies of provisions to the besieged city of Antwerp, mainly contributed to its surrender. The bridge was so strongly built that it resisted the floods and ice of winter; 97 pieces of cannon were mounted on it, 2 forts guarded its extremities, and a protecting fleet was stationed beside it to assist in repelling any attack. The besieged, who, at first, laughed to scorn the notion of rendering such a structure permanent, when they found that all communication with their friends was cut off by it, began to tremble for the result, and every effort was made by them to effect its destruction. One night, the Spaniards were surprised by the appearance of 3 blazing fires floating down the stream, and bearing directly towards the bridge. These were fire-ships invented by a Mantuan engineer (Gianibelli) then within the walls of Antwerp. The Prince of Parma rushed to the bridge to avert the threatening danger, and nearly lost his life; for one of the vessels, reaching its destination with great precision, blew up with such tremendous force as to burst through the bridge in spite of its chains and cables, and demolished one of the stockades which connected it with the shore. 800 Spanish soldiers were destroyed by the explosion, and Parma himself was struck down senseless by a beam. Had the Zealand fleet been at hand, as proposed, the city might have been relieved. Some untoward mistake prevented its co-operation at the right moment, and allowed the Spanish general time to repair the damages, which, with his usual activity, he effected with incredible celerity. Another attempt to destroy the bridge, by means of an enormous floating machine called the "End of the War," an unprophetic name, was entirely frustrated by the vessel running aground; and Antwerp, reduced by famine, was compelled to surrender.

In February, 1831, while hostilities were in progress between Holland and Belgium, one of the Dutch gunboats, in sailing up the Schelde during a heavy gale, twice missed stays. In spite of all the exertions of the crew, the vessel took the ground close under the guns of fort St. Laurent, below the town, and within a few yards of the docks. The helpless situation of the gunboat had been marked by crowds of Belgians from the shore; and the moment she was fast, a body of volunteers leaped on board, in haste to make a prize of the stranded vessel. The commander, a young officer named Van Speyk, was called on, in a triumphant tone, to haul down his colours and surrender. He saw that all chance of rescue, and of successful resistance against unequal numbers, were alike vain; but he had repeatedly before expressed his determination never to yield up his vessel, and he proved as good as his word. He rushed down to the powder magazine, and, falling on his knees to implore forgiveness of the Almighty for the crime of self-destruction, he calmly laid a lighted cigar upon an open barrel of gunpowder. In a few moments the explosion took place; and, while the vibration shook the whole city, the dauntless Van Speyk, and all but 3 out of his crew of 31 men, were blown into the air. Van Speyk was an orphan; he had been educated at the public expense in an orphan house at Amsterdam: thus nobly did he repay his debt, and his country and king were not unmindful of him. A monument was set up to his memory by the side of that of De Ruiter, and it was decreed that henceforth a vessel in the Dutch navy should always bear the name of Van Speyk.

ANTWERP. See Rte. 22.

* See Motley's inimitable description of the sieges in his 'History of the United Netherlands.'

ROUTE 19.

GHENT TO BRUSSELS, BY ALOST.—RAIL.

5 trains daily, in 1 hr. 40 min. to 2 hrs.

The Ghent-Mechlin Rly. (Rte. 21) is followed to

Wetteren Junct. Stat., where the line to Termonde branches l.

Lede Stat.

Alost Junct. Stat. (or Aalst).—*Inns:* H. Pays-Bas; Trois Rois. A town of 19,000 Inhab., on the Dender. The name signifies "to the east," *i. e.* of the Imperial province of Flanders, of which it was the frontier town in that direction.

The *Ch. of St. Martin* is unfinished, and limited to choir, transept, and 3 bays of a nave erected 1498 after a fire; it is very beautiful. The choir-stalls are by Geerts, of Louvain. In the chapel of St. Sebastian is the grave of Thierry Martins, a learned printer of Alost, d. 1534: his epitaph is by Erasmus. Here is a celebrated *picture, St. Roch interceding with our Saviour to appease the plague at Alost, by *Rubens*. It is one of his most sublime works, and was carried to Paris by the French. "The composition is upon the same plan as that of St. Bavon at Ghent. The picture is divided into two parts. The Saint and Christ are represented in the upper part, and the effects of the plague in the lower part of the picture. In this piece the grey is rather too predominant, and the figures have not that union with their ground which is generally so admirable in the works of Rubens. I suspect it has been in some picture-cleaner's hands, whom I have often known to darken every part of the ground about the figure, in order to make the flesh look brighter and clearer, by which the general effect is destroyed."—*Sir J. R.*

Near the H. de Ville, rebuilt by Roelandt, is the ancient *Maison de Commune*, a fine Gothic edifice, founded in 1210; its tower and balcony in front date from 1487.

Alost is a great hop-market, and has considerable cloth manufactures.

Chimes were introduced here 1460, earlier than in any other town of Belgium.

[About 7 m. from Alost is Asschc, a small town of 4000 Inhab., trading in flax and hops. "A particular sort of cake is made here: the Flemish name of it has a marvellously uncouth appearance; it is *suikerkoekjes;* nevertheless they are good cakes, and sold by Jodocus de Bischop, next door to the auberge La Tête de Bœuf."—*Southey.*]

Dendleeuw Junct. Stat. The line to Brussels proceeds by

Ternath Stat.

BRUSSELS STAT. (See Rte. 23.)

The line to Ath continues from Dendleeuw Stat. by

Ninove Stat.—Inn: H. de l'Etoile.

Santbergen Stat.

Grammont Stat, on the Dender; 8700 Inhab. No good *Inn.* [In a vault under the ch. of Sottegham are buried Count Egmont Lamoral, beheaded by Alva, his wife, and his 2 sons. Here are some remains of his castle.]

Lessines Stat.—*Inn:* Paon d'Or.

Rebaix Stat.

ATH STAT., in Rte. 15.

ROUTE 20.

FROM LONDON OR DOVER TO OSTEND.

Steamers from London (136 m.) in summer twice a-week. The average passage is 10 to 11 hrs., 5 of which are occupied in descending the Thames. Fares: chief cabin, 18*s.*; fore cabin, 14*s.*

Between Dover and Ostend there are first-rate iron mail steamers, corresponding with trains from London Bridge and Victoria, morning and evening. They perform the voyage in 5 hrs. The distance is 63 m. Fares: chief cabin, 15*s.*; fore cabin, 10*s.*; children half-price. Carriages, 2 wheels, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 4 wheels, 3*l.* 3*s.* The journey from London to Brussels occupies about 12 hrs.

The light of Dunkirk, about 15 m. S., is seen before the Ostend light. The harbour of Ostend, which is dry at low water, is distinguished by a lighthouse 105 ft. high, and is flanked by 2 jetties, furnishing agreeable walks; at the entrance is a bar of sand, which is kept down by the discharge of basins filled by the tide through sluices opened at low water.

OSTEND.—*Inns:* Hôtel de Prusse, on the shore, in view of the sea; best, and very good;—H. d'Allemagne, close to Railroad stat.;—H. Fontaine, Rue Longue;—H. des Bains;—H. Marion;—Cour Impériale;—Lion d'Or, quiet. The drinking water is filtered rain-water. Seltzer water is drunk in preference. (§ 6.)

The Custom-house, near the harbour, open at 5 A.M. in summer. If the traveller reaches Ostend in time to proceed on to Bruges the same evening, he will find it the better place to spend the night at. A commissionaire will attend to the baggage at the Custom-house and secure places, and consider himself well paid by 2 fr.

N.B. Passengers going direct to Cologne need not have their baggage searched at Ostend. They may place it under the charge of an officer of the railroad, who is to be found at the Custom-house, who takes charge of it at once, and it will be delivered again on the production of the ticket at Cologne, where it is examined. Such luggage is marked "in transit." Vigilantes, § 22.

English is much spoken, and there is an *English Chapel*, Rue des Sœurs Blanches.

A few hours at Ostend exhaust a traveller's patience. Those whom accident or design may detain will perhaps be glad of the following information:—

Ostend contains 17,000 Inhab.; it stands in an angle between the sea and the harbour, and even on the land-side is nearly surrounded by water. The land lies very low all round, and the waters are controlled by means of sluices.

Ostend is strongly fortified, and surrounded by ramparts and broad ditches. It endured one of the most famous sieges recorded in history, from the Spaniards; it lasted 3¼ years, from 1601 to 1604. The town yielded to the Spanish general Spinola at last, only by command of the States-General, who had gained their point by its obstinate resistance. 50,000 men of the besieged, and 80,000 Spaniards, are said to have fallen during the siege. The victors paid dearly for their conquest; all that they gained was a plot of ground covered with a heap of ruins; for their cannon had levelled every house with the earth; and they lost 4 other towns, which

were wrested from them by the Dutch while their armies were engaged in this unprofitable enterprise. The noise of the bombardment was, it is said, heard in London at times. At Ostend, Arthur Wellesley first set foot on the Continent, 1794, in command of the 33rd Regt., forming part of the army of the Duke of York. For Sir Eyre Coote's failure here, see Rte. 21.

As a fortress Ostend forms the first member of that great chain of defences which were intended to protect Belgium on the side of France.

Neither the public buildings here, nor the churches, are remarkable, except to those who have never before seen the paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic religion.

The most agreeable spot in Ostend is the *Digue*, a sea-wall 40 ft. high and ½ m. long, extending between the sea and the ramparts, faced with stone and paved with bricks, approached from the town by a bridge over the Fosse. It forms a public promenade, and commands a wide extent of dunes and flat sands bordering the sea, not a tree being visible. This and the wooden *Piers* stretching on both sides of the harbour's mouth are much resorted to at all hours, especially in the evening.

On the Digue is the *Assembly Room*, open to subscribers, with music and dancing, every evening from July to September, a Restaurant and Reading-room, with newspapers. *Subscriptions* 1 fr. a day; 5 fr. a week; 15 fr. a month.

Ostend is a favourite watering-place, and is resorted to in summer (August and September) by 16,000 visitors—many Germans; the King of the Belgians and Court repair hither, and a Royal *Palace* has been built for him on the sea, near the Digue.

There are *Bathing Machines* on the beach, and the sands are very extensive and smooth, and crowded with bathers of both sexes, decorously clad in bath dresses, by order of the police. A bathing-house, *Pavillon des Bains*, has been established close to the sea, at the S.E. end of the Digue. Bath tickets for a machine, 50 c.

In the Town-hall, on the Place d'Armes, is the *Casino*, a sort of assembly-room or club. Beneath it are reading-rooms, provided with newspapers, coffee and billiard rooms. Max Korniker, bookseller, has a shop at Ostend.

An *English consul* (Mr. Curry) resides at Ostend.

Outside the Bruges gate are the *Oyster Parks* (*Huitrières*), salt-water reservoirs filled with oysters brought from Harwich, Colchester, and elsewhere on the English coast, and fattened here. They are transported hence as far as Paris, under the name of Huitres d'Ostende.

Steamers to London and to Dover.

Diligence daily to Furnes by Nieuport.

Railroad, see § 22, and Rte. 21.

ROUTE 21.

OSTEND TO BRUGES, GHENT, TERMONDE, AND MECHLIN.—RAILROAD.

123 kilom.=76¼ Eng. m.

Trains, 4 daily—in 30 to 50 min. to Bruges—1½ hrs. thence to Ghent.

The country is rich in an agricultural point of view, but flat, tame, and tiresome to other eyes than those of a farmer. A *Canal* connects Ostend with Bruges, a fine broad sheet of water, 3 or 4 times wider than the narrow strips to which we are accustomed in England. In 1798, 1000 British troops, under Sir Eyre Coote, landed at the mouth of it and destroyed the sluices; but the wind shifted before they could make good their retreat, and they were taken prisoners by the French.

7 Plasschendael Stat. The Dunkirk canal here joins that from Ostend to Bruges. At Oudenburg are kitchen

gardens which supply Ostend with vegetables.

6 Jabbeke Stat.

9 Bruges Stat. ½ hr. from Ostend.

Bruges (Flem. Brugge).—*Inns:* H. du Commerce, in the Rue St. Jacques, good.—H. de Flandres, in the Rue Noordzand; table-d'hôte at 1; Rosimont, near the Stat.—Fleur de Blé.

This city, the Liverpool of the middle ages, which was rich and powerful when Antwerp and Ghent were only in their infancy, is now reduced to 51,537 Inhab., of whom 15,000 are paupers. In the 14th cent. the commerce of the world may be said to have been concentrated in it: Factories, or privileged companies of merchants, from 17 kingdoms were settled here as agents; 20 foreign ministers had hotels within its walls; and natives of many distant countries, of which little was then known but their names, repaired hither annually. Early in the 13th cent. Bruges was made the staple place of the cities of the Hanseatic League, and of the English wool trade, and became the centre of resort for the Lombard and Venetian traders, who brought hither the manufactures of India and the produce of Italy, to exchange them for the merchandise of Germany and the Baltic. Richly laden argosies from Venice, Genoa, and Constantinople, might, at the same time, be seen unloading in its harbour; and its warehouses groaned beneath bales of wool from England, linen from Belgium, and silk from Persia. It stands on the little river Rege, formerly navigable, but now almost absorbed by canals. Bruges was long the residence of the Counts of Flanders; but it reached the height of its splendour in the first part of the 15th cent., when the Dukes of Burgundy fixed their court here.

At present it wears an air of desolation; the people in its streets are few, and it has lost the indications of commercial activity. Its appearance is the more mournful from its great extent, and the size and unaltered splendour of many of the public buildings and private houses,—vestiges of its former wealth and prosperity.

Fair city, worthy of her ancient fame!
The season of her splendour is gone by,
Yet everywhere its monuments remain:
Temples which rear their stately heads on high,
Canals that intersect the fertile plain—
Wide streets and squares, with many a court and hall,
Spacious and undefac'd—but ancient all.
When I may read of tilts in days of old,
Of tournays grac'd by chieftains of renown,
Fair dames, grave citizens, and warriors bold—
If fancy could portray some stately town,
Which of such pomp fit theatre may be,
Fair Bruges! I shall then remember thee.

Southey.

It has still many objects of interest, which deserve at least a day to be devoted to them. They may be conveniently visited in the following order:—Start from the railroad station, close to which is a Capuchin convent, by the Rue Zuidzand, which leads to the *Cathedral* (rt.); thence to *Notre Dame*, which is at a short distance to the S.E. —on the W. of this is the *Hospital of St. Jean;* thence, by the Vyver canal, through the fish-market, to the *Hôtel de Ville, Palais de Justice*, and *Chapelle du S. Sang;* thence by the Rue Haute, Pont des Moulins, and Rue Molenmaersch, to the Jerusalem Ch., beyond which, near the rampart, are the garden of St. Sebastian and Convent of English ladies; return by Rue and Pont des Carmes to the *Academie* and the *Grande Place*.

The **Cathedral* (*St. Sauveur*), on the rt. side of the Staen street, leading from the railway into the town, is a Gothic building, externally of brick, and ugly; but within, the handsomest church in Bruges (date, choir and aisles, 1185—chapels of E. apse, 1483-1527; nave, 1362. Against the wall of the S. aisle hangs a small picture with shutters, representing the Martyrdom of St. Hippolytus, who was torn in pieces by horses, an unpleasing and inferior work, attributed falsely to *Hans Memling*. There is a good picture of the Last Supper, with Abraham and Elijah in the centre and at the side, by *Peter Porbus*. On either side of the altar is a fine marble tomb. In the Chapelle des Cordonniers, in the N. aisle, is a series of monumental *Brasses* built into the wall, interesting examples of early Flemish art in the 15th and 16th centuries.

***Notre Dame* (Onze Lieve Vrouwe) is

a church surmounted by a tall brick tower, a fine work (1230-97) with modern spire, 442 ft. high. The nave and inner aisles date from 1180; outer aisles, 1480-1520. But it is less remarkable for its architecture than for the works of art to be found in it. The pulpit is one of those specimens of elaborate carving in wood, so common in the churches of the Netherlands. In a chapel in the S. side of the Ch. is a *statue of the Virgin and Child, said to be by *Michael Angelo*, and believed by Sir Joshua Reynolds to have certainly the air *of his school*. There is a grandeur about the upper part of the Virgin's figure, and in the features, which resemble some of M. Angelo's works. The tradition in Bruges is, that a vessel which was conveying it to England was lost on the neighbouring coast of Flanders. It was carried to Paris by the French.

Beyond, in a chapel in the aisle S. of the choir, are the *Tombs* of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Empr. Maximilian, the last scions of the house of Burgundy, and the last *native* sovereigns of the Netherlands. The effigies of both father and daughter, crowned, made of copper, richly gilt, repose at full length on slabs of black marble. The **Monument* of Mary of Burgundy was erected in 1495, and is far superior to the other. Beneath and round the sides are 36 coats of arms richly enamelled, arranged in the fashion of a genealogical tree, supported by angels. These arms "record the string of duchies, counties, and lordships which this illustrious and amiable heiress brought to the house of Austria, and which afterwards swelled the empire, on which the sun never set, of her grandson Charles V. The exquisite richness of the monuments, the historical interest attaching both to the father and daughter, and the affection of the Flemish for the memory of this young countess, who died when pregnant at the age of 25, by a fall from her horse, while hawking with her husband near Bruges, having long concealed, out of affection for him, the mortal injury she had received, render them objects worthy of considerable attention."

In 1558 Philip II. bespoke another tomb exactly like it for his great-great-grandfather, Charles the Bold, and paid one Master Jonghelinck for it 14,000 fl., besides 40 fl. to each of the workmen as compensation for the loss of his teeth in the process of enamelling. The Duke is decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece. During the French Revolution these monuments were concealed, to preserve them from rapacity and Vandalism, by the beadle of the church, Pierre Dezitter, at the peril of his life, since a price of 2000 fr. was put upon his head in consequence of this good deed. A charge of 50 cents per person is made for showing them. A wooden planking affixed to the railing of the chapel conceals them from view. A richly carved Gothic balcony, of the pew of the family of Gruthuyze, on the l. of the high altar, and a painting in the style of *John Mabuse* (16th cent.), representing a Madonna (Mater Dolorosa) in the centre, with 7 scenes from the life of Christ round it, deserve to be looked at. The Crucifixion and the Last Supper, by *Peter Porbus*, hang in the side aisles, and are among the finest works of that artist.

In the *Ch.* of *St. Jacques* (close to the Hôtel du Commerce), a handsome building, rich in altars and marbles, are some interesting monumental *brasses* of a Spanish family: observe one, dated 1577, to Don Francisco di Lapuebla and his lady, in the Chapel of Ste. Croix. They are worthy of notice, because few are now to be seen in Belgium.

Close to Notre Dame is the **Hospital of St. John*, an ancient charitable institution, where the sick are attended by the religious sisters of the house, whose duties resemble those of the Sœurs de la Charité. Portraits of some of the directors and superiors of the establishment hang in the Chapter House, which also contains the celebrated pictures, the pride of the city and admiration of travellers, painted by *Hans Memling*, who flourished at Bruges, of which he was probably a native, born about 1425. He was dead 1495. The pictures are shown from 9 to 12, and

from 1 to 6, fee 1 fr.* Obs. 1. The Virgin and Child, with St. Catherine; and on the shutters the Decollation of St. John Baptist, and St. John Evangelist at Patmos: on the outside several figures of saints. The artist never surpassed, or even equalled, this great performance. The stiffness of the figures is usual in paintings of the period at which these were executed; but the careful finish of the heads,—equal to that employed in the finest miniatures,—the exquisite character which they discover, and the beauty and vividness of the colouring, are rare and truly admirable. It was executed in 1479, and bears Memling's name. 2. Another small altarpiece, also with wings: the principal subject is the Adoration of the Magi; at the sides are the Nativity and the Purification in the Temple. 3. Head of the Sybil Zambetha, in 15th centy. costume. 4. A folding picture, The Virgin in a red robe, with the child; and the admirable portrait of Martin v. Nieuwenhopen the donor. *See* also a Crucifixion by Franks, and a Holy Family said to be by Vandyk.

The most interesting perhaps of the works of Memling is the *Reliquary* or *Chasse de St. Ursule*, a wooden coffer for holding the arm of the saint, entirely painted by him. On each side of the cover are 3 medallions, the smaller of which contain angels playing instruments, the larger a coronation of the Virgin and the glorification of St. Ursula. On one gable end is the Virgin and Child, on the other St. Ursula. On the long sides are subjects from the legend of *St. Ursula and the* 11,000 *Virgins at Cologne*. St. Ursula was the daughter of an English king; with a train of 11,000 virgins, her lover Conan, and an escort of knights, she made a pilgrimage to Rome. On their return they all suffered martyrdom at Cologne. The paintings are executed with the most delicate finish. 1. In the first, representing the landing at Cologne, the traveller will recognise the cathedral, churches, and other buildings of that city, copied with considerable fidelity. 2. The landing at Basle. 3. The arrival at Rome; the Pope receives the pilgrims. 4. Return to Basle, and reembarkation on the Rhine. 5 & 6 form one picture, the groups and background being continued from one to the other —the martyrdom of Conan and of St. Ursula in the camp of the Emperor Maximin, on the banks of the Rhine. "These little pictures are among the very best productions of the Flemish school. The drawing in these small figures is much more beautiful than in the larger ones by the same master. There is nothing in them meagre, stiff, or angular: the movements are free; the execution and tone of colour, with all its softness, very powerful; the expression in the single heads of the highest excellence."—*Kugler*.

The large hall, divided by partitions into wards and dormitories, and kitchen for the use of the patients, is interesting for its cleanliness and good order, and, above all, for its unaltered preservation. It is a Gothic hall, with rows of pointed arches on piers dividing it into aisles, and, probably, has undergone no change since it was built. *Admission* at any time except when service is going on in the church, or between 12 and 1, the dinner-hour.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is an elegant Gothic structure, though of small dimensions, built in 1377. The niches in front were decorated with curious statues of the Counts of Flanders; but on the arrival of the French revolutionary army, in 1792, all these "representations of tyrants" were pulled down, broken, and burnt in the great square in a bonfire, the materials of which were composed of the gallows, the scaffold, and the wheel. At a bronze balcony (Bretèque) in front of the building the Counts of Flanders presented themselves to the citizens after their accession, and took the oaths, promising to obey the laws and maintain the privileges of the town. The *Public Library* (open 10–3) is placed in the Grand Hall, extending nearly the whole length of the building, and is remarkable for its Gothic roof of wood. It is well furnished in the departments of

* See Crowe and Cavalcaselle, 'Early Flemish Painters.'

French and Flemish literature, and contains a few curious MSS. Among other curiosities is a Missal of the 14th cent., and the scheme of a lottery drawn at Bruges in 1445—an earlier date than is usually given to the invention of lotteries, which renders it probable that they originated in Flanders, and not in Italy, as is commonly believed.

Adjoining the H. de Ville is the **Palais de Justice*, anciently called Palais du Franc de Bruges (the liberty of Bruges, an extensive district independent of the town). The back view of this building, toward the Fish-market, is curious. The *Council Chamber* of the magistrates is particularly deserving of notice: it is antique, though the rest of the building dates from 1722. It contains a magnificent *chimney-piece, occupying one side of the room, carved in oak (date 1529), including statues as large as life, and well executed, of Charles V., Mary of Burgundy and Maximilian, Charles the Bold and Margaret of York, his third wife, surrounded with coats of arms of Burgundy, Spain, &c. It is also decorated with marble bas-reliefs representing the story of Susannah.

There is a Gothic chapel in the corner of the square at the opposite end of the Town House, on the site of the first dwelling of the Counts of Flanders, and called *La Chapelle du Saint Sang* from some drops of our Saviour's blood, brought by Count Thierry of Alsace from the Holy Land, and presented by him to the town, and now deposited in a richly jewelled and enamelled shrine of silver gilt, executed in 1617 by Jean Crabbe. This is to be seen in the upper chapel, where is a pulpit with medallions carved in wood. The interior has been restored, and is hardly worth seeing. Admission by tariff, 50 cents. The exterior of the staircase leading to the chapel is in a florid Gothic, and dates from 1533. The crypt, called the Chapel of St. John, is the oldest building in Bruges, perhaps of the 12th cent.

The *Jerusalem Ch.*, in a very remote part of the town, contains what is called a copy of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It bears very slight resemblance to the original, although the founder, a burgomaster of Bruges, Pierre Adornes, is said to have made 3 journeys to the Holy Land to perfect the resemblance.

There is an *English nunnery* here; it was founded more than a cent. ago, for 40 nuns, natives of England and Ireland. The chapel is much admired. Strangers are admitted to hear the service, which is exquisitely chanted by the nuns.

John Van Eyck, the painter, who died at Bruges, 1441, was buried in the former cathedral of *St. Donatus*, demolished by the French, which stood opposite the Hôtel de Ville. Its site is planted with trees. A modern statue of Van Eyck, has been erected in the square in front of

The **Academy of Painting*, in the Gothic building called Het Poorters Huis, originally the factory of the Biscayans, Academie Plaets. It contains some fine *old* paintings. The most remarkable are,—by *J. Van Eyck*:—1. The Virgin and Child, with St. George and St. Donatus; the donor on his knees, with an expression of intense devotion, holding a pair of spectacles; date 1436. It has great character of nature, and is very minutely finished. 2. A *portrait of his wife* is painted in a very superior style, and deserves minute attention. 3. A head of Christ, with the date 1440, although it bears his signature, is hard, lifeless, and poor, and not considered genuine.

School of *Memling*:—An altar-piece with folding-doors; in the centre the Baptism of Christ; on the wings portraits of the donor of the picture, his wife and family; and on the outside the Virgin and Child. The landscape back-ground is finely finished. It was formerly in the Town-house.

An altar-piece by *Memling*, but injured by time and cleaning, represents *St. Christopher* with the infant Jesus on his shoulders. St. Benedict, rt., St. Giles, l. The portraits of the donors of this picture, and their family, are very fine. Other pictures here are attributed to Hemling, but their genuineness is doubted. Not undeserving of notice are 2 portraits of a burgess of

Bruges and his wife (1554), and 2 Last Judgments, by *Porbus* the elder; and the Judgment of Cambyses, 2 subjects, by *Ant. Claessens* the elder.

On the S. side of the *The Grande Place* stand **Les Halles*, a picturesque building (date 1364), one wing of which was intended to be a cloth-hall; the other is occupied as a flesh-market. The tower or belfry in its centre is an elegant Gothic structure, imposing from its height, 290 ft. The view from its top is, as may be supposed, extensive; it commands the roofs of the city, and a sort of map-like panorama of the surrounding country. The Chimes (§ 26) from this tower are the finest in Europe, and almost incessant: they are played 4 times an hour by machinery, which may be seen near the top of the tower. It consists of an enormous brass cylinder, acting like the barrel of an organ, and setting in motion the keys of the instrument; but on Sundays, from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, the chimes are played by a musician.

On the S. side of the square, at the corner of the Rue St. Amand, is the house inhabited by Charles II. during his exile from England. It bears the sign "*Au Lion Belge*." Even in his banishment he was not without a regal title, for the Burghers of Bruges elected him "King of the Company of Cross-bowmen." (Roi des Arbalétriers.)

An Estaminet, in the opposite corner of the Rue St. Amand, now occupies the site of the *Craenenburg*, historically remarkable as having been the prison of the Empr. Maximilian, 1487–8, when his unruly Flemish subjects, irritated at some infringement of their rights, rose up against him, seized his person, and shut him up in this building, which they had fortified, and converted into a prison by barring the windows. For several weeks he remained in close confinement, and the citizens kept watch and ward over him. The Pope menaced them with excommunication, and the armies of the Empire were put in march against them. Nevertheless, Maximilian was not released until he had sworn upon his knees, before an altar erected in the middle of this square, in presence of magistrates, corporation, and people, to resign his claims to the guardianship of his son, to respect the liberties of Bruges, and to grant a general amnesty for past offences against his person and government. He ratified this treaty by the most solemn oaths on the sacrament, the relics of St. Donatus, and a fragment of the true cross, in spite of which he broke it a few weeks after.

The *Prinssenhof*—the ancient palace of the Counts of Flanders, in which the marriage of Charles the Bold with Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV., was celebrated in 1468, and where Philip le Bel, father of Charles V., was born—is reduced to a few fragments of ruined wall included in a private house, but retains the old name; it is near the Rue Noordzand.

The *Hall of the Serge-makers' Guild* (date 1383), with a bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon over the door; the *house of the English Merchants' Company*, in which Caxton is said to have resided while learning the art of printing; the house of Count Egmont, a few paces from the H. du Commerce, are buildings interesting from age, architecture, or associations.

The *Béguinage*, or *Convent of Béguine Nuns*, near the western extremity of the town, is inferior in extent to the one at Ghent; but travellers ought to visit one or other of these interesting establishments.

The *Archers' Guilds* deserve notice; in the hall of the Fraternity of St. Sebastian or the cross-bowmen (Rue des Carmes) is a bust of our Charles II., and a portrait of his brother the D. of Gloucester. From the tower in the archery ground there is a good view of Bruges.

Service is performed on Sundays in an *English Protestant Church*.

The *Ramparts*, extending all round the town, are an agreeable walk.

Bruges is the cheapest place in Europe in point of house-rent; a first-rate house, equal to one in a square in London, may be had for 20*l*. per ann., and a fair house for 12*l*. A house has not been built here for 100 years; but as the town once held 300,000 inhab., it is over-housed at present. Taxes are low; there is no Octroi; a man-servant

gets 20*l.* a year, and finds himself. Teachers charge 1 fr. an hr. for lessons. Food is not dearer than in other parts of Belgium.

The only manufacture carried on in the town is that of lace; but even it is much fallen off, and the poor women who follow it gain a bare pittance at the cost of their eyesight.

In the three Latin lines already quoted, § 25, this town is said to be famed for pretty girls. Bruges has not lost its reputation in this respect; and many a fair face and pair of black eyes will be met with peeping out from under the black hood of the mantle, called *faille*, which is generally worn by the females of the lower orders, or surrounded by the primly plaited frills of a lace cap.

Simon Stevin, of Bruges, was one of the best mathematicians of his age; he recommended, but did not invent, decimal arithmetic. He is the inventor of what is now called Bramah's press. There is a heavy, ill-draped statue of him in the Place de Simon Stevin.

The famous order of the *Golden Fleece* was established by Philip the Good, in 1430, at Bruges. In the symbol of this institution he paid a just compliment to the skill of the weavers of Flanders, who, by the perfection to which they had brought the *manufacture of wool*, had mainly contributed to the rapid advancement in prosperity of this country during the middle ages. The fleece, therefore, was very appropriately chosen as an emblem of the power and splendour of the rulers of Flanders. During the discontents which broke out in Belgium in the 14th cent., Edward III. invited many Flemings to England, who brought over with them the art of manufacturing the finer woollen cloths, previously unknown, and by their assistance we soon surpassed those of Flanders in excellence.

Six canals concentrate at Bruges, from Ghent, Sluis (Écluse, the port of Bruges), Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Ostend.

Post Office, Rue de Cordoue.

Blankenburg, a frequented watering-place and fishing village on the coast, is 1½ hr. distant. Omnibus several times a day.

Damme, now a small village, about 3 m. on the Sluys road, flourished as the port of Bruges, chiefly about 1200, when its basins held 1000 sail, where now is a fertile plain, owing to the silting up of the gulf of the *Zwyn*. It has a fine ch., *St. Mary's*, partly in ruins, built early in the 13th centy. It contains an old rood-screen and some incised slabs. The *Hôtel de Ville* is an interesting edifice of the 14th centy., with fine hall. Off the town of *Sluys*, 12 m. from Bruges, Edward III. gained a great naval victory over the French fleet 1340.

BRUGES TO GHENT. (45 kilom. = 28⅛ m.)

Trains in 1 hr. The *Railway Station* at Bruges is on the Vrijdags Markt.

The Grand Canal between Bruges and Ghent is bounded by high banks on each side, and for the greater part of the distance is lined with tall trees, enlivened by occasional villas and neat gardens.

"Europe can boast no richer, goodlier scene,
By fertile fields and fruitful gardens green."

Dante (*Infer.* xv. 4–6) compares the embankment, which separated the River of Tears from the sandy desert, with that which the Flemings have thrown up between Ghent and Bruges against the assaults of the sea:—

"Quale i Fiamminghi tra Guzzante e Bruggia,
Temendo 'l fiotto che inver lor s'avventa,
Fanno lo schermo, perchè 'l mar si fuggia."

The *Railroad* is carried a little to the S. of the canal, nearly parallel with it.

12 Bloemendael Stat.
10 Aeltre Stat.
7 Hansbeke Stat.
3 Landeghem Stat.

13 GHENT STAT., on the S.E. side of the town. The trains leave the station by the same rails on which they enter it. On the high ground to the l., on arriving, and on the other side of the Schelde, is the new Citadel; the church on the hill, with a dome, is St. Pierre.

GHENT (French, Gand; Flem. Gend; Germ. Gent).—*Inns:* H. Royal, good, on the Kauter or Place d'Armes, table-d'hôte at 1 and 4; H. de la Poste, moderate, clean, and quiet; H. de Vienne. *2nd Class:* Paradis; Lion d'Or; H. des Pays-Bas, Marché aux Grains, very comfortable, but small.

Ghent lies at the junction of the rivers Schelde and Lys, whose numerous branches, traversing the town, form canals in all directions: it has 120,134 Inhab. In the time of Charles V. this was, perhaps, the largest and most populous city of Europe. It contained 35,000 houses and 175,000 Inhab.; and that emperor used sportively to say that he could put all Paris into his glove (gant). The circumference of its walls at the present day measures between 7 and 8 m. In the 10th cent. it was the capital of Flanders, but in process of time the turbulent weavers, among whom a spirit of independence had early begun to work, rose up against their feudal superiors, and threw off their yoke, or obtained from them concessions and immunities which formed the origin of popular rights in Europe. At length its burghers became so bold and warlike, that they were able to repulse from their walls 24,000 English, commanded by Edward I., in 1297; and contributed to beat the *élite* of the French chivalry at Courtray, in the "Battle of Spurs." Their allegiance, both to the Counts of Flanders and Dukes of Burgundy, seems to have been little more than nominal; since, whenever these seigneurs attempted to impose a tax which was unpopular, the great bell sounded the alarm, the citizens flew to arms, and slew or expelled from the town the officers appointed by their sovereign. It did not take long to equip an armament of burghers and artisans, who had weapons always at hand, and who repaired to the scene of action in their every-day or working dress, only distinguished by a badge, such as a white sleeve worn over it, or a white hood. Thus it happened that popular tumults were as frequent in the 14th and 15th cent. in Ghent as they have been in Paris in the 19th, and rather more difficult to quell. On the other hand, it not unfrequently happened that the seigneur, aroused by some act of atrocity or insubordination, collected his forces together, and took signal and terrible vengeance. These courageous but undisciplined citizens then atoned for their audacity on the field of battle, being mowed down in thousands. Afterwards came the season of retribution and humiliation for the town: enormous subsidies were levied on it; its dearest privileges were confiscated; and its most honoured citizens and magistrates were condemned to march out of the gates in their shirts, with halters round their necks, and to kiss the dust before the feet of their imperious lord and conqueror. The city of Ghent was several times forced to make such an abject and ludicrous act of submission. The immediate cause of its decline and ruin may be traced to this spirit of revolt. The citizens, "intoxicated with the extent of their riches and the fulness of their freedom," engaged in a contest with their sovereign, Philip the Good. It is no little proof of their vast resources that they were able to maintain it from 1448 to 1453; but in the end they were compelled to submit, with abject humiliation, heavy fines, and loss of trade.

In 1400 the city of Ghent is said to have contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. The number of weavers then amounted to 40,000, and they alone could furnish 18,000 fighting men out of their corporation. A custom derived from that period still exists in the town:—a bell was rung at morning, noon, and evening, to summon the weavers to their work and meals: while it tolled, the drawbridges over the canals could not be raised for the passage of vessels; and other persons were even enjoined not to go out into the streets, for fear of interrupting the vast stream of population; while children were carefully kept within doors, lest they should be trodden under foot by the passing multitude.

Though fallen from its high estate, it does not display the same signs of decay and listlessness as Bruges: it is still the *Belgic Manchester*. In 1804, while united to France, it was ranked

by Napoleon as the third manufacturing town in his dominions,—after Lyons and Rouen. Considerable manufactures are carried on here, especially that of cotton. In 1801 a clever Fleming, named Lieven Bauens, brought over from Manchester English workmen and spinning jennies. The manufacture quickly took root, so as to employ in a few years more than 30,000 workmen, and 60 to 80 steam-engines. The *Treaty of Peace* between Great Britain and the United States, which has been maintained for 45 years, was signed at Ghent, 1815.

The picturesqueness of the old houses of Ghent, the fantastic variety of gable ends rising stepwise, or ornamented with scrolls and carving, arrest the stranger's eye at every turn. (See § 25.) Among the chief buildings—

The *Beffroi—Belfry Tower*—280 ft. high, is one of the most ancient in the town, having been begun 1183. It has been repaired (1855), and a spire of iron, painted to look like stone, placed upon it. One of the earliest privileges which the citizens obtained from their feudal lords was to be allowed to build a belfry, and they long regarded it as a kind of monument of their power and wealth. It originally served as a watch-tower, from which the approach of an enemy might be descried, and it contained the tocsin-bell, by the tolling of which the citizens were called together to arms or to debate. One of the bells still bears this inscription:—"Mynen naem is Roelant: als ick clippe dan ist brandt; als ick luyde, dan ist Storm im Vlaenderlandt." The Gilt Dragon on the top, which the Gantois carried off from Bruges in the wars of the 14th cent., as a trophy of their conquest of that town under the generalship of Philip Van Artevelde, has been re-gilt 1851. It originally decorated one of the Greek churches in Constantinople, and was brought from thence by the men of Bruges who went on the first crusade as soldiers of Baldwin Count of Flanders. The charters, title-deeds, and records of Ghent were originally deposited in the lower part of the building; it now serves as a prison.

The view from the top is certainly far more striking than that from the great tower at Bruges. The entrance is through a shop at its base—1 franc admission.

Charles V., when recommended by the cruel Alva to raze to the ground this town, whose rebellion had given him so much trouble, took him to the top of the Beffroi, and, showing him the vast city spread out beneath, asked, "Combien il fallait de peaux d'Espagne pour faire un *gant* de cette grandeur?"—How many skins of Spanish leather would it take to make such a glove?—thus rebuking the atrocious suggestion of his minister.

It is, indeed, an interesting prospect; the number of the squares, and width of the streets, admit the eye to range over something more than mere roofs of houses. Besides the towers and steeples of many churches, and the imposing mass of the Town Hall close at hand, in the distance may be perceived the site and ruined chapel of the Citadel, built by Charles V. to overawe the citizens. Beyond this, if we continue the survey, is the Great Béguinage, with its streets and squares; and, following the line of ramparts, still further to the left, near the Promenade of the Coupure, the Maison de Force, a vast building, resembling a wheel in its ground plan, with the steeple of the prison church rising in the centre.

The *Cathedral of St. Bavon* (Flem. St. Baefs), a pointed Gothic edifice, is of less interest for its architecture than for its rich decorations and the objects which it contains. It was founded in the 12th centy., but the crypt is the only part remaining of that age. The ch. was rebuilt 1228-76. The choir and transepts are lined with black marble; the balustrades are of white or variegated marble, a species of decoration which, though splendid, yet, being in the Grecian style, by no means befits a Gothic church: the gates of the chapels are of brass, and statues and paintings ornament every vacant space. Over the choir, at a considerable elevation, are affixed the arms of the knights of the Golden Fleece. The last (23rd) chapter of the order was held in this

church by Philip II. of Spain, 1559. The pulpit was carved by Delveaux, an artist of Ghent.

The high altar itself is a remarkable object, bearing the statue of St. Bavon, in his ducal dress, by Verbruggen. In front of it are 4 tall copper candlesticks, remarkable as having belonged to King Charles I. It is supposed that they may have adorned the chapel of Whitehall, or St. Paul's church, and that they were sold and sent out of England in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. They still bear the arms of England. On each side of the choir, near the altar, are handsome monuments, with statues of 4 bishops of Ghent. The finest is that of Bp. Van Triest, by Duquesnoy.

The 24 chapels in the side aisles and round the choir contain pictures, which are here enumerated in order, beginning with that on the rt. hand as you enter the west door; those in the 5th, 10th, 13th, and 14th chapels are productions of first-rate excellence, which deserve attentive consideration.

In the first chapel on the rt. is a painting by *G. de Crayer*—The Beheading of St. John. 2. *Paelinck*—St. Colette receiving a Grant from the Magistrates of Ghent to establish a Convent. 3. *Cawer*—St. John baptizing Christ. 4. *Jansens*—Our Saviour's Body in the Lap of the Virgin. 5. The first chapel in the upper church behind the choir: *Francis Porbus*—Jesus in the midst of the Doctors: most of the faces are portraits; among them Charles V. and Philip II. may be distinguished: it is a beautiful painting, but in a bad light. 6. *G. de Crayer*—Martyrdom of St. Barbe. 7. *Vander Meiren* (a pupil of Van Eyck)—Christ between the Two Thieves. 8. *Vander Heuvel* — The Woman taken in Adultery. In the 11th chapel or 6th beyond the transept is one of the finest works ever produced by the early Flemish school—the masterpiece of the brothers HUBERT and JOHN VAN EYCK (date 1432), celebrated all over Europe. The subject is the *Adoration of the spotless Lamb. In the centre is seen the Lamb as described in the Revelations, surrounded by angels, and approached by worshippers in 4 groups: on the rt. (of the spectator), above, the holy virgins and female saints; below, the apostles and saints of the New Testament: on the l. above, the bishops and founders of monastic orders, below appear the patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament; while in the horizon rise the Towers of the New Jerusalem (said to be those of Bruges, Utrecht, Cologne, and Maestricht). Two of the figures in the rt. hand corner of the picture represent the brothers Van Eyck. More than 300 heads may be counted in this wonderful production, all finished with the most scrupulous minuteness. The upper part of the picture contains, in three compartments, the figures of God the Father, with John the Baptist on the one side, and the Virgin on the other. The beauty and grace of her countenance are only surpassed, probably, by some of the Madonnas of Raphael.

This picture is remarkably free from the stiffness of the early school: the finish of the faces is most elaborate, and the strength and freshness of the colours in a painting 400 years old is truly wonderful. Sir Joshua says, "The figures are painted in a hard manner, but there is great character of truth and nature in the heads, and the landscape is well coloured."

Two pairs of shutters or folding doors below, and two above, painted within and without, originally formed part of this picture. The whole was taken to Paris by Napoleon, but the centre portions alone were restored. The 6 most important of the wings are now in the Royal Museum at Berlin, having been sold first to Mr. Nieuenhuys, next to Mr. Solly, and finally to the King of Prussia. The originals of these are now replaced by copies from the pencil of Michael Coxie.

11. *G. Honthorst*—The Descent from the Cross; and, at the side, *G. Crayer*, the Crucifixion. 12. *N. Roose*—The Virgin, surrounded by Angels; on the rt. is the monument of Bp. Van der Noot, who is kneeling before the Virgin; opposite is the monument of another bishop, who is represented meditating on the scourging of our Lord. 13.

contains a masterpiece of *Rubens*, but not well preserved—St. Bavon renouncing the profession of a Soldier to enter the Convent of St. Amand as a Monk. The figure of the saint is said to be a portrait of the artist himself. "This picture was formerly the ornament of the high altar of this cathedral, but was displaced to make room for an ordinary piece of sculpture. When Rubens was thus degraded, one may conclude his fame was then not established: he had not been dead long enough to be canonised, as he may be said to be at present. The saint is represented in the upper part of the picture, in armour, kneeling, received by a priest at the door of a church: below is a man, who may be supposed to be his steward, giving money to the poor. Two women are standing by, dressed in the fashion of the times when Rubens lived: one of them appears to be pulling off a chain, which falls from her neck, as if she intended to follow the example before her. This picture, for composition, colouring, richness of effect, and all those qualities in which Rubens more particularly excelled, claims a rank among his greatest and best works."—*R.* It was also carried to the Louvre. 15. *Otto Vennius*—The Resurrection of Lazarus; very good. 15. *Seghers*—Martyrdom of St. Lieven. 16. A copy from *Rubens*—The Martyrdom of St. Catherine. 17. Opposite this chapel is the monument of Bishop Van Eersel. 18. *M. Coexie*—The Seven Works of Mercy. Descending again into the lower church, we reach the 20th chapel. Here stands the brazen font at which Charles V. was baptized. 20. *G. Crayer*—Assumption of the Virgin. 21. *G. Crayer*—St. Macarius praying for those afflicted with the Plague, whilst he is himself struck by the Pestilence; a good picture. 22. *Huffel*—St. Lambert carrying coals on his Surplice to set fire to the Incense. 23. *Rombouts*—The Descent from the Cross.

In one corner of the *Crypt* under the choir lie buried Hubert Van Eyck and his sister, also a painter, who may be said to have been literally wedded to the art, since she rejected all offers of marriage in order to devote herself to it. This *Crypt* is reputed very ancient, but a large proportion of the low stumpy pillars are probably of the same age as the upper structure, and added as supports to it. St. Bavon suffered material injury from the fanatic depredations of the iconoclasts in 1566; 400 of the lowest class of the people, entering the church by night, commenced by torchlight the work of demolition, dashing the images and painted glass to pieces with their pole-axes, effacing the rich sculpture, and cutting the pictures to shreds. Within 3 or 4 days every church in Ghent shared a like fate. Philip II.'s vengeance, thus aroused, brought upon Belgium the curse of the Inquisition and the scourge of an Alva:—confiscation, exile, or death, were the consequences.

In the *Church of St. Michael* "is, or rather was, the celebrated Crucifixion of *Vandyk*, for it is almost destroyed by cleaning. It appears, by what remains, to have been one of his most capital works. Vandyk has here introduced a most beautiful horse in an attitude of the utmost grace and dignity. This is the same horse on which he drew Charles V., which is in the gallery at Florence; the head of the emperor he copied from Titian."—*R.* The picture has been so much injured and repainted that its original merits can hardly be determined. It stands in the N. transept, with a curtain before it. Next to it is a picture by Paelink, 1811 (a pupil of David), the finding of the Cross by the Empress Helena, whose figure is a portrait of the Empress Josephine. There are numerous paintings by modern Belgian artists in this church. The pulpit of carved mahogany, with a bas-relief of the Ascension, deserves notice.

Opposite the N. door is the so-called *House of Count Egmont*, a fine example of the late flamboyant in domestic architecture.

The *University* is a truly handsome modern edifice, with a noble Corinthian portico, copied from the Pantheon at Rome, built partly on the site of a college of Jesuits. It was founded by William I., King of Holland, in 1826.

The entrance-hall, the staircase, and the amphitheatre, where academic meetings are held and the prizes are distributed, are very fine, exhibiting great taste, and reflecting the highest credit on the architect, M. Roelandts. The *Museum* of natural history is of considerable extent, without any claim to great superiority for its collections. The library amounts to 60,000 volumes. The number of students is about 350. The entrance is behind, in the Rue Longue des Marais.

The **Hôtel de Ville*, not far from the Belfry, has two façades in different styles. That to the N. including the elegant turret or tribune at the corner, in the richest flamboyant Gothic, overladen with ornaments, dates from 1480-87., that to the E. added 1595-1628, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, facing the Marché au Beurre, has columns of 3 different orders one above another. The Congress of Confederates, who assembled in 1576 to expel the Spaniards from Belgium, signed the treaty known in history as the *Pacification of Ghent* in the Salle du Trône. The interior of the building displays one or two modern paintings, and nothing of interest.

The *Museum* or *Academy*, Rue St. Marguérite (entrance at the side of the Augustine Church, admission at all hours with a fee of ½ fr.), has no good pictures. These are the best: *Rubens*—St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, or 5 holy wounds; formerly in the Church of Recollets, where Sir J. R. saw it. He says of the figure of St. Francis, that it is "without dignity, and more like a beggar; though his dress is mean, he ought surely to be represented with the dignity and simplicity of a saint. Upon the whole, Rubens would appear to no great advantage in Ghent, if it was not for the picture in St. Bavon."—21. The Last Judgment. *M. Coxie*—The Emperor Charles V. landing in Africa.—Francis I., made prisoner at Pavia, yields up his sword to De Lannoy, a Flemish knight.—Rough sketches executed with great boldness, and made by *Gaspar de Crayer* to decorate the arch of triumph, erected on the occasion of the visit of the Infant Ferdinand to Ghent. *J. Jordaens*—The Woman taken in Adultery. *T. Duchatel*—The Installation of the Emperor Charles VI., 1668, as Count of Flanders, in the Marché au Vendredi; a great number of figures in the manner of Teniers. There are some modern pictures: by *Gallais*, Christ and the Pharisees; de Keyser, Verboekhoven, &c.

The *Marché au Vendredi* (Vrijdags Markt) is a large square surrounded by ancient houses, named from the day on which the market is held in it. The ceremonies of the inauguration of the Counts of Flanders were celebrated on this spot with a pomp and splendour hardly to be conceived at present. Here also was the rendezvous of the "Trades Unions" of the middle ages, whenever a real or supposed breach of the privileges of their guilds or corporations on the parts of their rulers excited these turbulent spirits, "ces têtes dures de Flandres," to rebellion. Here their standards were planted, around which they rallied in arms. On this spot, Jacques van Artevelde, descended from one of the noblest families of Flanders, but called the Brewer of Ghent, because he had enrolled himself in the corporation of brewers to flatter the popular vanity by ranking himself among the people, at the head of his partisans, chiefly weavers, encountered the opposite faction of fullers, in a civic broil, with such bloodthirsty fury, that the presence of the host, which was brought out upon the spot to separate the combatants, was disregarded, and 1500 corpses of citizens slain by fellow-citizens were left on the square. The day was afterwards marked in the annals of the town as Evil Monday. It was in this place, 40 years after, that Jacques's son, Philip van Artevelde, was saluted Ruwaert or Protector of Ghent, and received (1381) the oath of fidelity from his townsmen, when called upon to lead them against their oppressor, Louis de Mâle. The story of Van Artevelde is told in Henry Taylor's drama.

In the Marché au Vendredi, also, at a later period, under the Duke of Alva, were lighted the fires of the Inquisi-

tion. Many thousands perished during those religious persecutions, which dispersed the best and most industrious citizens of Ghent over other lands, and struck a fatal blow at her commercial prosperity.—In a street close to the Marché, called the Mannekens Aert, is an enormous cannon, 18 ft. long and $10\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference, named *De dulle Griete*, or Mad Margery; it is of hammered iron, hooped like a tub, was made in the days of Philip le Bon, and used by the Gantois at the siege of Oudenarde, 1382, and again in 1452. It resembles the huge bombard in Edinburgh Castle, called Mons Meg.

In the Place St. Pharäilde, near the Marché aux Poissons, still stands the old turreted gateway, called the *Oudeburg*, or *'s Gravensteen*, the Count's castle, a relic of the castle of the Counts of Flanders, founded by Baldwin Bras de Fer, 868. The small portion that remains of the building, consisting of an old archway and turret (date 1180), is now incorporated in a cotton factory. The area within is occupied by houses of the meanest kind. It deserves to be visited, however, as one of the oldest buildings in Belgium. In the years 1338-9 it was the residence of Edward III. and his family; and his Queen Philippa here gave birth to a son, who was called, from his birth-place, John of Gaunt. An intimate alliance existed for many years between the men of Ghent, or Gaunt, and the English, particularly during the reigns of the Edwards. The Flemings were deeply interested in procuring our wool for their cloths; the English sovereigns, on the other hand, were glad to secure "the good towns" and weavers of Flanders as allies to assist them in their designs upon the crown of France, and threatened to prohibit the exportation of wool when the men of Gaunt opposed their wishes, or refused to embrace their cause.

Jacques van Artevelde, the Brewer of Ghent, was a faithful ally of Edward III., who used familiarly to call him "his dear gossip;" and the Queen Philippa stood godmother to his son Philip. It was at his suggestion that Edward assumed the title of King of France, and quartered the fleurs de lis with the arms of England, from which they were not removed till the end of the last cent. The English connection was in the end fatal to Jacques, and led to his being killed by the citizens whom he had so often led as easily as sheep, by his talents, courage, and eloquence. In 1344 Edward III. crossed over to Sluis at the invitation of Jacques, who, relying on his influence with the citizens, had promised to make him lord and heritor of Flanders, But this proposal was distasteful to the men of Ghent, who were unwilling to disinherit their natural lord; and, during Van Artevelde's absence to confer with Edward, the popular discontent against him, increased by rumours that, during his administration of the affairs of Flanders, he had secretly sent large sums of money out of the country to England, was excited in a high degree, and "set them of Gaunt on fire." "As he rode into the town about noon, they of the town knew of his coming, and many were assembled together in the street where he should pass, and when they saw him they began to murmur, and to run together their heads in one hood, and said, 'Behold yonder great master who will order all Flanders after his pleasure, the which is not to be suffered.' As he rode through the street he perceived that there was some new matter against him, for he saw such as were wont to make reverence to him as he came by turn their backs towards him and enter into their houses. Then he began to doubt, and as soon as he was alighted in his lodging he closed fast his doors, gates, and windows. This was scant done but all the street was full of men, and especially those of the small crafts, who assailed his house both behind and before." Though stoutly resisted, their numbers prevailed. Artevelde in vain addressed them from an upper window; the eloquent tongue was now little heeded in the frenzy of popular excitement. "When Jacques saw that he could not appease them, he drew in his head and closed the window, and so thought to steal out on the backside into a church that joined his house,

but it was so broken that 400 persons were entered in, and finally there he was taken and slain without mercy, and one Thomas Denys gave him his death stroke." — *Froissart.* A metal shield on the balcony of a house near the corner of the Place du Calendre marks the site of Van Artevelde's house. The scene of his murder was near a side-door opening from it into the lane called the Padden Hoek (Toad's Corner).

Many military and commercial treaties were made with the English by both the Arteveldes: they aided each other with troops on land and ships at sea; and the connection between the two countries was not finally broken off until the time of Philip the Bold.

A statue of v. Artevelde was erected, 1863, in the Marché au Vendredi.

The Empr. Charles V. was born at Ghent, in the palace now pulled down, but its site is marked by a street named after it, *Cour des Princes.* It is related that he first saw the light in a water-closet, which ignoble birth-place was afterwards handsomely furnished and transformed into a splendid apartment. The turbulence and sedition of his subjects and fellow-citizens of Ghent repeatedly gave annoyance to Charles, till at length a more formidable insurrection broke out, which, spreading through Flanders, threatened to sever the province from his dominions. It originated in the discontent caused by his demand of an enormous subsidy from the citizens to carry on the war against France, which was soon fomented into open rebellion. Having put the town into a state of defence, they secretly tendered their allegiance to Francis I. He, however, not only declined the offer, but very treacherously disclosed the secret to the Emperor. Charles was in Spain, but no sooner did this intelligence reach his ears than he decided upon putting down the treason in person. To save time he daringly resolved to cross the dominions of his rival Francis (with whom he had recently been partially reconciled), trusting to his chivalrous generosity not to take advantage of this confidence. Great was the consternation in Ghent when it was announced that Charles, who was supposed to be many hundred miles off, had suddenly arrived before the city, and had surrounded it with a large army. Messengers were despatched to sue for his forgiveness, but, without granting conditions, he demanded instant admittance within the walls; then posting guards at the gates, he proceeded to take measures for chastising the inhabitants. It was while deliberating on the punishment to be inflicted that the infamous Duke of Alva suggested the annihilation of the whole city. Charles, however, was satisfied with a cruel but less sweeping retribution; 14 of the ringleaders were beheaded, others were banished, and their goods forfeited. The city was declared guilty of *lèze-majesté*, and, in consequence, the magistrates and principal citizens, the chiefs of the guilds and of the corporation of weavers, were compelled to present themselves before Charles in black gowns, with bare heads and feet, and with halters round their necks, and to demand pardon on their knees. He exacted as a further penalty that the magistrates should never appear in public without the halter. This, which was intended as a badge of ignominy, was afterwards converted into a decoration. The rope, in the course of years, became a rich silken cord, and was worn round the neck as an ornament, tied with a true lover's knot in front. By the same sentence all the privileges of the city, together with the cannon and other arms of the commonalty (*commune*), of the trades, and of the weavers' guild, were confiscated; and even the famous bell, called Roland, which was convicted of having played a very turbulent part with its tongue during the insurrection, was taken down from the Beffroi.

As a further check to their turbulence, and for the entire restriction of their liberties, the Emperor soon after laid the first stone of the old *Citadel*, outside the Porte d'Anvers, now pulled down. This fortress served afterwards as a prison to the Counts Egmont and Horn; and when the Flemings took up arms to throw off the Spanish yoke 1570, it was besieged by the townspeople under the

Prince of Orange. It was long and vigorously defended by the Spaniards. At last 3000 men of Ghent, wearing white shirts over their clothes to distinguish themselves, attempted to carry it by assault Nov. 10. The ladders, however, were too short, and they were compelled to retire with loss. The next morning, while they were preparing to renew the attack, the Spaniards sent to capitulate. When at length terms were granted the besiegers were not a little astonished to see the Senora Mondragon march out at the head of 150 men and a number of women and children, the sole remains of the garrison, whom she had headed and commanded during the whole siege, in the absence of her husband the governor, assisted by the other females.

The **Old Citadel* was afterwards levelled with the ground by a decree of the States General; and the citizens, with their wives and children, working like common labourers, assisted in demolishing the stronghold of tyranny. Near the Antwerp Rly. Stat. may be seen the only remains of it; some shattered walls, as well as parts of cloisters of the monastery of St. Bavon, and a small octagonal *Baptistery* or Chapel of St. Macarius, in the Romanesque style (date probably about 1067). It may interest the antiquary and architect.

The **Béguinage* is one of the few nunneries not suppressed by Joseph II., or swept away by the torrent of the French Revolution. It is of great extent, with streets, squares, and gates surrounded by a wall and moat. It is certainly worthy a visit. At the hour of vespers (7½ p.m.) strangers should repair to the chapel, where they will have an opportunity of seeing the whole sisterhood assembled. They amount to more than 600, and many are persons of wealth and rank. The sight of so large an assemblage, all in black robes and white veils (the ancient Flemish *faille*, which they still retain), barely illuminated by the evening light and a few lamps, has a picturesque effect. The novices are distinguished by a different dress; and those who have just taken the veil wear a chaplet round their heads. "The chanting of a small, but by no means select choir, in the music gallery, derives its interest and impressiveness from the framework (so to say) of scenery and costume in which it is set. As a whole the service is very striking, and should on no account be missed." — *H. F. C.* The sisters live generally in separate houses. On the doors are inscribed the names, not of the tenant of the house, but of some saint who has been adopted as its protectress. This is the principal establishment of the order, which numbers in Belgium 6000 sisters. The Béguines are bound by no vow; they may return into the world whenever they please, and sisters have been known to quit the order after having entered it. They attend to the sick in the Béguinage, as nurses, and are constantly seen at the Hospital. Many seek employment in making *Lace*, which may be purchased of them good, on moderate terms.

There is an *English Church* on the Braband Dam. It is the only Protestant church in Ghent.

The *Byloque* (a Flemish word signifying enclosure) is the principal Hospital of Ghent: it was founded 1225, and is capable of holding 600 sick. The refectory is an unusually fine specimen of the brick architecture of the 13th centy. Jacques van Artevelde, it is believed, was buried in the church of the Byloque, after having been assassinated in his own house. It was in the Byloque that he was proclaimed by his townsmen Ruwaert, or Protector of Flanders, and here he assembled the men of Ghent to plead in favour of an alliance between them and Edward III.

The *Promenades* at Ghent are the double avenue of trees by the side of the *Coupure*, or canal, cut in 1758, to unite the Lys and the Bruges canal together. Near it is the *Penitentiary* (Maison de Détention), an octagon building of vast extent, begun 1772, and finished 1824. It is particularly well managed, and was held up as a pattern by Howard the philanthropist, and has served as a model for many others, not only in Europe, but in America.

The *New Casino*, a handsome build-

ing by Roelands, stands also near the Coupure, and is well worth notice. It has a literary and scientific, as well as a social destination. Splendid *Flower Shows* take place here in the summer.

The *Kauter* (a Flemish word signifying a field), or Place d'Armes, within the town, is a square planted with trees, and surrounded by large buildings, among them 3 *Clubs*—of the Military, Nobles, and Merchants. A military band usually plays here on summer evenings.

The *Palais de Justice*, another striking building by Roelands, stands near the Théâtre. The ground floor serves as the Exchange; the upper chambers are appropriated as courts of justice.

The *Theatre* stands in a narrow street not far from the Place d'Armes. Its saloon, concert and ball-rooms are magnificent. The building cost the town of Ghent 2,500,000 fr. It is open in autumn and winter.

The *Boulevards* around the town, anciently the ramparts, are also agreeable walks, facing the Schelde.

On the Quai aux Herbes stands the *Maison des Bateliers*, perhaps the most picturesque house in Ghent, having the date 1513. The insignia of the watermen's craft (whose guild was held here) and the arms of Charles V. are carved on its gables (§ 25).

The *Hal au Blé*, Quai aux Herbes, is another specimen of old domestic Gothic, date 1325.

Hubert Van Eyck, the painter, lived in a house at the corner of the Rue des Vaches and the Marché aux Oiseaux, near the Kauter: it has received a modern front.

The *Nursery Gardens* of *Van Houtte* and Co. are the largest and best stocked in Belgium. Many choice trees, shrubs, and flowers may be found here, and the gardens are a pleasant resort.

The *Post Office* is in the Rue de l'Université. *Vigilantes*, § 22.

The *modern Citadel*, begun 1822, finished 1830, and surrendered in Oct. of that year by the Dutch garrison to the Belgians, is situated on Mont Blandin, which is the end of the high land on which the western part of the city stands. It is one of the chain of fortresses defending the Belgian frontier, and commands the course of the Schelde and Lys.

Ghent communicates with the sea by a grand *Canal* which enters the Schelde at Terneuse. It gives the city all the advantages of a seaport; vessels drawing 18 ft. water can unload in the basin under its walls. At Sas van Ghent, about 14 m. N., are sluices, by means of which the whole country could be laid under water.

Railroads. — Ghent to Courtrai and Lille (on the way to Paris). Rte. 15.

To Bruges and Ostend—to Mechlin and Brussels—to Antwerp.

Railroad, Ghent to Mechlin, 56 kilom.

Trains in 1½ hr. On quitting Ghent the Railway crosses the Schelde, and is carried along the S. side of it, approaching now and then one of its sweeping curves.

7 Melle Stat.

7 Wetteren Junct. Stat., 9000 Inhab. Branch Rly. to Alost. (Rte 19.)

6 Wichelen Stat.

7 Audeghem Junct. Stat. A branch Rly. to Alost 3 m. from this Stat. (See Rte. 19.)

The river Dender is crossed before reaching the station.

2. Dendermonde *Junction Stat.* (*Inns.* Plat d'Etain; Aigle. In a room at the Cigogne took place a secret meeting between Wm. I. Prince of Orange, Egmont, Horn, and Lewis of Nassau, to concert measures for resisting the tyranny of Philip II., 1566.) *Termonde*, or DENDERMONDE, a name rendered familiar to English ears by "my Uncle Toby's" constant reference to the siege of 1706, is a primitive Brabant town of 8700 Inhab. and a strong fortress on the rt. bank of the Schelde, at its junction with the Dender. By means of sluices the surrounding country, which is marshy, can be laid under water. Louis XIV., who had been nearly drowned, along with his army, in attempting its siege in 1667, when told that Marlborough was about to besiege it, replied, "he must have an army of ducks to take it." Nevertheless, owing to the prevalence

of a drought of 7 weeks, the garrison were quickly obliged to surrender unconditionally to the English, 1706. The *Ch. of Notre Dame*, erected 1388, surmounted by an octagon tower, contains a Crucifixion and Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Van Dyk;* a Virgin and Saints by *Crayer;* and an ancient font sculptured in the style of that at Winchester, out of a square block. The house of Teniers the younger is still pointed out, Rue de l'Eglise.

9 Malderen Stat.

10 Capelle-aux-Bois Stat. The Brussels canal is crossed just after leaving this station.

The Louvain canal is crossed shortly before the railway reaches

8 MECHLIN STAT. (See Rte. 23.)

ROUTE 21 A.

BRUGES TO COURTRAI.—RAILWAY.

Bruges. (Rte. 21.) Station the same as that of the Ghent and Ostend Railway. Trains in 2 hrs.; many stops.

Thorout Stat. Thorout, 8194 Inhab., stands in a fertile country. A little coarse woollen cloth and much excellent lace are manufactured here. It is a very ancient town, and at the beginning of the eighth cent. is mentioned as a place of considerable traffic. It has a small *Stadhuis* and a large collegiate church, but neither remarkable. Near it is the Castle of Wynendale, once a hunting-seat of Robert the Frison, 10th Earl of Flanders (1090), and said to have been built by Odoacer V., Grand Forester of Flanders, in the early part of the 9th cent.

Lichtervelde Junct. Stat. Here the line to Furnes and Dixmude (Rte. 17) diverges.

Roulers (Rousselaere, Flem.) Stat. This town (Pop. 1200) is seated on a small stream, the Mander, amidst very fine meadows. In ancient records it is called *Rollarium in pratis.* The *Stadhuis* is a long ancient building in the market-place, in the middle of the town. It has a large square tower, apparently more ancient than the body of the building, at its S. end, and a slender but graceful miniature spire in its centre. The *Ch. of St. Michael* is a plain and rather small structure, with a very beautiful spire, beginning of the 16th cent. Some of the best lace in Flanders is manufactured at Roulers, and a small quantity of woollen stuff. It is an important linen-market.

Iseghem Stat. The Lys is crossed.

Ingelmunster Junct. Stat. (Branch line to Deynse.)

Courtrai Stat. (See Rte. 16.)

ROUTE 22.

GHENT TO ANTWERP.—RAILROAD.

31 Eng. m., 2 hrs., including ferry. express, 1½ hr.

The station is near the Porte d'Anvers, 2 m. from the centre of the city of Ghent.

The road passes through the *Pays de Waes*, one of the most populous districts, the best cultivated, and the most productive for its extent in all Europe. At the time of the civil wars in Flanders it was nothing more than a bare and open heath. At present there is not an inch of ground which is not rendered productive in the highest degree: every field receives as much care and attention as a garden, or a bed of tulips; and the natural soil, little better than barren sand, has been covered artificially with the richest mould. (See Holland, Introd. § 17.) Though the country is flat, it is far from uninteresting, being varied with large villages and neat farms, covered with beautiful cattle, the richest and closest fields of corn or crops of flax, and inhabited by a healthy population. The district of St. Nicholas, perhaps the most thickly peopled in Europe in proportion to its extent, numbers 5210 inhab. upon every square league. The mode of farming pursued in this district is worthy the attention of every agriculturist. Such a pattern of laborious cultivation is not to be found in the whole of Europe. The land is singularly subdivided among a great number of small proprietors. In a distance of 18 m., 705 plots, belonging to 500 different persons, are crossed. Each holding averages ⅔ of a hectare, and is surrounded by hedges and trees.

The castle of Loochristy, not far to the N. of the road, is an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th cent. It is surrounded by a wide moat, approached by a drawbridge. It was once a hunting-seat of the Bishops of Ghent.

Bienvelde Stat.

Lokeren Junct. Stat. (*Inn*, Quatre Seeaux), a town of 17,500 Inhab. There are extensive bleaching-grounds here. Railway to Ath, by Alost.

St. Nicholas Stat. (*Inn*, H. de Flandres), 23,600 Inhab., said to have the largest market of flax in the world. Its great square is scarcely big enough to hold the crowd assembled on market-day (Thursday).

Beveren Stat.

Beyond the neat village of Zwyndrecht, the cathedral of Antwerp comes in sight. For 3 years the whole district, and even the high road, lay many feet under water, introduced by cutting the dykes above the Tête de Flandre during the siege of Antwerp. 12 Dutch gun-boats floated over the polders, or fields, which are many feet lower than the level of the river at high-water. The coming and receding tides covered the surface with sand; and the ground, deprived of all vegetation, for a time remained a barren morass, interspersed with pools.

Near Antwerp the Schelde makes so great a bend as to convert its l. bank into a tongue of land. The only approach to Antwerp on this side lies along the top of the dykes which intersect the low polders, and divide them from one another and from the Schelde. At the extremity of this tongue of land is situated the Fort called

Tête de Flandre (het Vlaemsche Hoofd), Terminus, on the l. bank of the river, exactly opposite Antwerp, forming a principal outwork and tête du pont to that fortified town. It contains a few small houses within its rampart. Napoleon considered its situation more advantageous than even that of Antwerp, and designed to found a new city here.

The Ghent railway station is here; the passengers and private carriages are embarked in a steam ferry-boat, which plies across the Schelde every ¼ hr. The best view of Antwerp is obtained from this point. The Schelde is nearly 500 yards wide here, and is deep enough

References.

1	*Cathedral*	E d
2	*St. Jacques*	F f
3	*St. Paul (Dominicans)*	F d
4	*St. Augustin*	D e
5	*St. Andre*	D d
6	*St. Antoine (Capuchins)*	G f
7	*St. Charles (Jesuits)*	F e
8	*Museum*	F e
9	*Hotel de Ville*	E d
10	*Bourse*	E e
11	*Post Office*	E e
12	*Place Verte*	E d
13	*Place de Meir*	E f
14	*Palais du Roi*	E f
15	*Rubens House*	E f
16	*Theatre*	E f
17	*House of the Hanseatic League*	H d
18	*Beguinage*	G f
19	*Palais de Justice*	E e
20	*Salle d'Exposition*	F e
21	*Theatre des Variétés*	D f

ANTWERP.

Longitude from Greenwich 4° 22′ E.

Scale
Yards 0 100 200 1/4 Mile

Engraved by J. & C. Walker.

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for a 74-gun ship. The "coupure," or cutting of the dyke, by which the Dutch laid the land on the l. bank under water for 3 years, was made a little way above the Tête de Flandre, opposite the citadel. The repairs of this breach cost 2 millions of francs.

In going *to* Ghent tickets are taken on the quay at Antwerp. June 29 '66

ANTWERP (French, ANVERS; Flem. ANTWERPEN; Span. AMBERES). *Inns:* Hôtel St. Antoine; table-d'hôte at 5; —*H. de l'Europe, near the Post Office, very good; both on the Place Verte, near the cathedral;—*Grand Laboreur, Place de Méir, good and quiet. *2nd class Inns:* H. des Pays-Bas; H. du Rhin, on the Scheldt Quai Van Dyk.

Antwerp is a strongly fortified city, with a citadel, on the rt. bank of the Schelde (l'Escaut, Fr.), which is here navigable for vessels of large burden; the tide rises 12 ft., and the water is brackish. The most probable and simple derivation of the name is from the Flemish words "aen't werf," on the wharf, or quay. Antwerp contains 115,000 Inhab. In the height of its splendour and prosperity, that is to say, in the 16th cent., it is said to have numbered 200,000, but it was then the richest and most commercial city in Europe. Its merchants, indeed, were princes in wealth, and their houses splendid palaces. No city of Belgium presents grander streets and squares, the finest of which is the Place de Meir; and the equally splended palatial residence rising on the *Boulevards* which occupy the site of the old ramparts, and its magnificent line of *Quays* along the Schelde, are unrivalled in Belgium. The cathedral, near the centre of the town, is surrounded by several open squares, but there is near the Schelde an intricate labyrinth of narrow lanes, inhabited by the lower orders. An old author, describing the condition of Antwerp in the days of Charles V., says that 2500 vessels were sometimes seen *at one time* lying in the river, laden with the productions of all quarters of the globe: 500 loaded waggons on an average entered its gates daily from the country. The money put into circulation annually exceeded 500,000,000 guilders, and 5000 merchants met twice every day on the Exchange.

The decay and fall of its prosperity is to be traced to the tyranny of the cruel Alva, under the directions of his bigoted master, Philip II. of Spain. The establishment of the Inquisition by him, and the persecutions occasioned by it, drove thousands of industrious inhabitants to seek an asylum elsewhere. To this persecution England is indebted for her silk manufactures, which were introduced by Flemish refugees from Antwerp, in the reign of Elizabeth. Another blow to its prosperity was the memorable siege of 14 months in 1585, which ended in its capture by the Duke of Parma, one of the most memorable exploits of modern warfare, whether we consider the strength of the place, the hearty resistance offered by the citizens, who yielded at last only when starved out by famine, or the political consequences resulting from it. Then came the loss of the navigation of the Schelde, which fell into the hands of the Dutch at the union of the Seven United Provinces; and the subsequent closing of the river by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, completed its commercial ruin, from which it was only beginning to recover when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. In consequence of that event, the most profitable commerce which Antwerp carried on with the Dutch colonies was annihilated. Since 1840 it has recovered a part of its former prosperity.

Antwerp enjoys a high reputation from its encouragement of the arts, and the eminent artists it has produced. At the head of this list, Rubens (who lived here, and whose parents were of Antwerp) and Vandyck, besides Teniers, Jordaens, Quentin Matsys, &c., whose great works of art produced here, still remain behind: the power and genius of Rubens especially, whose masterpieces still exist here, are nowhere else to be equally understood and appreciated. The Academy or Corporation of St. Luke, in this city, for the encouragement of painting, was one of the oldest societies of the kind in Europe; it was founded in 1454 by Philip the Good, and endowed by Philip IV.

of Spain, and may be regarded as the cradle of the Flemish school. A colossal *statue* of *Rubens*, by Geefs, a native of Antwerp, has been erected on the Place Verte. Antwerp is the stronghold and chief military defence of Belgium, and is now being converted into a Place d'Armes, strengthened by all the inventions of modern engineering. The plan of the city has been modified by its old fortifications, *now removed*, into the shape of a half-circle or bow, the chord being formed by the Scheldt. Through the centre of this, at right angles with the river, runs a great avenue, under the names of the *Marché*, the *Place Verte*, where is the Cathedral, and the *Place de Meir*, a long and wide street, formed by bridging over an old canal.

The **Cathedral of Notre Dame*, one of the largest churches and most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in the Netherlands. It was erected between 1352 and 1411. The W. front and tower are of the 15th centy. The interior, divided into 7 aisles, is simple and imposing: it is 390 ft. long and 250 wide, and the effect of the vastness of its lofty choir and nave, with *treble* aisles on each side, is assisted by its being all finished on the same uniform plan, and left open. It was sacked by the iconoclasts in 1566, when its rich altars, ornaments, and sculptures, were either burned or carried off. In the choir a chapter of the Golden Fleece was held in 1555 by Philip II. of Spain, at which *nine* kings and sovereign princes were present, and assisted as knights of the order.

During all the morning (excepting Thursday 9-12) curtains remain inexorably drawn before the pictures; at 1 they are withdrawn, but no one is then admitted into the ch. without a ticket, which costs 1 fr. each person. It may be had near the door.

The great attraction in this church is the *masterpiece of Rubens—*the Descent from the Cross.* It hangs commonly in the S. transept, near the door leading out of the Place Verte. On one of the lateral pieces or folding doors is represented the Salutation of the Virgin; on the other the Presentation of the Infant Jesus in the Temple; and on the back of them are a colossal figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour, and a hermit.

"This picture, of all the works of Rubens, is that which has the most reputation. I had consequently conceived the highest idea of its excellencies; knowing the print, I had formed in my imagination what such a composition would produce in the hands of such a painter. I confess I was disappointed. However, this disappointment did not proceed from any deficiency in the picture itself; had it been in the original state in which Rubens left it, it must have appeared very different; but it is mortifying to see to what degree it has suffered by cleaning and mending. That brilliant effect, which it undoubtedly once had, is lost in a mist of varnish, which appears to be chilled or mildewed. The Christ is in many places retouched, so as to be visible at a distance; the St. John's head repainted; and other parts, on a close inspection, appear to be chipping off, and ready to fall from the canvas. However, there is enough to be seen to satisfy any connoisseur that in its perfect state it well deserved all its reputation.

"The composition of this picture is said to be borrowed from an Italian print. The greatest peculiarity of this composition is the contrivance of the white sheet on which the body of Jesus lies: this circumstance was probably what induced Rubens to adopt the composition. He well knew what effect white linen, opposed to flesh, must have, with his powers of colouring,—a circumstance which was not likely to enter into the mind of an Italian painter,* who probably would have been afraid of the linen's hurting the colouring of the flesh, and have kept it down by a low tint. And the truth is, that none but great colourists can venture to paint pure white linen near flesh; but such know the advantage of

* Rubens possibly obtained the idea of this picture from a celebrated one of the same subject, in the church of the Trinità de' Monti at Rome, by Daniel di Volterra, who was assisted in it by Michael Angelo: there is some similarity in the two works.

it. I consider Rubens's Christ as one of the finest figures that ever was invented; it is most correctly drawn, and, I apprehend, in an attitude of the utmost difficulty to execute. The hanging of the head on his shoulder, and the falling of the body on one side, give it such an appearance of the heaviness of death, that nothing can exceed it.

"Of the three Maries, two of them have more beauty than he generally bestowed on female figures, but no great elegance of character. The St. Joseph of Arimathea is the same countenance which he so often introduced in his works—a smooth, fat face,—a very unhistorical character. The principal light is formed by the body of Christ and the white sheet; there is no second light which bears any proportion to the principal. In this respect it has more the manner of Rembrandt's disposition of light than any other of Rubens's works; however, there are many detached lights distributed at some distance from the great mass, such as the head and shoulders of the Magdalen, the heads of the two Maries, the head of St. Joseph, and the back and arm of the figure leaning over the cross; the whole surrounded with a dark sky, except a little light in the horizon and above the cross.

"The historical anecdote relating to this picture says that it was given in exchange for a piece of ground (belonging to the guild of Arquebusiers) on which Rubens built his house; and that the agreement was only for a picture representing their patron, St. Christopher, with the infant Christ on his shoulders. Rubens, who wished to surprise them by his generosity, sent 5 pictures instead of 1,—a piece of gallantry on the side of the painter which was undoubtedly well received by the Arquebusiers, since it was so much to their advantage, however expensive to the maker of it. It was undertaken 1611, and set up 1612. All those pictures were intended to refer to the name of their patron *Christo-pher*.

"In the first place, the body of Christ on the altar is borne by St. John, St. Joseph of Arimathea, Mary Magdalen, &c. On one side of the left door is the Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth. The Virgin here bears Christ before he is born."—*R.*

The two doors when closed form a single picture, representing St. Christopher himself bearing the Infant on his shoulders, guided by the light of a hermit's* lantern. "The hermit appears to be looking to the other side; one hand holds the lantern, and the other is very naturally held up to prevent the light from coming upon his eyes. On the reverse of this door we have another Christopher, the priest Simeon bearing Christ high in his arms, and looking upwards. This picture, which has not suffered, is admirable indeed, the head of the priest more especially, which nothing can exceed; the expression, drawing, and colouring are beyond all description, and as fresh as if the piece were just painted. The colouring of the St. Christopher is too red and bricky, and the outline is not flowing. This figure was all that the company of the Arquebusiers expected; but Rubens justly thought that such a figure would have made but a poor subject for an altar."—*R.*

This picture, and the Elevation of the Cross, have undergone very judicious reparation and cleaning; so that it is probably in far better condition now than when seen by Sir Joshua. At any rate, it is the opinion of the best judges that his praise of this truly wonderful picture is on the whole too qualified. He has omitted to mention the well-known story of the share which Vandyck is said to have had in the painting. While the work was in progress, and during the absence of Rubens, the picture was thrown down by accident or carelessness of his pupils, and received serious injury in the fall. Vandyck was selected as the most skilful hand among them to repair the damage, and succeeded so well, that Rubens, on his return, declared that he preferred his scholar's work to his own. The parts restored by him were the cheek and chin of the Virgin, and the arm of the Magdalen.

In the opposite or N. transept is **the Elevation of the Cross*, "the first public

* Query: is not the hermit a priest carrying the Host?

work which *Rubens* executed after he returned from Italy. In the centre is Christ nailed to the cross, with a number of figures exerting themselves in different ways to raise it. One of the figures appears flushed, all the blood rising into his face from his violent efforts; others in intricate attitudes, which, at the same time that they show the great energy with which the business is done, give that opportunity which painters desire, of encountering the difficulties of the art, in foreshortening and in representing momentary actions. This subject, which was probably of his own choosing, gave him an admirable opportunity of exhibiting his various abilities to his countrymen; and it is certainly one of his best and most animated compositions.

"The bustle which is in every part of the picture makes a fine contrast to the character of resignation in the crucified Saviour. The sway of the body of Christ is extremely well imagined. The taste of the form in the Christ, as well as in the other figures, must be acknowledged to be a little inclinable to the heavy, but it has a noble, free, and flowing outline. The invention of throwing the cross obliquely from one corner of the picture to the other is finely conceived — something in the manner of Tintoret: it gives a new and uncommon air to his subject, and we may justly add that it is uncommonly beautiful. The contrast of the body with the legs is admirable, and not overdone.

"The doors are a continuation of the subject. That on the right has a group of women and children, who appear to feel the greatest emotion and horror at the sight: the Virgin and St. John, who are behind, appear very properly with more resignation. On the other door are the officers on horseback attending; behind them are the two thieves, whom the executioners are nailing to the cross.

"It is difficult to imagine a subject better adapted for a painter to exhibit his art of composition than the present; at least Rubens has had the skill to make it serve, in an eminent degree, for that purpose. In the naked figures of the Christ and of the executioners he had ample room to show his knowledge of the anatomy of the human body in different characters. There are likewise women of different ages, which is always considered as a necessary part of every composition in order to produce variety; there are, besides, children and horsemen; and, to have the whole range of variety, he has even added a dog, which he has introduced in an animated attitude, with his mouth open, as if panting; admirably well painted. His animals are always to be admired; the horses here are perfect in their kind, of a noble character, animated to the highest degree. Rubens, conscious of his powers in painting horses, introduced them in his pictures as often as he could. This part of the work, where the horses are represented, is by far the best in regard to colouring; it has a freshness which the other two pictures want; but those appear to have suffered by the sun.

"The central picture, as well as that of the group of women, does not, for whatever reason, stand so high for colour as every other excellence. There is a dryness in the tint; a yellow-ochrey colour predominates over the whole; it has too much the appearance of a yellow chalk drawing. I mean only to compare Rubens with himself: they might be thought excellent, even in this respect, were they the work of almost any other painter. The flesh, as well as the rest of the picture, seems to want grey tints, which is not a general defect of Rubens; on the contrary, his mezzotints are often too grey.

"The blue drapery about the middle of the figure at the bottom of the cross, and the grey colour of some armour, are nearly all the cold colours in the picture, which are certainly not enough to qualify so large a space of warm colours. The principal mass of light is on the Christ's body; but, in order to enlarge it and improve its shape, a strong light comes on the shoulder of the figure with a bald head: the form of this shoulder is somewhat defective; it appears too round.

"Upon the whole, this picture must be considered as one of Rubens's principal works."—*R.* It was executed in

1610, and retouched in 1627 by the painter, who added the Newfoundland dog at that time.

☓ Over the high altar of the choir, which is very splendid, hangs a third of Rubens's most famous pictures, **The Assumption of the Virgin.* "She is surrounded by a choir of angels; below are the apostles and a great number of figures. This picture has not so rich an appearance in regard to colour as many other pictures of Rubens; proceeding, I imagine, from there being too much blue in the sky: however, the lower part of the picture has not that defect. It is said to have been painted in 16 days"—*R.*—for 1600 florins; Rubens's usual terms being at the rate of 100 florins a-day.

The *Resurrection of our Saviour, by Rubens* (in a small chapel S. of the choir), painted by him to adorn the tomb of his friend Moretus the printer. "An admirable picture, about half the size of life; Christ coming out of the sepulchre in great splendour, the soldiers terrified, and tumbling one over the other; the Christ is finely drawn, and of a rich colour. The St. John the Baptist on the door is likewise in his best manner, only his left leg is something too large. On the other door is St. Barbara (? St. Catherine); the figure without character, and the colouring without brilliancy. The predominant colour in her dress is purple, which has a heavy effect."—*R.* Some curious pictures by *Otto Vennius*, hang in the small chapels.

The **Stalls* in the choir, designed by Professor Geerts, of Louvain, and executed by Durlet, of exquisite Gothic tabernacle work, foliage, &c., interspersed with figures of saints, apostles, and scriptural groups, are remarkable for their elaborate execution. The figures occasionally betray rather a pedantic affectation of an archaic style, in long, lean forms, and stiff angular drapery.

The *Pulpit*, carved in wood by *Verbruggen*, is a singular and tasteless piece of workmanship, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; while the upper part consists of twining shrubs, and interlaced branches of trees, with various birds—mostly of species unknown in nature—mere fanciful inventions of the artist, perched upon them. Some of the confessionals are also by Verbruggen, as well as several tombs and statues of marble in the choir; and the chapel of the Holy Sacrament contains an altar carved by him.

In the chapel of St. Antoine is a painting by the *younger Franck*, of our Saviour disputing with the Doctors, among whom the painter has introduced portraits of Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, and other reformers. "There are some fine heads in this picture, particularly the three men that are looking on one book are admirable characters; the figures are well drawn and well grouped; the Christ is but a poor figure."—*R.*

☓ The **Steeple*, one of the loftiest in the world, 403 English ft. 7 in. high, is of such beautiful and delicate Gothic workmanship as to have caused the Empr. Charles V. to say it deserved to be kept in a case; while, from the minuteness of the carved work, Napoleon compared it to Mechlin lace. It was begun by the architect Jan Amelius 1422, and completed by Appelmans, of Cologne, 1518. It is not, however, to be regarded as a structure solely of stone, but rather as a framework of iron bars, with bits of stone strung upon them like beads, held together by copper bolts, the gaps and interstices being filled up with plaster, and the joints partly covered with lead. The foundations of the tower descend many feet below the ground. It has been carefully repaired and restored at great cost. According to the original design, it was intended to raise both towers to the same height. In the tower which is completed there is a very extensive set of chimes, composed of 99 bells and one very large bell, at the baptism of which the Empr. Charles V. stood godfather. It requires 16 men to ring it. The view from the upper gallery takes in the towers of Bergen-op-Zoom, Flushing, Breda, Mechlin, Brussels, and Ghent. It commands the course of the Schelde, the position of the citadel, Antwerp itself, and the surrounding fortifications, with the entire theatre of

the military operations of the French and Dutch in 1832 and 1833.

During the partial bombardment of the town from the citadel in 1830, Gen. Chassé's artillerymen knocked off one or two small pinnacles of the steeple, and several shells fell into the houses immediately around the cathedral, and are preserved to this day as memorials.

The tower-keeper (concierge) receives 75 c. for 1 person, 1 fr. for 2, and 1 fr. 50 c. for 3 or more.

✗ Near the foot of the tower is a *draw-well*, covered with an elegant Gothic canopy of iron, which deserves notice as the work of *Quentin Matsys*, the blacksmith of Antwerp, who, having fallen in love with the daughter of a painter, changed his profession to obtain her father's consent to their marriage, and succeeded even better with the palette and pencil than he had at the forge and hammer, as his great work in the Museum here will testify. The figure which surmounts the graceful canopy of Gothic iron-work is a knight in armour, with a glove in his hand, probably having reference to the glove-market, which was once held on this spot. At the side of the W. door of the Cathedral is a tablet to his memory, with this Latin verse—

Connubialis Amor de Mulcebre fecit Apellem.

"'Twas love connubial taught the smith to paint."

The original tablet has been removed to the Museum.

✗ **St. Jacques* (open 9 to 12 and 5 to 6) even more splendid than the cathedral in its internal decorations of marbles, painted glass, carved wood, and fine monuments. The principal families of the town had their burial vaults, private chapels, and altars in this church. The most remarkable is that which belonged to the family of Rubens, situated exactly behind the high altar. The *tomb* of the great *painter* is covered by a slab of white marble, bearing a long inscription, let into the pavement of the chapel. In 1793, when every other tomb in the church was broken open and pillaged by the revolutionary French, this alone was spared. The altar-piece in this chapel was painted for it by Rubens, and is considered one of his best and most pleasing works. It is *a Holy Family*, in which he has introduced his own portrait as St. George, those of his two wives as Martha and Mary Magdalen, his father as St. Jerome, his aged grandfather as Time, and his son as an Angel; one of the female heads is said to be the same as that called the Chapeau de Paille. Sir Joshua says of it, "For effect of colour this yields to none of Rubens's works, and the characters have more beauty than is common with him. To the painter who wishes to become a colourist, or learn the art of producing a brilliant effect, this picture is as well worth studying as any in Antwerp. It is as bright as if the sun shone upon it." The white marble statue of the Virgin, above the picture, of beautiful workmanship, executed by *Du Quesnoy*, was brought from Italy by Rubens himself. The entrance to St. Jacques is in the Longue Rue Neuve: the best time for visiting it is between 12 and 4½, when there is no service; the presence of the koster must be secured to unlock the chapel.

In the S. transept is a very curious Raising of the Cross, carved in high relief, out of a single stone, by Vervoort. In the second chapel on the l., as you enter the nave, is a good portrait (oval), by *Vandyck*, of Cornelius Landschot.

✗ On the outside of *St. Paul*, or the *Dominican Church* (entrance in the Rue des Sœurs Noires), is an object deserving notice only as illustrative of the Romish religion. It is a representation of Calvary—an artificial eminence raised against the walls of the church, covered with slag or rock work, and planted with statues of saints, angels, prophets, and patriarchs. On the summit is the Crucifixion, and at the bottom is a grotto, copied or imitated, it is said, from the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. On entering it, the body of Christ is seen encircled with vestments of silk and muslin; while to the face of the rock, near the entrance, are attached boards carved and painted to represent the glowing flames of Purgatory, in the midst of which appears a number of faces, bearing the expression of agony, and intended to remind the spectator of

the suffering of the souls of the wicked in that place of torment.

Within the church, is a singular painting by *Teniers* the father, representing the Seven Acts of Mercy. There is also here an excellent and wonderful picture, the Scourging of Christ, by *Rubens*. "This picture, though admirably painted, is disagreeable to look at; the black and bloody stripes are marked with too much fidelity; and some of the figures are awkwardly scourging with their left hand."—*R.* The Adoration of the Shepherds is also attributed to him, "but there is nothing in the picture by which his manner can be with certainty recognised; there are parts which were certainly not painted by him, particularly the drapery of the Virgin."—*R.* A Crucifixion, by *Jordaens*, "much in the manner of Rubens."—Christ bearing the Cross, an early picture by *Vandyck*. "It is in many parts like the works of Rubens, particularly the figure with his back towards the spectator, which is well drawn."—*R.* The wood-work in this church is remarkably fine. *See* the side chapels and stalls in the choir. There are 8 or 10 finely ornamented confessionals.

St. Andrew's Ch. contains a fine altar sculptured by Verbruggen, and one of the most beautiful as well as singular of the carved *pulpits so common in the Netherlands; it represents Andrew and Peter called from their boats and their nets by our Saviour, and was executed by Van Hool, the figures by Van Gheel. It is a work of high merit; the figure of our Saviour displays a dignity not to be expected in this department of art. In the l. transept is a picture of the Crucifixion of St. Andrew, by *Otto Vennius*, Rubens's master; and against a pillar facing the right transept is a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, attached to a monument erected to the memory of two English ladies named Curle, who served her as ladies in waiting. One of them received her last embrace previous to her execution.

The Ch. of the Augustins contains an altar-piece by **Rubens*, representing the marriage of St. Catherine, with the Virgin and Child surrounded by many saints. "From the size of the picture, the great number of figures, and the skill with which the whole is conducted, it must be considered as one of the most considerable works of Rubens." "The Virgin and Infant Christ are represented at one distance, seated on high on a sort of pedestal, which has steps ascending to it: behind the Virgin is St. Joseph; on the right is St. Catherine, receiving the ring from Christ. St. Peter and St. Paul are in the background; and to the left, on the steps, St. John the Baptist, with the Lamb and Angels. Below are St. Sebastian, St. Augustin, St. Lawrence, Paul the Hermit, and St. George in armour (Rubens himself). By way of link to unite the upper and the lower part of the picture, are 4 female saints halfway up the steps. The subject of this picture, if that may be called a subject where no story is represented, has no means of interesting the spectator: its value, therefore, must arise from another source—from the excellence of art, from the eloquence, as it may be called, of the artist. And in this the painter has shown the greatest skill by disposing of more than 20 figures, without composition, and without crowding. The whole appears as much animated, and in motion, as it is possible for a picture to be where nothing is doing; and the management of the masses of light and shade in this picture is equal to the skill shown in the disposition of the figures." "I confess I was so overpowered with the brilliancy of this picture of Rubens, whilst I was before it, and under its fascinating influence, that I thought I had never before seen so great powers exerted in the art. It was not till I was removed from its influence that I could acknowledge any inferiority in Rubens to any other painter whatever."—*R.* The head of St. Catherine is one of the most beautiful Rubens ever painted.

In the same church is the Ecstasy of St. Augustine, by *Vandyck;* it is, however, by no means a faultless composition. "This picture is of great fame, but in some measure disappointed my expectations; at least, on just parting from the Rubens, the manner appeared hard and dry. The colouring is of a

reddish kind, especially in the shadows, without transpareney. The colours must have suffered some change, and are not now as Vandyck left them. This same defect of the red shadows I have observed in many of his pictures. The head of an elderly woman, said to be the saint's mother, is finely drawn, and is the best part of the picture; and the angel sitting on a cloud is the best of that group. The boy with the sceptre is hard, and has no union with the blue sky. This picture has no effect, from the want of a large mass of light. The 2 angels make 2 small masses of equal magnitude."—*R.*

The Martyrdom of St. Appolina, by *Jordaens.* "There is not much to be admired in this picture, except the grey horse foreshortened, biting his knee, which is indeed admirable. Jordaens' horse was little inferior to those of Rubens."—*R.*

The *Church of St. Anthony of Padua*, or of the Capuchins, is only remarkable for two paintings contained in it—a Dead Christ, by *Vandyck*; a Virgin and Child appearing to St. Francis, by *Rubens.* The Virgin and Christ are in a wretched hard manner, and the characters are vulgar. There is, indeed, nothing excellent in this picture but the head of St. Francis, and that is exquisite."—*R.*

Church of St. Carlo Borromeo or *of the Jesuits.* The very elegant façade, erroneously attributed to Rubens, was designed by a Jesuit, Fr. Aguillon. The interior was decorated with many fine pictures by Rubens, but it was destroyed by lightning, with its contents, 1718.

The **Museum* or *Academy of Painting* occupies the building of the suppressed convent of Recollets, partly rebuilt and newly arranged for its reception. It is opened to strangers daily from 10 to 3. Catalogue, 2 fr. *Entrance Fee*, 1 fr. each person. Open to the public without fee, Thursday 10-4, and Sunday. Entrance, Rue des Fagots.

It contains a great many pictures, brought from suppressed convents and churches in the town, where they were seen and described by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The works of Rubens and Vandyck give the highest celebrity to this collection. There are no less than 12 or 14 finished works of the former, of the highest excellence, and 6 of Vandyck.

Here is appropriately preserved, under a glass case, the chair of Rubens, President of the Academy of St. Luke—an interesting relic.

Among the paintings of the older masters are,—*Quentin Matsys*—( ) The Descent from the Cross, with two wings or shutters, formerly in the cathedral, considered the masterpiece of the artist. It displays the science and talent which are evinced in the famous Misers at Windsor, and, in spite of the stiffness of the figures, is worthy of minute attention. "The middle part is what the Italians call a Pietà, a dead Christ on the knees of the Virgin, accompanied by the usual figures. On the door on one side is the daughter of Herodias bringing in St. John's head at the banquet; on the other St. John Evangelist in the caldron of boiling oil. In the Pietà the Christ appears as if starved to death, in which manner it was the custom of the painters of that age always to represent a dead Christ; but there are heads in this picture not exceeded by Raffaelle, and indeed not unlike his manner of painting portraits—hard and minutely finished. The head of Herod, and that of a fat man near Christ, are excellent. The painter's own portrait is here introduced. In the banquet the daughter is rather beautiful, but too skinny and lean. She is presenting the head to her mother, who appears to be cutting it with a knife."

Frans Floris (properly de Vriendt), called the Flemish Raphael (but with little real claim to that honour)—St. Luke at his Easel. The Descent of the Fallen Angels ( ), painted 1524, has some good parts, but without masses, and dry. On the thigh of one of the figures he has painted a fly for the admiration of the vulgar. There is a foolish story of this fly being painted by Q. Matsys, and that it had the honour of deceiving Floris. ( ) The Nativity. "A large composition, and perhaps the best of his works. It is well composed, drawn, and coloured. The heads are in general finely painted, more especially St. Joseph and a woman in the foreground."

The principal works of RUBENS are—( ) a Pietà, the dead body of Christ laid on a stone table, covered with straw, mourned over by the Virgin. "This is one of his most careful pictures. The characters are of a higher style of beauty than usual, particularly the Mary Magdalen, weeping, with her hand clenched. The colouring of the Christ and the Virgin is of a most beautiful and delicately pearly tint, opposed by the strong high colouring of St. Joseph. I have said in another place that Rubens does not appear to advantage but in large works. This picture may be considered as an exception."—*R.* The Virgin holding the infant Jesus, "who stands on a table. The infant appears to be attentively looking at something out of the picture. The vacant stare of a child is very naturally represented; but it is a mean ordinary-looking boy, and by no means a proper representation of the Son of God. The only picture of Christ in which Rubens succeeds is when he represents him dead: as a child, or as a man engaged in any act, there is no divinity; no grace or dignity of character appears." "St. John, finely coloured, but this character is likewise vulgar." ( ) A Holy Family. "Far from being one of Rubens's best pictures; it is scarce worthy to be considered a pattern for imitation, as its merit consists solely in being well coloured. And yet this is the picture which Rubens painted for the Corporation of St. Luke, and it was hung up in their Hall of Meeting." At least the head of the Virgin is pleasing. ( ) Our Saviour on the Cross, admirable. (XX) "The famous Crucifixion of Christ between the two thieves. To give animation to this subject, Rubens has chosen the point of time when an executioner is piercing the side of Christ, while another with a bar of iron is breaking the limbs of one of the malefactors, who, in his convulsive agony, which his body admirably expresses, has torn one of his feet from the tree to which it was nailed. The expression in the action of this figure is wonderful. The attitude of the other is more composed, and he looks at the dying Christ with a countenance perfectly expressive of his penitence. This figure is likewise admirable. The Virgin, St. John, and Mary the wife of Cleophas, are standing by with great expression of grief and resignation, whilst the Magdalen, who is at the feet of Christ, and may be supposed to have been kissing his feet, looks at the horseman with the spear with a countenance of great horror; as the expression carries with it no grimace or contortion of the features, the beauty is not destroyed. This is by far the most beautiful profile I ever saw of Rubens, or, I think, of any other painter; the excellence of its colouring is beyond expression. To say that she may be supposed to have been kissing Christ's feet may be thought too refined a criticism; but Rubens certainly intended to convey that idea, as appears by the disposition of her hands, for they are stretched out towards the executioner, and one of them is before and the other behind the Cross, which gives an idea of her hands having been round it; and it must be remembered that she is generally represented kissing the feet of Christ—it is her place and employment in those subjects. The good Centurion ought not to be forgotten, who is leaning forward, one hand on the other, resting on the mane of his horse, while he looks up to Christ with great earnestness."

"The genius of Rubens nowhere appears to more advantage than here—it is the most carefully finished picture of all his works. The whole is conducted with the most consummate art. The composition is bold and uncommon, with circumstances which no other painter had ever before thought of, such as the breaking of the limbs and the expression of the Magdalen, to which we may add the disposition of the three crosses, which are placed perspectively in an uncommon picturesque manner: the nearest bears the thief whose limbs are breaking; the next, the Christ, whose figure is straighter than ordinary, as a contrast to the others; and the furthermost, the penitent thief. This produces a most picturesque effect, but it is what few but such a daring genius as Rubens would have attempted. It is here, and in such compositions, we properly see

Rubens, and not in little pictures of Madonnas and Bambinos.

"I have dwelt longer on this picture than any other, as it appears to me to deserve extraordinary attention. It is certainly one of the first pictures in the world, for composition, colouring, and what was not to be expected from Rubens, correctness of drawing."

( ) St. Theresa interceding for the Souls in Purgatory. "The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace, than is usual with Rubens: the outline remarkably undulating, smooth, and flowing. The head of one of the women in purgatory is beautiful, in Rubens's way: the whole has great harmony of colouring and freedom of pencil. It is in his best manner." (X) The Trinity: Christ lying dead in the arms of God the Father. An unimpressive and irreverent representation of the Deity, under the figure of an old man. The Christ is foreshortened with great skill in drawing."

(X) The Adoration of the Magi. "A large and magnificent composition of nearly 20 figures, in Rubens's best manner. Such subjects seem to be more peculiarly adapted to Rubens's style and manner; his excellence, his superiority, is not seen in small compositions. One of the kings, who holds a cup in his hand, is loaded with drapery. His head appears too large, and upon the whole he makes but an ungraceful figure. The head of the ox is remarkably well painted."—*R.*

( ) A small sketch or copy of the Descent from the Cross, in the cathedral —good, though perhaps not by Rubens himself.

( ) The Virgin instructed by St. Anne. "This picture is eminently well coloured, especially the angels: the union of their colour with the sky is wonderfully managed. It is remarkable that one of the angels has Psyche's wings, which are like those of a butterfly. This picture is improperly called St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read, who is represented about 14 or 15 years of age, too old to begin to learn to read. (It is more probably a "Salutation.") The white silk drapery of the Virgin is well painted, but not historical. The silk is too particularly distinguished, a fault of which Rubens is often guilty in his female drapery; but by being of the same colour as the sky, it has a soft harmonious effect. The rest of the picture is of a mellow tint."

( ) The Communion of St. Francis. He is accompanied by many of his order, and "appears more like a Lazar than a Saint. Though there are good heads in this picture, yet the principal figure is so disgustful it does not deserve much commendation." It was the design, however, of the painter to exhibit the Saint in the act of receiving extreme unction immediately before his death, his body emaciated by disease and abstinence, so that, however disagreeable, the picture has at least truth.

( ) Christ showing his wounds to St. Thomas. The expression in the face of the Saint is perfect. "The head of the Christ is rather a good character, but the body and arms are heavy. It has been much damaged. On the inside of the 2 folding doors are portraits of the Burgomaster Nicholas Rokkox and his wife, half-lengths. His is a fine portrait; the ear is remarkably well painted, and the anatomy of the forehead is well understood. Her portrait has no merit but that of colour."—*R.*

X *Vandyck*—( ) A Crucifixion: St. Catherine of Sienna (Sir Joshua calls her St. Rosaria) at the feet of Christ, and St. Dominick. "A sepulchral lamp and a flambeau reversed are here introduced to show that Christ is dead. Two little angels are represented on one side of the cross, and a larger angel below. The 2 little ones look like embryos, and have a bad effect, and the large angel is not painted with equal success to many other parts of the picture. The shadows are too red, and the locks of the hair are all painted in a hard and heavy manner. For its defects ample amends are made in the Christ, which is admirably drawn and coloured, and a breadth of light preserved over the body with the greatest skill, at the same time that all the parts are distinctly marked. The form and character are of a more elegant kind than those we see commonly of Rubens.

The idea of St. Catherine closing her eyes is finely imagined, and gives an uncommon and delicate expression to the figure. The conduct of the light and shadow of this picture is likewise worth the attention of a painter. To preserve the principal mass of light, which is made by the body of Christ, of a beautiful shape, the head is kept in half shadow. The under garment of St. Dominick and the angel make the second mass, and the St. Catherine's head, handkerchief, and arm, the third."—*R.*

(✗) The dead Christ, with the Virgin supporting the body on her knees, in an attitude of the deepest agony; Mary Magdalen kneeling. "This has been one of the most chaste pictures, but the colouring is gone. The expression of the Virgin is admirable; it conveys an idea that she is petitioning with an earnest agony of grief. The Virgin's drapery and the sky being exactly of the same colour has a bad effect: the linen is remarkably well folded."—*R.*

(✗) Same subject, differently treated. The Virgin behind; 2 Angels, and St. John. "The Virgin's head is admirable for drawing and expression. The figure of Christ is likewise finely drawn, every part carefully determined; but the colouring of this figure, and indeed of the picture in general, is a little too cold: there is likewise something defective in one of the hands of the Virgin."—*R.*

( ) Portraits of Cæsar Scaglia, one of the Spanish negotiators at the Congress of Münster, and of Malderus Bishop of Antwerp.

Seghers — Marriage of the Virgin; "one of his best pictures."

Schut — Martyrdom of St. George. "It is well composed and well drawn, and is one of his best pictures; but the saint has too much of that character which painters have fixed for Christ. There is a want of brilliancy, from its having too much harmony: to produce force and strength a stronger opposition of colours is required."—*R.*

Ambrose Franck — "The Martyrdom of St. Crispin and Crispinius has some good heads, but in a dry manner."—*R.*

Cornelius de Vos — St. Norbert and another Saint receiving the Sacrament. ( ) The Family Snoeck presenting an offering to the Church of St. Michael. The portraits are extremely well painted. "De Vos was particularly excellent in portraits."—*R.* Of this there can be no better proof than is afforded by the portrait ( ) of the keeper of the corporation of St. Luke, *i. e.* the Academy of Antwerp, covered with the medals and other decorations presented, along with the goblets on the table before him, to that institution by princes and potentates, all of which have long since disappeared. It is painted with wonderful force and truth.

Titian — Pope Alexander VI. introducing to St. Peter the admiral of his fleet against the Turks (a Bishop of Paphos) is an interesting picture, in the early style of this master. It once belonged to the collection of King Charles I.

Teniers — ( ) Boors smoking, a brilliant specimen of the artist, from the collection of M. van Schamps. *J. van Eyck*, St. Barbara reading, in a landscape, unfinished, 1437; Virgin and Child, red and opaque in tone, 1439.—E. *Roger van der Weyden*, the Eucharist and 6 other Sacraments, a triptych (?).—E. The Annunciation, a small panel.

A modern work ( ), the Death of Rubens, by *Van Bree*, President of the Academy, looks cold, raw, and feeble by the side of the pictures enumerated above, but it has the good fortune to be highly admired by the citizens.

At No. 10, Rue du Jardin, is a collection of paintings left to the city by J. J. Wuyts, shown for 1 fr. admittance.

✗ *The Docks and Basins.* — Napoleon laboured unceasingly to make Antwerp the first seaport and naval arsenal of the N., to render it the rival of London in its commerce, and of Portsmouth as a naval establishment. He well knew that the trade of London would to a certain extent be at the mercy of a hostile fleet stationed so near to the mouth of the Thames as Antwerp. The works carried into execution by him are said to have cost 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The English endeavoured to frustrate

so formidable a design; and the ill-fated expedition of 1809 to Walcheren was designed for the destruction of these works. Napoleon's estimate of their importance may be gathered from his own declaration to Las Casas at St. Helena: "The works hitherto erected were nothing to what I intended. The whole sandy plain which now stretches for miles behind the Tête de Flandres, on the left bank of the river, was to have been enclosed by fortifications and formed into a vast city. The imperial dockyards and basins, the arsenal and magazine, were to have been constructed there, and those on the right bank were to have been abandoned to private merchants. Antwerp was to rise a province in itself—France without the frontier of the Rhine and Antwerp is nothing." At the conclusion of the peace of Paris, in 1814, the dockyards were demolished in accordance with one of the articles of that treaty.

The two basins were allowed to remain for commercial purposes, and form a chief source of prosperity to the city. One of the basins is capable of containing 34, the other 14 ships of the line. The entrance to them is difficult, owing to the strength of the current, which sometimes catches the stern of a vessel and drives it ashore. The docks in winter are of great service in protecting vessels, which, if allowed to remain in the open river, would be seriously injured by the floating ice. They are lined with capacious warehouses (*l'Entrepôt*), and between the two stands a venerable edifice, originally the factory of the Hanseatic League (Domus Hansæ Teutonicæ, Sacri Romani Imperii, 1568), called the *Oosterlings*. Large additional Dock Basins (Kattendyk) were opened to the N. of the Old, in 1860, below the town, near the *New Citadel*.

Antwerp has at all times been the great stronghold of Belgium; in the 16th cenly. it was the refuge of the Netherlanders, who resisted the yoke of Spain for 13 months under the leadership of Marnix de St. Aldegonde.

The *Citadel*, remarkable for the siege which it endured in 1832, was originally erected by the engineer Pacciotti, for the Duke of Alva, to keep in awe the citizens, but was pulled down by them 1577, after the expulsion of the Spaniards; high and low, ladies, and beggars, and magistrates assisting in the work to the number of 10,000. The Spaniards, however, soon restored it, and it was long regarded as a model of a fortress, especially after General Carnot had strengthened greatly its works and exhausted all his science and skill as an engineer upon it. It withstood, under his command, a blockade of 4 months in 1814, and was at length yielded up to the British under General Graham.

The siege of 1832 began Nov. 29 and ended Jan. 23, when the Dutch garrison, under General Chassé, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The French force, under the command of Marshal Gerard, actually employed in the siege, was 55,000. The troops in the trenches were commanded by the Duke of Orleans, and the chief engineer was General Haxo. The Belgians were allowed to fire the first gun from Fort Montebello. The Dutch garrison amounted to 4500 men, with 145 pieces of ordnance. The French had 223 guns.

The new *Fortifications*, planned and erected by General Briahmont, 1862-65, consist of a very strong enceinte, drawn in a semicircle from the old *Citadel* above the town, outside of the villages Berchem and Bourgerhout, to the Scheldt, below the city, at the old forts du Nord and Austreweil, which will be superseded by a large fort or *New Citadel*, commanding the river. The 2 citadels will be connected by a new curved line of walls. About 2 m. beyond these comes an outer circuit of 8 or more detached Forts, connected together by a military road, at such a distance from Antwerp that shells, from an enemy outside, will not reach the city. The old bastions have been taken down, and the city, bursting its bounds, is fast extending itself beyond the lines, especially to the S., where the new *Quartier Leopold* is rapidly rising. Here has been erected a colossal statue of a mythical chief of the Belgæ. The old ramparts are partly converted into public walks or Boulevard.

There is a large *Theatre*, splendidly fitted up, but open only part of the year.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (1581), in the Grande Place, is not equal in splendour to those of Ghent, Brussels, or Louvain, but is still a handsome edifice, of Italian architecture, designed by Corn. de Vriendt (Floris), ornamented externally with the 5 orders, one over the other. It contains, in the Passport Office, a painting of the Judgment of Solomon, by F. Floris; in the Salle des Mariages, a richly carved chimney-piece, representing the Marriage at Cana; in the Salle de Justice, another, an elegant work in the style of the Renaissance; and the town *Library*. Large fresco paintings of historic events, by the renowned painter *Leys*, are in progress.

The **Bourse*, built in 1531, was burned down 1859. Sir Thomas Gresham, who resided at Antwerp (1550) as British Agent, chose it as a model for the Royal Exchange in London. Round the inner court runs a species of cloister, supported by columns of florid Gothic, not without beauty. The English established a connection with Antwerp at an early period: they had an Exchange of their own here, which still exists, retaining the name *Engelsche Beurs*. Edward III. visited the city in 1338, and a son borne to him here by Queen Philippa was named Lionel of Antwerp in consequence.

Other antique buildings worthy of notice are, a *chapel*, of the 15th cent., in the house of M. van Cannaert, Rue des Nattes. The Council Room of the Brewers' Company is remarkable as one of the few which have escaped modern changes. It retains its original fireplace and furniture, and is still hung with stamped and gilt leather, and lighted by chandeliers, all dating from the end of the 17th cent. A chef-d'œuvre of Jordaens is over the fireplace, which was painted for the place in which it now hangs.

The *Vieilles Boucheries* (1505), near St. Paul's church, now a corn warehouse, is a Gothic edifice of the 14th cenry., flanked by 4 turrets. N.B.—The locality is not a reputable one.

The seat of the *Inquisition* at Antwerp, the cause of the revolt of the Netherlands from Spain, was in this building, attached to the E. side of the *Marché aux Poissons*, near the Steam-boat Quay. The Pillory or Stocks may still be seen in the courtyard; the frightful dungeons are now used as cellars. In many of the cells the bars, bolts, chains, and fetters remain.

The *house* in which *Rubens* resided and died was situated in the Rue de Rubens, No. 1450, not far from the Palais du Roi. The screen, of rich Italian architecture, with the archway leading into the garden, was designed by Rubens himself. In the garden stands the pavilion where he painted, and the stone table at which he sat. The loyal Duke of Newcastle (the horseman), having quitted England in disgust after the battle of Marston Moor, resided in this house, which he rented of Rubens's widow, and entertained here Charles II. and many refugee cavaliers.

On the Place de Vendredi the house of Plantin and Moretus, the printers, remains nearly unaltered, and retains their presses, types, wood-blocks, together with their library, and the study of Justus Lepsius.

The **Quai*, extending by the side of the Schelde more than a mile, forms an agreeable promenade. At the entrance of a street is a *Triumphal Arch*, erected (1624) in honour of Philip IV. of Spain,

> "Cui Tagus, et Ganges, Rhenus cui servit et Indus."

On the Porte de Malines is inscribed in large letters S. P. Q. A. (Senatus Populusque Antverpiæ)—a poor conceit, but adopted by all the Belgian cities in their prosperous days.

At the *Restaurant Bertrand*, Place de Meir, the cuisine is excellent.

English Service is performed twice every Sunday and Holiday, at a church

in the Rue des Tanneurs, at ¼ to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Post-Office, Place Verte.

Max Kornicker a respectable bookseller in the Rue des Tanneurs, No. 12, near the Place de Meir.

British and American (U.S.) Consuls reside at Antwerp.

Not far from the *Railway Station* is the *Zoological Gardens*, well laid out and well stocked with animals, where a traveller may spend a pleasant half hour while waiting for the train.

Railways (§ 22).—To Malines, Brussels, Liége: terminus outside the Porte Borgerhout; omnibuses call at the hotels to convey passengers to and fro (see Rte. 23);—to Ghent: terminus beyond the Schelde, at the Tête de Flandres;—to Rotterdam and Breda. (Rte. 13.)

Steamers to Rotterdam 3 times a week, in 9 or 10 hrs. (Rte. 13); to London, to Hull, to Hamburg.

Vigilantes (cabs) stand in the Place Verte and Place de Meir: fare ½ fr. for a drive within the walls: or by hour, 1¼ and 1 fr. (§ 22.)

ROUTE 22 A.

ANTWERP TO TURNHOUT AND THE BELGIAN PAUPER COLONIES, AND ROUND TO LOUVAIN.

A.—*Railway* from Contich Stat. (Rte. 23). Trains in 1½ hr.

7 kil. Lierre Stat.

At Lierre (14,600 Inhab., no inn, but a pot-house), the noble *Ch.* of **St. Gommaire* or *Gomer*, the perfection of Gothic of the 15th cent. (1425-1557), contains an exquisite flamboyant *rood-loft*, restored in a creditable manner. *Observe*—The Marriage of the Virgin, a fine work of *Memling*, a gift to the ch. from the Archduke Philip of Austria—some good painted glass at the E. end of the ch., 3 windows were the gift of Emperor Maximilian—and the shrine of St. Gomer. The W. *tower*, square below and octagon above (d. 1427) has lost its spire by lightning.

8 kil. Nylen Stat.

6 kil. Bowel Stat.

6 kil. Herenthals Stat. (*Inn*, Ville de Lierre). *St. Waltrude's Ch.* has some painted glass and a fine carved altar-piece of the Martyrdom of St. Crispin, by Raephorst, 1470, and a carved ambry.

A Diligence runs hence to *Gheel* (*Inn*, Armes de Turnhout), a village of 10,700 Inhab., in the midst of the desolate tract of moor and heath called the Campine. The peasants here have for generations devoted themselves to taking charge of lunatics sent hither from various parts of Belgium, amounting to 800 or 1000. Some are sent hither by their friends—the paupers are supported by the government or their parish. The mild system of treating lunacy has long prevailed here, and those not deemed dangerous are allowed to walk about the streets. St. Dympna, the patron saint of lunatics, was an Irish princess, a daughter of a king of Ireland; and she is said to have suffered martyrdom, decapitated by her own father, from whom she had fled in order to devote herself to religion and celibacy, in company with a Christian priest named Gerebernus. The cures wrought upon pilgrims to her shrine caused Gheel to become famous for the treatment of mental diseases. The **Church of St. Dympna*, contains her altar and silver shrine, and several carved reredoses, some with paintings (of the school of Limburg) inserted, having curious and elaborate carving in stone and oak, representing the legends of the saint, a crucifixion, &c. The *altar-piece*, surmounted by the Holy Rood, is in the style of some of the *retablos* of the churches in Spain. A tabernacle contains some of her relics. Here is also a sculptured monument to John de Merode and his lady, 1550, resembling that of Sir F. de Vere in West-

minster Abbey, being supported by marble figures at the corners. Around the ch. are a number of little cells where mad patients used to be exorcised.

5 kil. Lichtaert Stat.

3 kil. Thielen Stat.

Turnhout Stat. (*Inn*, Porte d'Or, clean and not dear). A town of 15,000 Inhab., once a hunting-seat of the Dukes of Brabant. It has a large *Church* and a *Palais de Justice*, which includes part of a castle built in the 15th centy. by Maria Duchess of Gueldres.

B.—Diligences daily to Turnhout from Antwerp. The road traverses a wide district of heath, much of which is unreclaimed, but at first it passes many pretty villas; the waste begins about 8 m. from Antwerp.

A little way short of Westmael is the convent of the monks of La Trappe, who have reclaimed an estate of 400 acres from the barren heath. It is a plain building, somewhat like a workhouse. The brothers, nearly 60 in number, observe the strict rule of the order, in preserving silence, passing the night in prayer, &c. The garden is also the burial-ground, and a grave lies always open to receive him who is next to drop. Cleanliness is little attended to.

Westmael. About 7 m. N.E. of this is *Wortel*, a pauper colony established by the Dutch government in 1822, and containing 460 Inhab. It stands in the midst of a heath. "It was placed, at its foundation, under the direction of Capt. Van den Bosch, brother to the General, and the plan of operation was similar to that of Frederiksoord. (See Rte. 7.) The company at Wortel contracted to maintain 1000 paupers for 35 florins each per ann.; other paupers were afterwards taken. Whether the pauper colonists, chiefly idle vagrants sent from Brussels, are of an inferior class, certain it is that the pauper settlements in Belgium are far behind the colony of Frederiksoord in prosperity.

ROUTE 23.

ANTWERP TO BRUSSELS, BY MECHLIN.—RAILWAY.

44 kilom. = 27½ Eng. m. *Trains* in 40 min. to Mechlin, and in 35 thence to Brussels. Express in 50 min.

Many country seats and gardens of the merchants and citizens of Antwerp lie near the railroad.

6 Vieux Dieu (Oude God) Stat.

5 Contich Junct. Stat.—The village (3500 Inhab.) lies to the W.; not far from it appears the Gothic castle of Ter Elst. A railway diverges from this by *Lierre* (fine *Ch. of St. Gomer*) and Herenthals to Turnhout (Rte. 22 A).

5 Duffel Stat.—The town is on the l. The river Neethe is crossed.

Mechlin Junction Stat., where the trains stop for a few min., is the point of departure from which 4 principal lines of railway ramify through Belgium. These are *Ligne du Nord*, which leads to Antwerp; *Ligne de l'Est*, to Louvain, Liége, Verviers; *Ligne de l'Ouest*, to Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend; *Ligne du Midi*, to Brussels, and thence to Mons, Charleroi, and Namur, or to Lille. There is at times great confusion and frequently delay here, from the meetings of the trains. Travellers should take care they are not put into the wrong train, and that they are not run over in crossing the numerous lines of rails.

Buffet at the stat.

Mechlin is equidistant from Antwerp, Brussels, and Louvain. A handsome street, Rue d'Egmont, leads from the rly. stat. into the town (15 min. walk).

Mechlin (Fr., Malines; Flem., Mechelen; Germ., Mecheln). *Inns*: La Grue, H. de Brabant, both in the Grande Place; H. St. Jacques, Table d'hôte at 1. Mechlin is situated on the Dyle, and has 38,855 Inhab. It is one of the most picturesque Flemish cities, from the quaint architecture of its houses and the multitude of signs over the shops, but presents now a deserted aspect. Mechlin is the see of the Belgian Primate.

The **Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Rum-

bold (the choir finished in 1451, the nave in 1437), deserves to be visited. The interior is large and lofty. It has a carved pulpit, representing the Conversion of St. Paul, with the fallen saint and his fallen horse below; and an altar-piece in the S. transept, by *Vandyck*, of the Crucifixion, painted after his return from Italy. "This, perhaps, is the most capital of all his works, in respect to the variety and extensiveness of the design, and the judicious disposition of the whole. In the efforts which the thieves make to disengage themselves from the cross he has successfully encountered the difficulty of the art, and the expression of grief and resignation in the Virgin is admirable. Upon the whole, this may be considered as one of the first pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Vandyck's powers: it shows that he had truly a genius for history painting, if it had not been taken off by portraits. The colouring of this picture is certainly not of the brightest kind, but it seems as well to correspond with the subject as if it had the freshness of Rubens. St. John is a mean character, the only weak part in the picture, unless we add another circumstance, though but a minute one—the hair of the Magdalen, at the foot of Christ, is too silky, and indeed looks more like silk drapery than hair."—*R.* The picture was carefully cleaned in 1848, and seems to have been little retouched. The modern carved stalls are very beautiful. The window in the N. transept is filled with a representation of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In the side chapels, around the choir, are 25 paintings by *Michel Coexie*, or at least of his time, representing events in St. Rumbold's life—very curious. The organ possesses a rich and full body of tone.

The massive though unfinished *Tower*, begun 1452, is 348 ft. high, that is, only 18 ft. lower than the cross of St. Paul's: had the steeple been completed, it would have been 640 ft. high. The face of the clock is 48 ft. in diameter. The carillons are very musical.

This church was built with the money obtained by the sale of indulgences to pilgrims, who flocked hither in 1452, to celebrate a Jubilee proclaimed by the Pope throughout Christendom, on the occasion of the war against the Turks.

In the *Grande Place*, in which the cathedral stands, are several ancient buildings, *Les Halles*, with a turret, date 1340. In the midst is a statue of Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emp. Maximilian, aunt and governess of Charles V., and Gouvernante of the Low Countries (d. 1530)—it is by a sculptor of Mechlin — surrounded by elegant iron-work.

In the *Church of St. John* is a very famous *altar-piece with wings by Rubens, composed of the following pieces: The Adoration of the Magi. "A large and rich composition; but there is a want of force in the Virgin and Child —they appear of a more shadowy substance than the rest of the picture, which has his usual solidity and richness. One of the Kings holds an incense vase. This circumstance is mentioned to distinguish this picture from the many others which Rubens has painted of this subject. On the inside of one of the doors is the Decollation of St. John the Baptist; on the other, St. John the Evangelist in the caldron of boiling oil. The figures which are putting him into the caldron want energy, which is not a common defect of Rubens. The character of the head of the Saint is vulgar, which, indeed, in him is not an uncommon defect. The whole is of a mellow and rich colouring. On the outside of those doors are John baptizing Christ, and St. John the Evangelist in the Isle of Patmos writing the Apocalypse. Both of these are in his best manner. The Eagle of St. John is remarkably well painted. The Baptism is much damaged."—*R.*

Sir Joshua mentions 8 small paintings in panels under these, all by Rubens, but showing little merit, except facility of hand. The subjects were the Crucifixion, the Nativity, and Resurrection. The first alone remains; the others, it is believed, were not returned with the rest of the pictures from France. "Rubens was paid for these 8 pic-

tures 1800 florins of Brabant, about 180*l.* English, as appears by the receipt in his own handwriting, still preserved in the sacristy, and the whole was begun and finished in 18 days."—*R.*

The elegant Gothic Ch. of *Notre Dame*, passed on the l. hand in coming from the railway, contains behind the high altar the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, by *Rubens*, painted for the Guild of Fishmongers, and considered one of his most masterly works. His excellence of colour and rivalry of the Venetian school are nowhere more conspicuous than in this picture. It ought not to be passed over unseen. On the wings or shutters are painted — The Tribute Money taken from the mouth of the fish; Tobias and the Fish; Peter, Andrew. Beneath these were three small pictures which also disappeared with the French. Rubens painted these 8 subjects in 10 days for 1000 florins.

There is another *Church of Notre Dame* here, called *De Hanswyk*. It owed its existence to a statue of the Virgin which floated up the river against the stream by miraculous agency till it stopped and remained fixed at the spot where the church, which was built in consequence, now stands! This was not the only miracle performed by the image, for it obtained such a high reputation for curing all kinds of maladies that the weak and the devout made pilgrimages to it from far and near. The image exists no longer, having been destroyed by sacrilegious hands when the army of the Confederates, under Oliver Temple, in 1580, took and pillaged the city.

Mechlin was the seat of the Imperial Chamber, founded by Charles the Bold, 1473, which continued to maintain the reputation of a most upright court of justice for many centuries. Charles V. and Philip II. presided over it in person.

Mechlin is the birthplace of Ernest Count Mansfeld, the celebrated leader in the 30 years' war; of Michel Coexie (1497), the scholar and imitator of Raphael; and of Dodonæus the botanist (d. 1585).

The manufacture of *Lace*, which receives its name from Mechlin, is much fallen off. Only 8 houses are now employed in making it. It is a coarser and stouter variety than that made at Brussels.

A group of 3 very picturesque old houses in the Kraan Straat are a fit subject for the pencil.

There has been an English church at Mechlin nearly 20 years, with a resident chaplain.

The *Railroad* to Brussels, 16 m. (4 trains daily in 30 min.), on leaving Mechlin, crosses the canal leading to Louvain.

[After crossing the Senne it passes l. the village of Elewyt, between which and the railway is the *Château of Steen*, the favourite residence of Rubens, who was seigneur of the place, having purchased the manor in 1635 for 93,000 fls. It still exists in part, with its pointed roofs and stout buttresses. A bridge of 3 arches, built by Rubens across the moat, leads to an arched gatehouse, within which was the painter's studio. The chapel is still pointed out. This *casteel* is introduced into several of his paintings. *Teniers's house* at Perck, 3 m. from Vilvorde and 1½ m. from Steen, is a decayed, moated farmhouse, called *Dry Toren*, from its 3 towers, now swept away. A half-timbered, gabled gatehouse remains, but is falling fast to pieces. In the room over the gate he painted the people and country around him, still little altered. Teniers is buried in the ch. of Perck, but the flat stone slab which marked his grave is gone. A Crucifixion, painted by him, within a wreath of flowers, is preserved here.]

10 *Vilvorde Stat.* (2700 Inhab.), a dull town, has an interesting Ch. containing fine carved stalls in its choir. Tindal, translator of the Bible into English, suffered martyrdom here as a heretic, in 1536, being strangled at the stake, and then burnt outside the town, near the *Penitentiary*, a huge edifice, with loop-hole windows, on the l., which stands on the site of his prison.

On quitting Vilvorde many pretty country-seats are seen on the banks of the broad canal which goes to Brussels,

and outside of Vilvorde the vast Penitentiary mentioned above.

rt. 3 m. from Brussels, *the Palace of Laeken*, belonging to the King of Belgium, appears at some distance on the rt. It is handsomely furnished, but there is nothing to distinguish it from other kingly residences, of which a traveller may see enough in a continental journey. It was originally built for the Austrian governor of the Netherlands before the French revolution, and was afterwards inhabited by Napoleon, who here planned his disastrous Russian campaign. The gardens and park are very beautiful. Madame Malibran is buried in the *Cemetery* of Laeken. A statue of her in marble, by *Geefs*, has been set up in a sort of temple, as a monument, by her husband, who caused her body to be removed hither from Manchester; rt. *See* the tower of the Gothic *Church* erected as a memorial ch. to the late Queen of the Belgians, Maria Louisa (died 1850). The Allée Verte, a long avenue of trees, extends nearly all the way to Brussels from Laeken.

The railroad runs on the opposite side of the canal, and terminates—

Brussels Stat. du Nord, at the Porte de Cologne, near the botanic garden, opposite the Longue Rue Neuve.

Route 24 from Paris by Mons & Maubeuge

10 BRUSSELS (Fr., Bruxelles).—*Inns:* H. de Bellevue, kept by Dremel; 1 wax candle, 1 fr.; tea, 1 fr. 50 c.; breakfast, 2 fr.; table-d'hôte, 4 fr.; bottle of Bordeaux, 4 fr.;—H. de Flandre: both very good hotels, with capital tables-d'hôte. ✕ H. de l'Europe. These 3 in the Place Royale.—*H. de France, Rue Royale, corner of the Mont du Parc. H. de la Régence, near the Place Royale; very good. In the old town, H. de l'Univers, Longue Rue Neuve, very fair;—H. de Suède, moderate;—*H. de Saxe, nearest to the Rly. Stat., good and moderate.

The expense of living at one of the principal hotels ought not to exceed 12 fr. a day, including a bottle of Bordeaux wine.

2nd class Inns: H. de Braband; H. des Brasseurs, Grande Place, where the expenses ought not to exceed 8 fr. daily.

Hôtel Garni. Hôtel Kreuznach, in the Rue Royale.

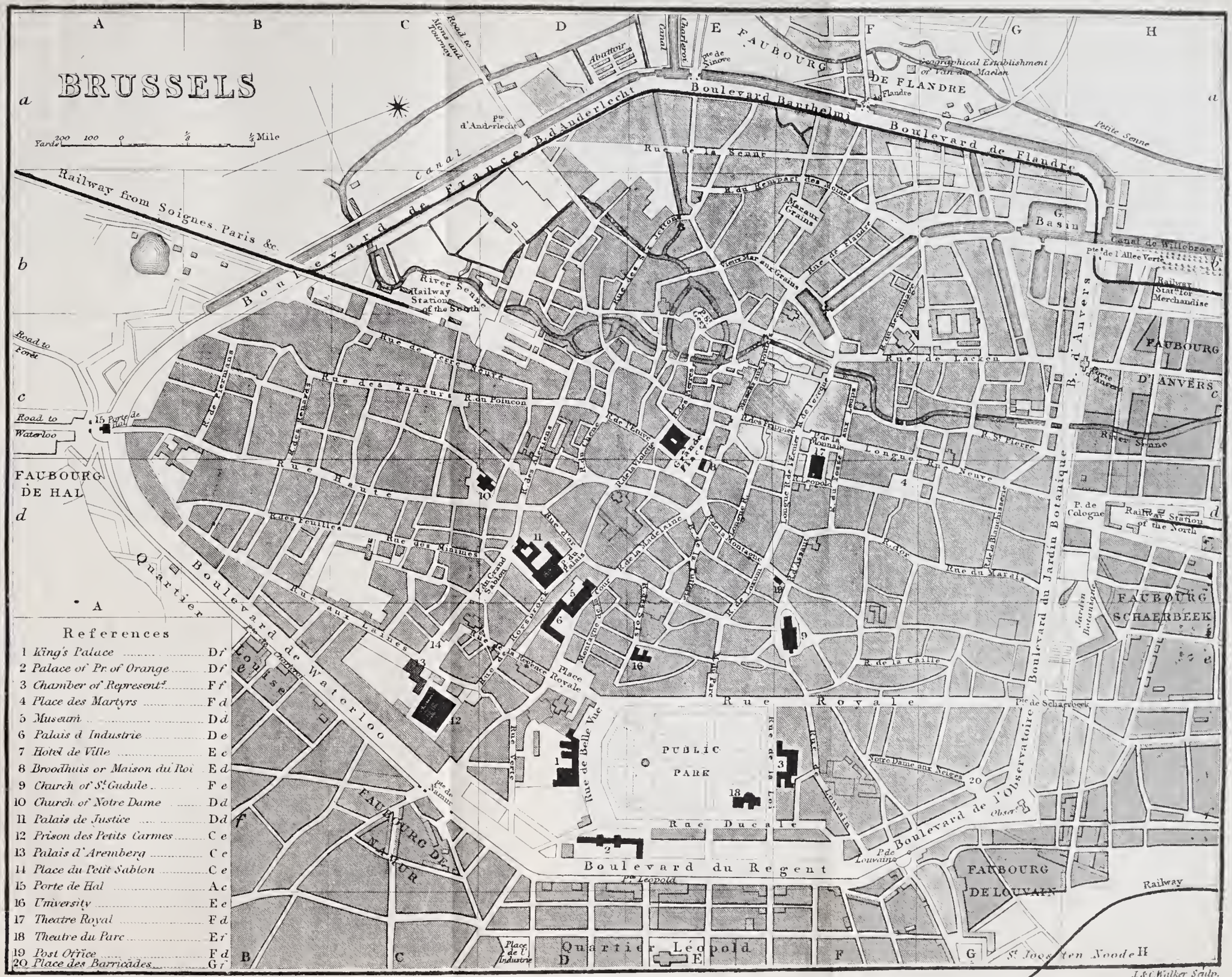
Boarding-houses. — Smither's Boarding-house, Place du Petit Sablon, for families of the first class only;—Mrs. Haydon's, 47, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, in the Quartier Louise, is recommended.

Restaurants. Dubost, 23, Rue de la Putterie; Mengelle, 40, R. Royale; Allard, R. Fossé aux Loups, near the great theatre.

Cafés. Mille Colonnes, and Café Suisse, Place de la Monnoie; Café Royal, Place Royale.

Brussels, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, and seat of government and of the Chambers, on the small river Senne, has 177,954 Inhab., or with its suburbs, 281,376. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, the upper being the newest as well as the most fashionable and healthy quarter, from its elevated site. It contains the King's palace, the Chambers, and the chief hotels. The Rue de la Loi is occupied by public offices. The lower town abounds in fine old picturesque buildings, the residences in former times of the Brabant noblesse, now occupied by merchants and tradespeople. The Grande Place, with its splendid Hôtel de Ville, in this quarter, is beyond doubt unrivalled as a specimen of Gothic splendour in civic edifices. The Quartier Léopold, containing some fine houses, is the fashionable part of the town. French is the prevailing language, though many among the lower orders, and the majority of the population in the lower town, speak only Flemish. The number of English resident here has caused our language to be generally understood.

Those who are acquainted with the French metropolis will find here many similarities, which give Brussels the character of *Paris on a small scale*. Besides the language, which is the same, and a certain affectation of French manners and habits perceptible in society here, the town of Brussels has its



References

1	*King's Palace*	D f
2	*Palace of Pr. of Orange*	D f
3	*Chamber of Represent.s*	F f
4	*Place des Martyrs*	F d
5	*Museum*	D d
6	*Palais d Industrie*	D e
7	*Hotel de Ville*	E c
8	*Broodhuis or Maison du Roi*	E d
9	*Church of St Gudule*	F e
10	*Church of Notre Dame*	D d
11	*Palais de Justice*	D d
12	*Prison des Petits Carmes*	C e
13	*Palais d'Aremberg*	C e
14	*Place du Petit Sablon*	C e
15	*Porte de Hal*	A c
16	*University*	E e
17	*Theatre Royal*	F d
18	*Theatre du Parc*	E f
19	*Post Office*	F d
20	*Place des Barricades*	G f

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little opera, in imitation of that of Paris; its cafés, in the manner of those of the Palais Royal; a palace-garden, which pretends to a similarity with that of the Tuileries; and miniature Boulevards around the town.

The **Park* is a considerable enclosure in the higher town, forming the interior of a large square, laid out with avenues of trees, shady walks, and verdant turf, and ornamented with statues; serving as a promenade to the inhabitants, who are indebted to the Empress Maria Theresa for it. The most fashionable evening walk is on the l. of the entrance to the Place Royale. Within the area of the park stood the *Old Château* of the Dukes of Brabant, in the hall of which took place the abdication of Charles V., 1555. No trace of it remains. The park was the scene of the principal combat during the revolution of 1830. At the S. corner, close to a grotto, is a small well, bearing on the kerb-stone a Latin inscription, stating that Peter the Great, King of Muscovia, tumbled into it in April, 1717, owing to his having drunk too much wine.

Among the buildings which form the sides of this square, and overlook the Park, are—

The *King's Palace;* it has nothing very remarkable without or within. Laeken is the usual royal residence.

Near to it is the *Palais Ducal*, given by the city to the Duke of Brabant, but never occupied by him. It was erected at the cost of the city of Brussels, and presented to Wm. II., King of Holland, when Prince of Orange. The building was finished and inhabited 1829, and the owner was expelled by the revolution of 1830. It serves as a Museum of modern Belgian Art, the ground-floor being occupied with works of *Sculpture*, and the upper story with *Paintings* of the 18th and 19th centy.: *Omegank*, *Verbekhoven*, (sheepcot in a storm), Oyevare, &c.

The *Chambers of Representatives*, or Palais de la Nation, built by Maria Theresa for the meetings of the Council of Brabant, are situated Rue de la Loi, at the end of the Park, facing the Royal Palace; within they resemble the French Chambers at Paris previous to 1848. There is nothing to particularise in them, except perhaps 3 pictures by modern artists—the Battle of Nieuport, by *Odevaert;* Death of Mary of Burgundy while hunting, *Mathieu;* and the Battle of Waterloo. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are admitted during the debates. The entrance is behind, in the Rue de l'Orangerie.

In one of the last houses in the Rue Royale,* near the Porte de Schaerbeek, the Duchess of Richmond gave the grand ball to the Duke of Wellington and his officers on the eve of Waterloo (June 15, 1815), which the Duke would not allow to be put off, although he had previously heard of the advance of Napoleon.

In the Place du Congrès, between the Porte de Schaerbeek and the Rue de la Loi, rises the *Column of the Constitution,* surmounted by a bronze statue of King Leopold. It was raised, 1859, as a memorial of the National Congress, which after the Revolution of 1830, established the Constitution and called Leopold to the throne. At the four corners of the base are female figures personifying Liberty of the Press, Education (by Jos. Geefs), Association, and Religion.

The *Museum*, in the Old Palace, formerly the residence of the Spanish and Austrian Governors of the Low Countries, and before that of the Dukes of Brabant, and now called Palais des Beaux Arts, contains—1st. *The Picture Gallery.* Here are 7 works reputed to be by Rubens, mostly inferior to those at Antwerp, and probably executed by his pupils. They are, however, not deficient in many traces of his transcendent power. Among them are, The Martyrdom of St. Lieven—a Coronation of the Virgin—Adoration of the Magi—Christ falling under the Cross—a Dead Christ at the Sepulchre—Christ armed with Thunder to destroy the World; an

* Others say No. 9, Rue des Cendres, Porte de Cologne.

extravagant and unchristian allegory. "Christ, with Jupiter's thunder and lightning in his hand, denouncing vengeance on a wicked world, represented by a globe lying on the ground with the serpent twined round it: this globe St. Francis appears to be covering and defending with his mantle. The Virgin is holding Christ's hand, and showing her breasts; implying, as I suppose, the right she has to intercede and have an interest with him whom she suckled. The Christ, which is ill drawn, in an attitude affectedly contrasted, is the most ungracious figure that can be imagined. the best part of the picture is the head of St. Francis."—*R.* The Assumption of the Virgin:—"The principal figure, the Virgin, is the worst in the composition, both in regard to the character of the countenance, the drawing of the figure, and even its colour; for she is dressed, not in what is the fixed dress of the Virgin, blue and red, but entirely in a colour between blue and red, heightened with white; and this coming on a white glory gives a deadness to that part of the picture. The Apostles and the two women are in Rubens's best manner. The angels are beautifully coloured, and unite with the sky in perfect harmony; the masses of light and shade are conducted with the greatest judgment; and, excepting the upper part, where the Virgin is, it is one of Rubens's rich pictures."—*R. De Crayer*, St. Peter Fishing, and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes. *P. Neefs*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral. *Gerard Douw*, His own portrait. *Dierick Stuerbant*, The Ordeal of Hot Iron. The wife of the Emperor Otho convicted of the same crime as Potipher's wife, on the testimony of the widow of the Count, who had been beheaded on the strength of the empress's false accusation, 2 pictures. **Van Eyck, Adam and Eve, wings of the picture in St. Bavon, Ghent, of the Adoration of the Lamb. *Bernard van Orley*, The body of Christ, mourned over by his friends and by the women, one of his best works. "It has great truth to nature, but is hard, as the whole picture is in a dry Gothic style."—*R.* In the bombardment of Brussels on the 20th of August, 1695, by the French under Marshal Villeroy, there were destroyed, in less than 48 hours, several thousand houses and 14 churches, the latter adorned with some of the finest works of Rubens, Vandyck, and other eminent painters, which thus perished in the flames, or were buried in the ruins.

The collections of painting and natural history are open to the public Sun., Mon., Thurs., and all fête-days. A stranger will gain admittance at all times by fee-ing the porter.

The *Palais d'Industrie*, built 1829, opposite the Ch. of St. Jacques Caudenberg, l., in the corner, is appropriated to an exhibition, every 4 years, of the products of national arts and manufactures. It contains a collection of models of engines, sluice-gates, machinery, &c. Open Tues., Thur., Sat., 12 to 4, Sunday, 10 to 3.

The Public Library, of 234,000 printed vols. and 20,000 MSS., under the same roof, includes the well known *Bibliothèque de Bourgogne*, founded in the 15th centy. by Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy; many are richly adorned with miniature paintings of the greatest beauty by the scholars of Van Eyck. *Obs.* The Chronicle of Hainault, in 37 fol. vols., illuminated by Memling (?), deserves particular notice; the Missal of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, the Psalter of Louis de Mâle, and Charles the Bold's MS. copy of the Cyropœdia. This collection has been twice carried off to Paris by the French as the spoils of war, and many of the books, bound in red morocco, still bear the initials of Napoleon. The library of printed books (3000 incunabula) was formed in 1837 by the union of the libraries of the state and of the town of Brussels with that of Van Hultem, which was purchased for 315,000 francs. The library is open every day except Sun. from 9 to 3. Nothing can exceed the comfort of the reading-room.

3rd. *The Museum of Natural History*, on the lower story of the same build-

ing, is probably the most complete in Belgium. The zoological department includes many specimens brought from the Dutch East Indian colonies. That of mineralogy is enriched by an interesting collection of Russian minerals. The specimens of chromate of lead and malachite are fine. There is a very complete series of the volcanic products of Vesuvius, and of the fossils of Maestricht.

This building serves likewise as a *College*, and public lectures, instituted by government, are given daily, at particular seasons, in various branches of science, literature, and art, to which all persons are admitted gratis. In the courtyard is preserved the inscription from the monument of Lipsius.

The * *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Grande Place, is the grandest of those municipal palaces which are found in almost every city of the Netherlands, and nowhere else of the same splendour. The part S.E. of the tower was begun 1401. The beautiful spire, of Gothic open work, 364 ft. high, was built by Jan van Ruysbroek. It originally stood at the end of the building: the wing to the N.W. of the tower was added in 1444. It differs in length and otherwise materially from the older wing, but not so as to destroy the effect of the whole. The gilt copper figure of St. Michael on the top, which serves as a weathercock, and turns with the wind, is 17 ft. high. The abdication of Charles V. (1555) took place in the Old Ducal Palace, which stood on the site of the Place Royale, burnt down in 1733, and not, as is often said, in this town-hall. That event is depicted on tapestries preserved here, but, as the interior suffered sad spoliation and wanton destruction of its carvings and ornamental work during the first French revolution, the H. de Ville is hardly worth entering.

The market-place, in front of it, is lined with picturesque old houses, most of which were the halls of various Corporations and Guilds—brewers, archers, mariners, &c.; and was often the scene of splendid tournaments and bloody executions. Here the Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded, by order of the cruel Alva, in 1568. They passed the night preceding their deaths in the semi-Gothic house opposite, called the Broodhuis, or *Maison du Roi* (built 1525), in the small chamber at the corner on the 2nd story. Alva looked on while the execution was going forward, from a window opposite.

The **Collegiate Ch. of St. Gudule*, the finest in Brussels, is a handsome Gothic edifice, in which chapters of the order of the Golden Fleece were held by Philip the Good in 1435, and by Charles V. in 1516. The existing choir and transepts were finished in 1273, the nave in the 14th cent., and the towers in 1518. The outside was well restored in 1843. The proper dedication is to the "Saints Michel et Gudule," but, as in many similar cases, the female saint has eclipsed the archangel. It is remarkable for the beautiful **painted glass* in its windows, especially those by Roger van der Weyde in the great N. chapel of the St. Sacrement des Miracles, including portraits of sovereigns and princes of the 16th cent., by whom they were presented: 2 are dated 1546, and 2 1547. The N. and S. windows of the transept are of 1557, the W. window 1528. Within the choir are cenotaphs, erected in 1610 to John II., Duke of Brabant (1512), and Margaret his wife, Duchess of York; and one of the Archduke John (1596). A tablet of white marble covers the entrance to the vault of the royal family of Austria. In the chapel of the Virgin, S. aisle, is a statue, by *Geefs*, of a Count Merode, a hero or martyr of the revolution of 1830. He is represented in marble, wearing a blouse, the costume in which he was shot, wounded, and holding a pistol! The statues of the 12 Apostles placed against the pillars in the nave are partly by Duquesnoy. The carved **pulpit* (called Chaire de la Vérité) is generally considered the masterpiece of Verbruggen. It represents Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise by the angel, who appears on one side of the globe wielding the flaming sword, while Death glides round with his dart from

the opposite side. The pulpit itself is in the hollow of the globe, which is supported on the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and the tree of life, teeming with fruit, and with various animals perched on their branches. Above the canopy stands the Virgin holding the infant Saviour, whom she is assisting to thrust the extremity of the cross into the serpent's head. It was executed for the church of the Jesuits at Louvain: on the suppression of the order Maria Theresa gave it in 1776 to this church.

In the chapel, called St. Sacrement des Miracles, are deposited the *Miraculous Wafers*, said to have been stolen from the altar at the instigation of a sacrilegious Jew, and subjected to insults by himself and his brethren assembled in their synagogue. To add to the sacrilege, the day chosen for this outrage was Good Friday. When the scoffers proceeded so far as to stick their knives into the wafers, jets of blood burst forth from the wounds, and by a second miracle they were struck senseless. They were then denounced by one of the pretended spectators, who had been converted to Christianity, and were seized and put to death by the most cruel torments, having their flesh torn off by hot irons before they were burnt at the stake. This took place about the end of the 14th cent., and it proves that the Jews at Brussels must then have been so numerous and wealthy as to have been worth plundering. The miracle is one of many similar tales invented by those who took advantage of the superstition of the age, and the general hatred of the race of Israel, to incite the populace to deeds of cruelty, which enabled them to enrich themselves with the confiscated goods of the unbelievers. This triumph of the faith, as it is called, is celebrated once a year, on the Sunday following the 15th of July, in the enlightened city of Brussels, by a solemn procession of the clergy, and by the exhibition of the identical miraculous wafers. A little book containing an *authorised* version of the story may be purchased at the church! A beautiful modern carved wood altar has been set up in the chapel. It cost 1000*l*.

The *Ch. of Notre Dame de la Chapelle*, Rue Haute, deserves visiting for the sake of its fine early Pointed *Choir* (12th cent.). It contains a picture by *Crayer*, Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalen; some good modern frescoes, by *Van Eycken;* a singular pulpit, representing Elijah comforted by an Angel, under a canopy of palm-trees; the tomb of the painter Breughel, and a small paltry tablet to his memory; besides which, on the left of the high altar, there is the more pretending monument of the family Spinola.

In a small square, in front of the ch. of St. Jaques sur Caudenberg, is an equestrian statue of *Godfrey of Bouillon*, the work of Eug. Simonis.

In the *Palais de Justice*, formerly a monastery of the Jesuits, a poor building in the Square du Grand Sablon, are 2 fine works of the modern Belgian School,—the Abdication of Charles V., by *Gallait*, and the Signing of the Compromise or Request, by *Biefve*.

The *Prison des Petits Carmes*, near the square called Petit Sablon, stands on the site of the Hôtel de Cuylembourg, memorable as the place of meeting of the Protestant Confederates in the reign of Philip II., who were the means of delivering the United Provinces from the yoke of Spain. On this spot (1566) they drew up the famous petition to the Vice-queen Margaret of Parma, called the "Request." At the moment when it was presented one of the courtiers was overheard to whisper in the ear of Margaret, who was rather abashed by the sudden appearance of the petitioners, "not to be annoyed by such a parcel of beggars" (*gueux*). The leaders of the confederates, hearing of this, and feeling that an epithet given to those who came forward in defence of their country and liberties, though meant as a reproach, became by its application a title of honour, determined at once to adopt it as their *nom de guerre*. The same evening, when they met at supper, some of them appeared on the balcony of the hotel, with a beggar's wallet at their back and a porringer

(*jatte*) in their hand, out of which they drank success to the Gueux! The spark thus lighted was soon blown into a flame, and this is commonly considered one of the leading events of that revolution which, in a few years, dispossessed the House of Spain of the dominion of the Low Countries. Alva wreaked his blind vengeance on the building where the meetings were held, by levelling it with the ground.

The *Palais d'Aremberg*, 17, Place du Petit Sablon, furnished with great splendour, contains a small but choice gallery chiefly of Dutch and Flemish masters: among them an interior by *de Hooghe;* Tobias' Cure, *Rembrandt;* Marriage in Cana, *Jan Steen;* and a beautiful *Paul Potter;* a choice collection of Etruscan antiquities, and much fine old furniture. In the library is an antique head, asserted to be that of the famous Laocoon, or at least of a statue similar to that in the Vatican. The Palace is shown in the absence of the family, and is well worth seeing; so are the *Gardens*. The *Picture Gallery* of the Prince de Ligne is not readily shown.

The *Studios* of *Geefs*, the sculptor, Rue du Palais, and of *Verboekhoven*, the painter, Rue Royale Extérieure, may be visited with pleasure.

X The **Porte de Hal*, a large Gothic gateway now standing alone, was one of the city gates and part of the fortifications, erected 1381; it was Alva's Bastille during his bloody persecutions of the Protestants. It is now used as a Museum for a very interesting and well-arranged collection of ancient armour; the banners of the city guilds; the carved wood cradle of Charles V., a brass font from Tirlemont (1149), a roodscreen, 5 altar-pieces of wood, carved shrines, ivories, enamels, glass, and other antiquities. The bow and mantle of red feathers of Montezuma, Emp. of Mexico, has been preserved since the time of his death in the Herald's office. In front of this building criminals are guillotined.

The *University*, Rue des Sols, was originally Cardinal Grandvella's Palace.

X The square called *Place des Martyrs* (Martelaers Plaets) contains a large monument erected over the grave of more than 300 of the "braves Belges" who were killed in the last revolution, Sept. 1830. It consists of a marble statue of Liberty on a pedestal, with a kneeling Genius in each of the 4 corners, by *Geefs*. Below and around it runs a sort of subterranean gallery or catacomb, in which the slain are interred.

Brussels is the birthplace of Vesalius the anatomist, to whom a statue in bronze has been erected in the Place des Barricades; of Van Helmont, the chemist; of Margaret of Austria, Gouvernante of the Low Countries, daughter of the Empr. Maximilian; of the painters Bernard van Orley, Philip de Champagne, and van der Meulen; of the sculptor Duquesnoy.

The English Church Services.—The Ch. of St. ——, Rue des Drapiers, a handsome edifice of Antwerp brick: the foundation was laid by the Bp. of Oxford, 1864;—the Chapelle Royale, Rue du Musée, at 9 A.M. and 2½ P.M.; —the Chapel on the Boulevard de l'Observatoire, 12·45 and 3·30 P.M.;—Chapel, Rue Belliard, Quartier Léopold.

The *Theatre* (Opera), in the Place de la Monnaie, the performances are good, and the edifice itself handsome. Open every day but Sat., closed June 1 to Sept. 1; 1st and 2nd loges, 5 fr. and 4 fr.; gallery and parquet, 3 fr. 50 c.; parterre, 1 fr. 60 c. Théâtre des Nouveautés, on the Boulevard d'Anvers; Théâtre St. Hubert; Gallérie St. Hubert.

There is also a smaller *Theatre in the Park*, in which vaudevilles are performed Saturday and Sunday.

A *valet de place* expects 4 or 5 fr. per diem here and elsewhere in Belgium.

Post Office, 82, Rue de la Montagne, not far from St. Gudule. Poste restante open 5 A.M. to 9 P.M. There are letter-boxes in various parts of the town.

Railroads.—Northern line (Mechlin, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Liége,

Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne). *Terminus*, *Station du Nord*, at the end of Longue Rue Neuve.—Southern line (Namur, Mons, Douai, Lille, Paris). *Terminus*, *Station du Midi*, near the Church of N. D. de Bon Secours.—Great Luxemburg Railway (Rte. 29) to Namur, Liége, Arlon, Charleroi, and Paris, by Ottignies—Terminus, Quartier Léopold.

Omnibuses run from different parts of the town, calling at the chief hotels to convey passengers to the *railroads*.

Hack Carriages.—By the *course* or drive within the town and Quartier Léopold: *Cab* (Vigilante) 1 fr.; Fiacre (2 horses) 1 fr. 50 c. By the hour: Cab, 1 fr. 50 c.; Fiacre, 2 fr., and 50 c. or 75 c. every hour after.

Diligences daily to Louvain, Waterloo.

Booksellers.—Froment, 22, Rue Belliard, Quartier Léopold, has a reading-room for English and foreign newspapers, and an English circulating library. *N.B.*—Belgian and French editions of English books are now *absolutely prohibited* at the British Custom-house.

The *best shops* are for the most part in the Rue Montagne de la Cour and Rue de la Madeleine.

The *Gallerie St. Hubert*, extending from the Marché aux Herbes to the Rue de l'Evêque, is a handsome arcade, or street glazed over, filled with shops, and may vie with the Passage d'Orléans, in the Palais Royal, Paris. Here are several *Cafés*; also Schuerman's Toyshop (jouets d'enfants).

The most remarkable manufacture at Brussels is that of *Lace*, celebrated all over the world. The peculiarity, in addition to the fineness, which distinguishes it, is, that the patterns are worked separately with the most microscopic minuteness, and are afterwards sewed on. The flax employed in the manufacture grows near Hal; the best comes from a place called Rebecque. The finest sort costs from 300 fr. to 400 fr. per lb., and is worth its weight in gold; everything depends on the tenuity of the fibre. $\frac{3}{4}$ yard (English) of the finest and most expensive kind of lace costs 150 fr.; but a very good sort is sold for 50 fr., and the prices of some are as low as 10 fr. per aune. It is said that the persons who spin the thread for Brussels lace, and also for the French cambric (*batiste*) of St. Quentin, are obliged to work in confined dark rooms, into which light is admitted only partially by a small aperture; and that, by being thus compelled to pay more constant and minute attention to their work, they discipline the eye, and attain the faculty of spinning the flax of that web-like fineness which constitutes the excellence of these 2 fabrics. Mad. R. Pieron, 49, Rue Montagne de la Cour, is reported a respectable lace-dealer.

Very good *carriages* are made here, about one-third cheaper than the English, though not equal in excellence. MM. Jones, Rue de Laeken, are the most eminent coachmakers.

Money Changers.—Messel, 45, Rue des Fripiers. Yates, 80, Mont. de la Cour.

The shortest way to England.—London may be reached viâ Ostend and Dover in 14 hrs. The steamers go daily from Ostend to Dover. See Rte. 20. To reach Calais by railway takes 9 hrs. Brussels to Paris—shortest way, viâ Hal, Mons, Maubeuge, Hautmont (Rte. 32). Trains in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The principal *Promenades*, besides the Park, mentioned before, are the *Boulevards*, extending nearly round the town; the most fashionable and frequented being those de Waterloo, du Régent, and de l'Observatoire, between the gates of Schaerbeek and d'Anvers;—the *Botanic Garden*, near the Porte de Schaerbeek, which is very prettily laid out, and is open to the public Tues., Thurs., Sat., from 10 to 3.

Excursions.—a. *to Laeken*. A fiacre costs 5 fr. to go and return, provided it be not detained more than 2 hrs. Laeken is a rly. stat. (see p. 158). From the fields near Laeken is the best view of Brussels.

b. The *Excursion to Waterloo* $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Brussels (see Rte. 24) will occupy about 8 hrs., allowing 3 hrs. for

the horses to rest and for surveying the field. You should not start later than 9 a.m. The fare is too high, 7 fr.; so it is better for a party to hire a coach. A carriage with 2 horses (voiture de remise), to go and return, ought not to cost more than 20 fr., driver and turnpikes included. A vigilante (cab) may be hired for 10 fr. It is necessary to stipulate that you shall be taken to Mont St. Jean and Hougoumont; or, what is better, let the agreement be to convey you to any part of *the field* you please, otherwise you will be set down at the village of Waterloo, 2 m. short of the most interesting points in the field of battle, or be compelled to pay 2 or 3 fr. extra for going farther. The hire of a saddle-horse ought not to exceed 8 or 10 fr.

The Groenendael Stat. of the Great Luxemburg Rly. (Rte. 29) is only 5 m. from Waterloo. You may go by an early train in the morning, and return by another in the afternoon, taking omnibus to and from the Field. The high road to Namur (Rte. 24) runs through Waterloo, and across the field of battle.

Suffell runs stage-coaches daily from Brussels. Fare to Waterloo and back, 5 fr. It starts from H. de l'Univers, Longue Rue Neuve, at 9 and 10 A.M., and takes 15 or 16 passengers. It makes rather a short stay—so that the visit to the field is hurried. Those who would see it thoroughly and leisurely must hire a carriage for themselves.

c. About 6 m. from Brussels, a little to the l. of the road to Louvain, is the village church of

Saventhem. It contains an admirable copy by *Vandyck*, of Rubens' picture of St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar, now at Windsor, which was restored to the church from the Louvre in 1817. Vandyck is reported to have fallen in love with a young girl of Saventhem, Anna van Ophen, and there to have lost his time and money in pursuit of his passion. To show his devotion to her, and to comply with her request, he painted 2 pictures for the parish church—one, a Holy Family, in which he introduced portraits of his mistress and her parents; the other, this copy of St. Martin. The villagers have twice risen up to prevent the removal of this cherished work of art; first by a Dutch picture-dealer to whom it had been clandestinely sold by the priest, and again by the French. The Holy Family has gone no one knows whither.

d. About 8 m. from Brussels is

Tervueren (*Inns:* Le Renard and l'Empereur). Here there is a summer *Palace* of William II. King of Holland. It was the gift of the nation to him when Prince of Orange, in gratitude for his bravery at Waterloo. It is now occupied by the Duke of Brabant. Its extent is not great, and there are no paintings of note in it, but it is very elegantly fitted up, with gardens in the Italian style around it. The *Church* contains some tombs of the Dukes of Brabant.

ROUTE 24.

BRUSSELS TO LIEGE, BY WATERLOO AND NAMUR.—DESCENT OF THE MEUSE, NAMUR TO MAESTRICHT.

To Liége 16 posts = 78 Eng. m.

The Great Luxemburg Railway (Rte. 29) passes within 5 m. of Waterloo at Groenendael Stat. Omnibuses thence in 1 hr. to Mt. St. Jean.

The quickest way to Liége is by the *Railroad* through Louvain (Rte. 26).

Suffell's *English Stage-coaches* go daily to Waterloo; *Diligence* to Nivelles.

Near the village of Ixelles a good view of Brussels and of the country far and wide is obtained, on which account it is a crowded place of resort with the citizens upon Sundays.

About 2 m. from Brussels the road enters or skirts the *Forest of Soigne*, or *Soignies*, now much curtailed and partly converted into cornfields. Byron, by a poetical licence, has identified it with the ancient Forest of Ardennes. The march of the British troops through it, on their way to the battle, is described by him in these beautiful lines:—

"Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave,—alas!
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass
Which now beneath them, but above shall grow
In its next verdure, when this fiery mass
Of living valour, rolling on the foe,
And burning with high hope, shall moulder cold and low."

The forest is about 9 m. long and 7½ broad.

2 WATERLOO. — *Inn:* H. de l'Argenteuil. This village, on the outskirts of the forest, about 10 m. from Brussels, was the head-quarters of the English army on the days before and following the battle to which it has given its name (June 17 and 19, 1815). The Duke's quarters were in the Post-house opposite the church. Here, after 16 hrs. in the saddle, he dismounted from his faithful steed Copenhagen (long afterwards a pensioner in the paddocks of Stratfieldsaye), and the spirited animal, conscious of the termination of his labours, is stated to have kicked out in a manner which had nearly proved fatal to his rider.

The moment a traveller comes in sight of Waterloo he will be assailed by guides and relic-venders, claiming the honour of serving him in the capacity of guide. The only mode of appeasing the clamours, and rescuing himself from the annoyance, is to fix upon one or other, informing him at the same time what will be his remuneration. 3 or 4 francs will be enough for his services over the whole field; but if this be not settled beforehand, he will not hesitate to demand at least double. English travellers seeking a guide to the Field may safely resort to Serjt. Munday, late of the 7th Hussars, who lives half way between the village and the Field of Waterloo. He may also be heard of at the *Waterloo Museum*, formed by the late Serjt. Cotton opposite the Hôtel du Musée, at the Mound of the Lion, which contains some really interesting objects. He is far superior to any of the Belgian peasant guides, who bribe the coachman to recommend them.

The little *Church* and *churchyard* of Waterloo are crowded with memorials of English officers: they contain nearly 30 tablets and monuments to those who fell.

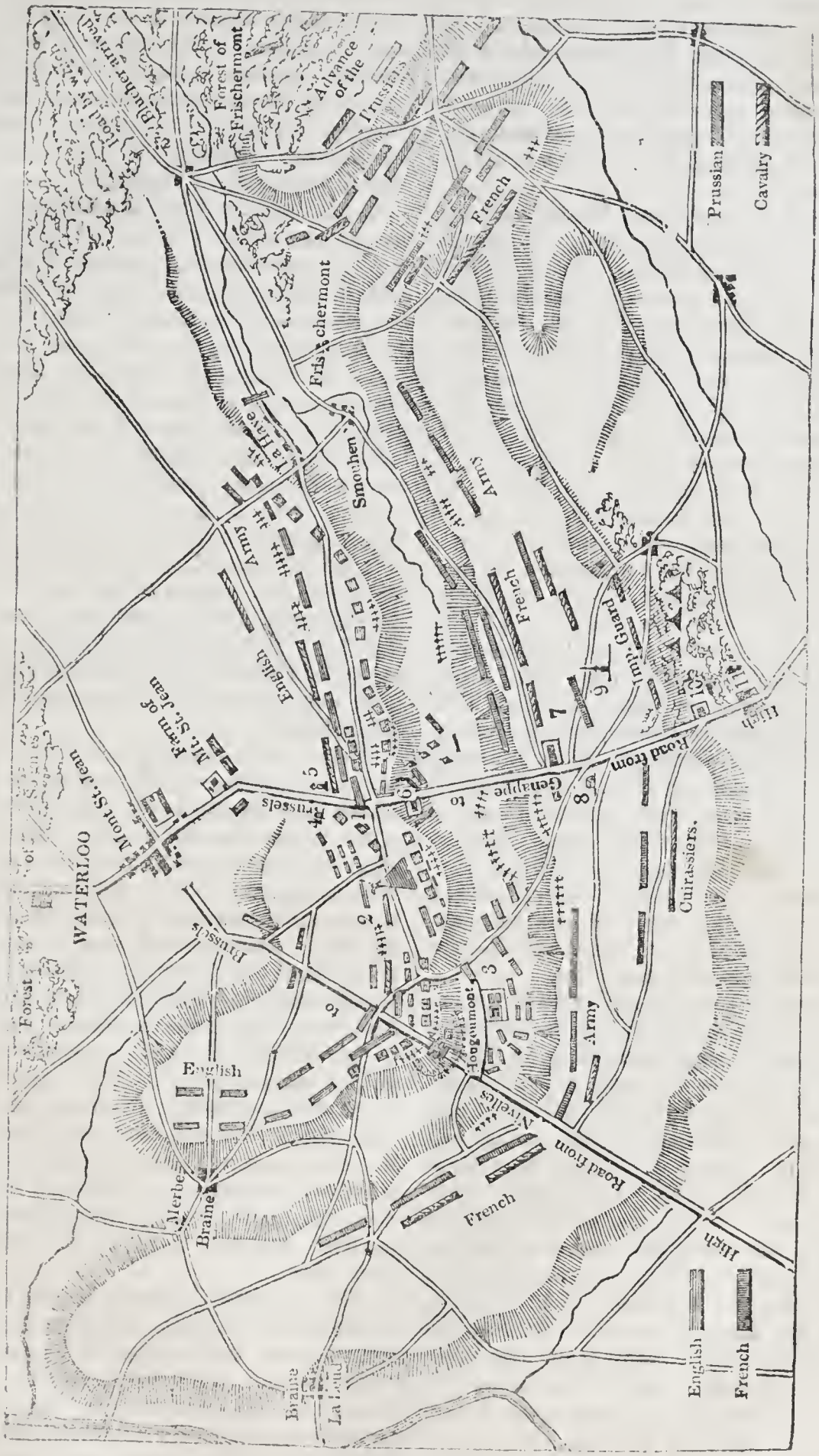
"Many a wounded Briton there was laid,
With such poor help as time might then allow
From the fresh carnage of the field convey'd;
And they whom human succours could not save
Here in its precincts found a hasty grave.
And here on marble tablets set on high,
In English lines by foreign workmen trac'd,
Are names familiar to an English eye;
Their brethren here the fit memorials plac'd,
Whose unadorn'd inscriptions briefly tell
Their gallant comrades' rank, and where they fell."
SOUTHEY.

Among the curiosities of Waterloo, to the examination of which the most strenuous persuasion is used to invite the passing stranger, is the grave of the late Marquis of Anglesea's leg, the house in which it was cut off, and where the boot belonging to it is preserved! The owner of the house to whose share this relic has fallen finds it a most lucrative source of revenue, and will, in spite of the absurdity of the thing, probably bequeath it to his children as a valuable property. He has interred the leg most decorously within a coffin, under a weeping willow, and has honoured it with a monument and an epitaph.

Waterloo is now nearly joined to *Mont St. Jean*, a long straggling village (the Hotels are decent little Inns), though once almost a mile from it, and lying on the edge of the field of battle.

Here the road divides: the branch on the rt. leads to Nivelles; the other, continuing straight on, is the high road to Genappe and Namur.

Travellers ought not to leave their


Forest of Frischermont
Advance of the Prussians
Prussian
Cavalry
French
Frischermont
Smouhen
Army
French
Imp. Guard
English
Farm of Mt. St. Jean
Mont St. Jean
WATERLOO
Forest
Brussels
Genappe
Road from
High
Cuirassiers.
Hougoumont
Army
English
Nivelles
Road from
French
High
Merbe
Braine
Braine
La Leud
English
French

earriage at Waterloo, or even at Mont St. Jean, as it is still a mile short of the eentre of the field, and this mile will eonsiderably increase the long walk whieh they must at any rate take in order to see the ground to advantage. It is more prudent to drive on to Hougoumont, 1½ m.

Leaving the village of Mont St. Jean, the road reaehes an open country, almost entirely without trees; it ascends a gentle rise, and passes the large farmhouse with offices ealled Ferme de Mont St. Jean, which during the battle was filled with wounded British, and served as a sort of hospital. The Mound surmounted by the *Belgic Lion*, by far the most conspieuous objeet in the field of Waterloo, now appears in sight. It marks the spot which may be considered the eentre of the eonfliet.

The field had been examined by the Duke of Wellington in the previous year. In a '*Memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands*,' addressed to Lord Bathurst, 22nd Sept. 1814, he says, "About Nivelle, and between that and Bineh, there are many advantageous positions for an army, and the entrance to the forêt de Soignies by the high road whieh leads to Brussels from Binch, Charleroi, and Namur, would, if worked upon, afford others." —*Despatches*, xii. 129. Though not a strong position, it was the best between Quatre Bras and Brussels available for the protection of that eapital.

On arriving at the end of this aseent, the traveller finds himself on the brow of a hill or ridge extending on the rt. and l. of the road, with a gentle hollow or shallow valley before him, and another aseent and nearly eorresponding ridge beyond it. Along the ridge on whieh he stands the British army was posted, while the position of the Freneh was along the opposite heights.

The road on which we are travelling intersected the 2 armies, or, so to speak, separated the l. wing of the British and rt. wing of the Freneh from the main bodies of their respective armies. To render the deelivity more gradual, the road has been eut through the erest of the ridge several feet deep, so as to form a sort of hollow way. At this point 2 *Monuments* have been ereeted close to the roadside; that on the right ([4] in the plan), a pillar to the memory of Col. Gordon, bearing a most touching epitaph, well worth perusal; that on the left ([5]), an obelisk in honour of the Hanoverian officers of the German Legion who fell on the spot.

Hereabouts the high road is traversed nearly at right angles by a small eountry eross-road. During the first part of the action the Duke of Wellington stood in the angle formed by the crossing of these 2 roads, and on the rt. of the highway, at a little distance from a solitary elm ([1] in the plan), ealled the Wellington Tree, from an unfounded report that the Duke had plaeed himself beneath it during the aetion. The Duke knew better than to post himself and his staff elose to an objeet whieh must inevitably serve as a mark for the enemy to fire at. Upon the strength of this story, however, the elm, after being mutilated and stripped by relie-hunters, was eut down and sold, some time after the battle, to an Englishman.

About half-way down in the hollow which separated the 2 armies, and in whieh the most bloody eombats took plaee, is the *Farm of La Haye Sainte* ([6]) elose to the roadside on the rt. It was oeeupied by the soldiers of the German Legion, and gallantly defended till their ammunition was exhausted, when they were literally eut to pieces: the Freneh "got possession of it about 2 o'eloek, from a eireumstance which is to be attributed to the neglect of the offieer eommanding on the spot, and were never removed from thenee till I commeneed the attaek in the evening; but they never advaneed further on that side."—*Despatches*, xii. 610. A terrible earnage took plaee in the house and garden, and the building was riddled with shot.

Close to this house a spot is shown as the grave of Shaw the valorous Life-guardsman, who killed 9 Frenehmen with his own hand in the battle. Not far off, on the opposite side of the road, a vast aeeumulation of bodies of men, intermixed with horses, were buried in one common grave. It was near this

spot that the brave General Pieton was killed, and Colonel Ponsonby wounded. 5 Scotch regiments were engaged in this part of the fight.

If we now proceed across the valley and up the opposite slope, we reach the farm of *La Belle Alliance*, a solitary white house, on the l. of the road (7), now a poor public-house. It was occupied by the French, whose lines were drawn up close behind it; though towards the end of the engagement Napoleon in person marshalled his imperial guards in front of it for the final charge. Napoleon's place of observation during a great part of the battle was nearly on a line with La Belle Alliance, at some distance on the rt. of the road. The Prussians have erected a cast-iron monument (9) at a short distance on the left, in memory of their fellow-countrymen who fell here. Their loss in the battle amounted to nearly 7000; it occurred chiefly in the vicinity of Planchenoit, a village on the l. of the road, beyond La Belle Alliance, which was stormed and retaken 3 times.

It has been erroneously stated that Blücher met the Duke after the battle at La Belle Alliance; but the fact is, that he did not overtake the Duke till he was 2 m. beyond the field, at Maison Rouge, or Maison du Roi, on the road to Genappe, at 10 P.M. Here the Duke gave orders for the halt of his troops. In spite of the fatigues of the day, he had pursued the French in person till long after dark; and when Colonel Harvey, who accompanied him, pointed out the danger he ran of being fired at by stragglers from behind the hedges, he exclaimed, "Let them fire away: the victory is gained, and my life is of no value now."

Gros Caillou (10), a farm-house in which Napoleon slept, was burnt in consequence by the Prussians next day.

The foregoing enumeration of the various localities of the field has been made in the order in which a traveller would pass them in following the high road from Brussels. If he intend to turn aside and examine the field more minutely, the following description may assist him:—

The *Mound of the Belgic Lion* (2) is by far the best station for surveying the field. At its base is the Museum of the late Sergt.-Major Cotton, and the *Hotel*. It is a vast tumulus, 200 ft. high, beneath which the bones of friends and foes lie heaped indiscriminately together. A flight of steps leads up to the top. The lion was cast by Cockerill of Liége, and is intended to stand on the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded.

"The mound and the lion have equally been the subject of ill-natured censures, but would appear appropriate enough, since they serve at once as a memorial, a trophy, and a tomb."—*Family Tour*.

The present appearance of the field differs considerably from what it was at the time of the battle, owing to the excavation made along the front of the British position, to obtain earth for this artificial mound. The ridge of Mont St. Jean has been considerably reduced in height; and the spot where the Duke of Wellington stood is quite cut away; the ground near being lowered several feet by the removal of the earth.

From the top of the Mound it will be perceived that the ground is a perfectly open and undulating plain. The British force was disposed in 2 lines along one of these undulations: the foremost line occupied the brow of the eminence, and was partly protected by a *hedge*, running from Mont St. Jean to Ohain, which gave the name to the farm of *La Haye Sainte* (6); the second stood a little way behind, on the reverse of the slope, so as to be partly sheltered from the enemy's fire. The British were separated by the shallow valley above mentioned—varying from 500 to 800 yards in breadth—from the French, who were posted on the opposite ridge. The situation of both armies was in many parts within point blank range of their opponents' artillery.

The position of the British from rt. to l. did not much exceed a mile and a half,—"small theatre for such a tragedy;" yet on this limited front did its commander place and manœuvre an army of 54,000 men, a remarkable instance of concentration of force. It

was drawn up in a sort of curve, to suit the ground along the heights, and the rt. wing extended as far as Merbe Braine. The rt. flank of the centre stood 400 yards behind the house of Hougoumont (3), which was very strongly occupied; the l. of the centre was posted at a considerable distance behind the farm-house of La Haye Sainte (6), which stood nearly midway between the 2 armies, and was also occupied and fortified as well as its small size and the time would admit.

The distance between the 2 farms of Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte is 1300 yards. The French columns could not pass between them without being exposed to a flank fire, nor did Napoleon think it prudent to leave 2 such posts in his rear in the possession of his enemy; and his first efforts, previous to advancing against the English line, were to make himself master of them.

The British army remained during the whole day firm in its position; and, formed into squares, received on *this ridge*, in front, and on each side of the ground now occupied by the Mound, the furious charges of the French cavalry, who were on the plateau between the 2 high roads nearly ¾ hr., all firing having ceased on both sides. At the time of the appearance of the Prussians not a square had been broken or shaken; the British had not swerved an inch backwards, but were rather in advance of their first position. The Duke says, writing to Lord Beresford, July 2, 1815, "Napoleon did not manœuvre at all. He just moved forward in the old style in columns, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was, that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery. I had the infantry for some time in squares, and we had the French cavalry walking about as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well."

Far on the l., in the direction of Wavre, are seen the woods through which the Prussians first advanced to the battle.

The *Château of Hougoumont* or *Goumont* (3), about 3¼ m. from Waterloo ch., 1½ m. from Mont St. Jean, and ¾ m. from La Haye Sainte, is decidedly the most interesting spot in the field of Waterloo, not only for its importance in the history of the battle, but because it still exhibits marks of the dreadful conflict. It formed, in fact, the key of the British position, and the possession of it would have enabled Napoleon to turn the English flank. It was on this account that he directed his utmost efforts towards it. At least 12,000 men, commanded by his brother Jerome, were brought at different times against it, and the fierce attacks continued with hardly any intermission during the whole of the day. It was an old-fashioned Flemish château, with walled gardens and farm offices attached to it. Had these buildings been formed for a fortress to resist the kind of assault which they endured, they could scarcely have possessed greater advantages; being surrounded on all sides by strong walls, which the Duke himself caused to be further fortified by breaking loopholes in them, through which the garrison, if it may be so called, directed the fire of their musketry. But, notwithstanding its strength, so furious were the attacks, and so disproportionably great the number of assailants, that it could not possibly have held out, but for the bravery of the troops by whom it was maintained. The wood, orchard, and kitchen-garden were several times in the possession of the French, but they never succeeded in forcing the walled enclosures which surrounded the house. This little citadel, though set on fire by the howitzers and almost gutted by the flames, was maintained to the last by the Coldstream Guards.

At the beginning of the battle the house stood in the centre of a wood; but the trees were so mutilated by cannon-shot during the action, that few remain. The old house set on fire by French shells has been entirely removed, and a new one occupies its place; some of the outhouses, however, still exhibit a shattered and patched-up appearance; and the walls of the orchard retain the loopholes formed by the English; whilst on the

outside they present a broken surface crumbling to the touch, from the effect of the French musketry so long and vainly directed against them. "The Belgian yeoman's garden wall was the safeguard of Europe, whose destinies hung on the possession of this house." In the little chapel is shown a crucifix, saved (as the peasants say) by miracle from the flames, which, after destroying all about it, stopped on reaching the foot of the cross.

Though it is not intended to give a history of the fight, the following additional facts will not be inappropriately introduced here:—the force which Napoleon brought into the field amounted, by his own confession, to nearly 75,000 men: 54,000 men composed the whole of the Duke of Wellington's army actually engaged; of these only 32,000 were British or of the German Legion. It has been often asserted that the Duke of Wellington was taken by surprise at Waterloo, and that he first heard the news of the advance of the French in a ball-room. This is not the fact: the intelligence was brought to the Duke on June 15, by the Prince of Orange, who found him within 100 yards of his quarters in the park at Brussels, about 3 o'clock; and by 5 the same evening orders had been sent to all the divisions of the British army to break up their cantonments, and move on the l. of Quatre Bras. A proposal was made to put off the ball intended to be given by the Duchess of Richmond that evening at Brussels; but it was thought better to let it proceed, and thus to keep the inhabitants in ignorance of the course of events: the Duke therefore *desired* his principal officers to be present, but to take care to quit the ball-room as soon after 10 as possible: he himself stayed till 12, and set off for the army at 6 next morning. On the morning of the 16th, the Duke, having finished the disposition of his forces, rode across the country to Blücher, at Ligny, being unwilling to trust to any one the important point of concerting measures for the co-operation of the Prussians. Blücher then promised to support him with 2 divisions of his army, in case Napoleon should direct his principal attack against the British. This fact is important, and not generally known. Another common error respecting this battle is, that the British were on the point of being defeated when the Prussians arrived: this is sufficiently refuted by the testimony of the Prussian general, Müffling, who expressly says that "the battle could have afforded no favourable result to the enemy, even if the Prussians had never come up." The Prussian army was expected to join the British at 2, but it appears from Blücher's despatch that it was half-past 4 before a gun was fired by them, and that it was half-past 7 before they were in sufficient force to make any impression on the French rt. At that hour Napoleon had exhausted his means of attack. He had no force in reserve but the 4 battalions of the Old Guard. These gave way on the advance of the British line. The story of the Duke's having thrown himself into the middle of a square of infantry during the charges of the French cavalry is also a pure fiction.

The fertility of the ground on which the battle was fought increased greatly for several years after it took place. Nowhere were richer crops produced in the whole of Belgium, and the corn is said to have waved thickest, and to have been of a darker colour, over those spots where the dead were interred, so that in spring it was possible to discover them by this mark alone.

"But when I stood beneath the fresh green tree,
Which living waves where thou didst cease to live,
And saw around me the wide fields revive
With fruits and fertile promise, and the Spring
Come forth her work of gladness to contrive,
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turn'd from all she brought to those she could not bring." BYRON.

"Was it a soothing or a mournful thought,
Amid this scene of slaughter as we stood,
Where armies had with recent fury fought,
To mark how gentle Nature still pursued
Her quiet course, as if she took no care
For what her noblest work had suffer'd there?" SOUTHEY.

The stranger arriving at Waterloo is commonly set upon by a numerous horde of relic-hunters, who bother him

to buy buttons and bullets. The furrows of the plough during many succeeding springs laid bare numberless melancholy memorials of the fight—half-consumed rags, bullets corroded and shattered, fragments of accoutrements, bones and skulls; but when the real articles failed, the vendors were at no loss to invent others; so that there is little fear of the supply being exhausted. Beggars, too, a most persevering class of tormentors, beset every path, in many instances apparently without the pretext of poverty.

In 1705 the Duke of Marlborough was within an inch of fighting the French nearly on the same ground as Wellington. His head-quarters were at Frischermont, and the French were posted across the Brussels road. He was thwarted, however, by the pig-headed obstinacy or cowardice of the Dutch commissioners who accompanied his army.

Waterloo to Namur.

The part of Belgium through which our route lies has been called the "Cockpit" of Europe, and has been for ages the ground upon which the powers of Europe have decided their quarrels. Besides the fields of Waterloo and Quatre Bras, through which the road passes, Wavre, Fleurus, Ligny, and the little village of Ramillies, where Marlborough gained one of his most famous victories over the French and Bavarians, lie within the province of Brabant, or only a short distance off our road.

1½ Genappe Stat.—*Inn:* Hotel Martineau, indifferent, 17 m. from Brussels: 1800 Inhab. It was on the road, a little way out of the town, that the Prussians captured the carriage of Napoleon, and nearly took him prisoner in it, on the night after the battle.

[A Railway from Louvain and Wavre by Genappe to Nivelles and Manage here crosses our road. rt. Nivelles is 11 m. distant (*Inn:* Couronne), a town of 7844 Inhab. The *Ch. of St. Gertrude*, consecrated 1048, is a very noble edifice of Romanesque architecture, externally unaltered. It possesses the relics of St. Gertrude, daughter of Pepin, Maire du Palais, in an elaborate shrine in the form of a church, with all the most minute Gothic details, of metal gilt. It is placed over the high altar. Also two pulpits carved by Delvaux; one, of wood, represents Elijah in the Desert; the other, of marble, the Good Samaritan. Under the massive W. tower is a fine crypt of Romanesque style, much resorted to by pilgrims to St. Gertrude's shrine, who squeeze themselves through between one of the pillars and the wall, as a cure for illness. This practice arises from a legend that St. Gertrude, when pursued by a prince, who sought her in marriage, escaped from his importunities through a gap in a wall, in order to preserve her vow of perpetual virginity. The smaller tower of the church contains the chimes: the hours are struck by a colossal figure of an armed knight known as Jean de Nivelles. The cloister adjoining the church appears from its style to be of the 11th or 12th cent. The chapter consisted of 36 canons and 42 canonesses; but the whole community was under the rule of the abbess, whose qualification for election depended on a descent which could show arms with 16 quarterings: the Dukes of Brabant soon encroached on their authority and privileges.]

Between Quatre Bras and Nivelles is the estate presented by the King of the Netherlands to the Duke of Wellington, in gratitude for his great services.

[3 m. E. of Genappe, on the rail from Louvain viâ Ottignies to Charleroi, is the extensive *Abbey of Villers* in ruins. (See Rte. 33.) About 1½ m. from Genappe is the village of Baisy, where Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader of the first crusade, was born, 1129.]

Nearly 3 m. from Genappe our road passes *Quatre Bras*, so called because 4 roads, from Brussels, Charleroi, Nivelles, and Namur, meet at this spot. An ingenious innkeeper of the place has discovered a different meaning for Quatre Bras, and kindly translates it, for the benefit of the English, by the words "Three Legs!" Here was fought that "desperate battle"—*W.*, in which the brave Duke of Brunswick fell, at

the head of his devoted black band (June 16, 1815). This position was highly important to the Duke of Wellington, as being the key of all the roads in the neighbourhood. He commanded in person during the engagement, and repulsed Marshal Ney, enabling the British to retire at leisure upon Waterloo, a step which had been rendered necessary by Blücher's defeat at Ligny, in the face of the superior cavalry of Napoleon. The Duke was at one moment surrounded and nearly made prisoner in the farm-house which stands in the N.E. angle of the 4 roads, by an unexpected charge of French cavalry, who dispersed 2 regiments of the allies, but were in their turn driven back by the English infantry, and none of the foremost of the pursuers were allowed to escape.

The road which continues to the S. leads through Gosselies to Charleroi, $2\frac{3}{4}$ posts from Genappe: that which bears to the S.E. leads to

2 Sombreffe. 4 m. S.W. lies *Fleurus*, and 2 m. further Ligny—both scenes of victories gained by the French. (See Rte. 33.)

The road is uninteresting until, after crossing a small stream, it reaches the height overhanging Namur, which commands a fine view of its rock-built citadel and the valley of the Meuse.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ NAMUR Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Hollande; H. de Harscamp, first rate; H. Bellevue—all 3 good.) Namur is the capital of the province of Namur, and a strong fortress, with 25,900 Inhab., picturesquely placed at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse. It was capital of the Atuatici. Cæsar (B. G. 2, 29) well describes its situation, and its capture by him. Owing to its numerous sieges and bombardments, it possesses few old buildings, except the belfry tower, of the end of 14th cent., and it has scarcely any objects of interest, unless perhaps the traveller, calling to mind "my uncle Toby," be induced to pay a visit to *Porte St. Nicholas*, at the S.E. angle of the ramparts. Namur was taken by Louis XIV. in 1692. Racine has written an account of the siege, and Boileau celebrated its capture in a worthless ode; it was retaken by the English under William III. from the French, after a siege of 10 weeks, in 1695. It was in this memorable siege that "my uncle Toby" was supposed to be engaged.

The *Cathedral* of St. Aubain, one of the handsomest modern churches in Belgium, with a Corinthian façade, was finished in 1766. Behind the high altar is the mausoleum of Don John of Austria, the conqueror at Lepanto, who died in the camp at Bouges, a mile from Namur, in 1578, not without suspicion of poison from the jealousy of his brother Philip II. It was raised by Alex. Farnese, Prince of Parma. On the rt. of the altar is a monument to Bishop Pisani, by a sculptor of Ghent, 1829. A pulpit, erected in 1848, from the designs of Geerts, of Louvain, deserves notice. Beneath the pulpit is a group representing the Virgin guarding the City of Namur from the Demon of Pestilence.

The *Ch. of St. Loup*, built by the Jesuits, 17th cent., is highly enriched internally with marble. It has a roof elaborately carved in stone by a brother of the order.

In a *Museum*, established 1857, is a large and interesting collection of glass, pottery, and objects in bronze, gold, bone, &c., found in several Roman and Gallo-Roman cemeteries near Namur. In the Convent of the *Sœurs de Notre Dame* is a valuable collection of *Church Plate*, &c.; a reliquary (1220), gilt, with niello figures of the Virgin, St. Lambert, &c., containing a rib of St. Peter; the Gospel, in a binding of silver, with hunting scenes and filigree work; a Chalice; a portable Altar-cover, with niellos and enamels; a Crucifix of Greek work, with 8 medallions; an abbot's staff; several mitres, &c. &c. Works of Father Hugo d'Oignies: this treasure is not easily seen.

The situation of Namur is most beautiful, and the best *view* is from the heights occupied by the commanding *Citadel*, rising between the Sambre and Meuse. The view can be seen without entering, for which an order of admission must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Namur and Huy are among the number of fortresses greatly strengthened after the

war, under the inspection of the Duke of Wellington, and partly at the expense of Great Britain. They form part of the great barrier on the side of France; the work of centuries to erect, at the cost of vast sums of money, and as vast an expenditure of blood.

Namur is the Belgian Sheffield;—its cutlery is celebrated. The mines of coal, iron, and marble, situated in the neighbourhood, give employment to an industrious population. The crawfish of the Meuse are celebrated, and the trout of the Sambre not to be despised.

A dam of masonry is thrown across the Sambre at Namur, with the view of rendering it navigable.

Namur has a bridge over the Sambre, and 2 (one for the Rly.) over the Meuse. From the rt. bank of the river the view of Namur, and its lofty citadel standing on a high promontory, at whose foot the 2 rivers unite, is very picturesque. 2 towers of the old castle still remain on the height above Rue Notre Dame.

3 m. from Namur is the Eremitage de la Montagne, cut in the rock by Carmelite monks. The valley of the Meuse above Namur, towards Dinant (Rte. 30), is even more picturesque than below the town. *Steamer* to Dinant daily.

Railroads to Charleroi (Rtes. 28 and 30). To Arlon, Luxemburg, and Treves (Rte. 29). To Dinant.

Railroad to Liége, 38½ m. opened 1850. Cost about 1,200,000*l.*, chiefly of British capital. It is a fine work; the engineer is G. Rennie, Esq. It runs close to the river nearly the whole way, and on the l. bank. The length is 38⅛ Eng. m. Trains run in 2 hrs., but much of the beauty of the scenery is lost in a train. Far better to descend in the steamboat. The Namur station is outside the Porte de Fer.

Steamers, liable to be stopped at some seasons, ply on the Meuse, between Namur and Liége. They take 4 hrs. from Namur to Liége, 6 or 7 hrs. to ascend. It may be worth while to hire a boat and drop down the stream for short distances, as the banks of the Meuse are imperfectly seen from the railway.

The banks of the *Meuse between Namur and Liége* are hardly surpassed in beauty by any river scenery in N. Europe: rock, wood, and water have done their utmost, yet the scenery is not properly mountainous. The Meuse has been compared to the Wye; but is even more romantic than the English river.

"What lovelier home could gentle fancy choose?
Is this the stream whose cities, heights, and plains,
War's favourite playground, are with crimson stains
Familiar as the morn with pearly dews?
The morn, that now, along the silver Meuse,
Spreading her peaceful ensigns, calls the swains
To tend their silent boats and ringing wains,
Or strip the bough whose mellow fruit bestrews
The ripening corn beneath it. As mine eyes
Turn from the fortified and threatening hill,
How sweet the prospect of yon watery glade,
With its grey rocks clustering in pensive shade,
That, shaped like old monastic turrets, rise
From the smooth meadow-ground, serene and still!"
WORDSWORTH.

The Meuse affords a pleasing mixture of cultivation and wildness, of active industry and quiet nature, smoking steam-engines and naked and abrupt cliffs of limestone, ruined castles and flourishing villages, with huge many-windowed mills and factories, which give an agreeable variety to the road. The district swarms with population all the way to Liége, and the soil is in the highest state of culture; the lower grounds occupied by the richest cornfields and hop-grounds, or the most verdant meadows. These, with the winding river flowing between them, form the features of a most beautiful landscape. The numerous quarries in the limestone cliff along the river banks afford a very excellent marble, which is cut into blocks, and sent down the river to Holland, where it is used for flag-stones, and even for finer purposes. On the banks are seen the red stains of the earth which furnishes alum to numerous works; also heaps of iron ore, and zinc (calamine).

rt. Not far from Namur the château of Brumagne is passed, and (*l.*) beneath some romantic and precipitous cliffs,—

l. 8¼ Marche les Dames Stat., the mansion of the Duc d'Aremberg, close to some iron-works. It occupies the site of an abbey founded, in 1101, by 139 noble ladies, whose husbands had

gone to the crusade along with Godfrey of Bouillon.

l. 2¾ Namèche Stat., a pretty village, shrouded by orchards. Zinc and lead works (Sart Co.).

rt. Schlayen. — The neighbourhood abounds in coal-mines. A *tunnel.*

l. Seilles Stat., a straggling village, with marble quarries and limekilns, is the stat. for

l. 7½ Andenne (an iron bridge leads across to this town on the rt. bank), a manufacturing place, having potteries; a paper-mill, sending large supplies to England since 1860; cotton-mill, &c. Clay for tobacco-pipes is exported hence to Holland. 6312 Inhab.

l. 6¾ Bas Oha Stat., a restored castle. The culture of the vine begins here, but it produces a poor wine.

rt. On the heights are the ruins of Beaufort Castle, ruined by the Hutois, 1429. Before reaching Huy Stat., the railway is carried through a tunnel, in order to avoid a bend of the river: some fine scenery is thus shut out of view.

rt. 3¾ Huy (pronounced We) *Station. Inn:* Poste, at the water-side, table-d'hôte at 1. This town and fortress, with 10,600 Inhab., is romantically situated on the Meuse, which divides it, and is traversed by an ancient stone bridge. It was anciently capital of the district named Condroz, from the Condrusii, to whom Cæsar alludes. Here the Meuse is joined by the little river Hoyoux, the scenery of which, for many miles above the junction, is very picturesque. Near Huy is the culminating point of the beauties of the scenery of the Meuse. The *Citadel*, repaired and strengthened on the most approved plans of modern fortification, under the direction of skilful English engineers, since 1815, commands the passage up and down the valley of the Meuse. The works are partly excavated in the solid rock, and high walls of most massive masonry have been added to the natural precipices on which it stands. Strangers are allowed to see the fortifications.

The *Collegiate Ch. of Notre Dame*, founded by St. Maternus, situated under the citadel, is approached on the S. side by a detached gateway, surmounted with sculptures in relief, from the life of the Virgin. The date of the present church is 1311-77; the interior is of a graceful style of Gothic, 82 ft. high. The tower at W., crowned by an open spire, is pierced with a fine rose window. In the sacristy are 4 remarkable shrines —goldsmiths' work of the 11th and 12th centys.

In one of the suburbs stood the abbey of Neufmoustier (i. e. Novum Monasterium), founded by Peter the Hermit, on his return from the first Crusade and the capture of Jerusalem, (d. 1115), who was himself buried in it. His remains and monument were removed to Rome in 1634: part of the cloisters remain; the church is gone. The site is in the property of M. Godin, the paper manufacturer, who has raised a monument over the Hermit's burial-place—a cruciform vault in the present garden. Neufmoustier was one of the 17 convents which existed here, together with 14 parish churches, while the town was under the dominion of the Prince Bishop of Liége, though the total population at the time did not exceed 5000!

The view looking back on Huy is not surpassed in Belgium. The hills below are less lofty and precipitous than above Huy. Zinc and calamine works of considerable magnitude may be seen in full activity near (l.) Ampsin Stat., and at other places along the valley, particularly on the Liége side of Huy. They are marked by the red stains of the refuse along the banks.

l. Corphalie, an extensive zinc manufactory; there are mines of calamine near this.

rt. Château de Neufville, in the old French style, with 2 turrets.

8½ Amay Stat.

l. The stately old abbey of Flone, a red brick building. Here are zinc and lead furnaces of "the Vieille Montagne Company." At

Engis Stat., close to the railroad, there are alum-works. At Engis is a cave in which a human skull and other bones have been found, along with a tooth of a mammoth, much relied on by geologists to prove the antiquity of man. Is it not probable that man was

the instrument for extirpating the mammoth? There are other bone-caves at Enghehoul and Chokier.

l. Chokier Stat.; on a high precipitous rock rises the *Château of Chokier*, an old building, with a modern front, of Italian architecture, surmounted by a red tower. It is the cradle of the family Surlet de Choquier, one of whom was Regent of Belgium before the election of King Leopold. It was once taken and burnt by the Huitois. The scarped rock is skirted by the railway. Hereabouts the Meuse passes from the limestone into the coal formation—into a region of steam-engines, smoking chimneys, and furnaces.

l. At Flémalle Stat. the rly. divides; passenger trains continue along the l. bank of the Meuse, and join the Mechlin and Aix-la-Chapelle Station (Guillemins) on the l. bank. [The rt. branch of the railway which runs into Liége, Stat. of Longdoz, after skirting the great iron-works, crosses the Meuse on a bridge of 5 arches, 82 ft. span. Opposite, rt., is Val St. Lambert, where are the largest glass-works on the Continent. 1¼ m. lower down is

rt. 4¼ *Seraing Stat.* (H. de la Bruyère), a populous village, stretching nearly a mile along the bank of the Meuse, and occupied by workmen, connected by a handsome suspension bridge thrown over the Meuse with (l.) Jemeppe Stat. It is a focus of industry, iron furnaces, forges, and coal mines; the chief being the establishment formed by the late John Cockerill, 1816, perhaps the largest manufactory of machinery in the world. It occupies the former *Palace of the Prince Bishops* of Liége, which now serves but as the façade or vestibule of the other constructions since added to fit it for its present purpose, extending ¾ m. back from the river, over the space once the Episcopal gardens, now blackened with coal and piled up with iron. Amidst the smoke and flames issuing from its 40 or 50 tall chimneys, its palatial and ecclesiastical character have alike nearly disappeared. The vast pile of building forms a little town of itself; iron and coal are extracted from mines within its walls, which also enclose a canal and railroad leading down to the river, 4 blast furnaces, 15 puddling furnaces, rolling-mills, and forges, where iron is wrought into articles of all sorts from penknives up to steam-engines and locomotives, inferior only to those made in England. A locomotive costs 37,500 fr. The Lion, on the field of Waterloo, was cast here. 20,000 souls form the present population of Seraing. Here are numerous steam-engines, of say 2500-horse power. Mr. Cockerill was originally in partnership with the late King of Holland; but after his expulsion from Belgium, in 1830, Mr. C. purchased his share. Seraing has been disposed of to a company, styled "La John Cockerill Société," by whom it is now worked. The place is not shown, except to persons bearing letters of introduction, which may be obtained in the office at Liége.

2 Ougrée Stat. Cross the Cologne Rly.

6¼ *Liége* (*Longdoz*) *Station.*]

The branch which continues from Flémalle, along the l. bank, is 11 kilom. = 6 m. 7 furlongs, in length. The stations are,

3½ kilom. Jemeppe Stat., opposite to Seraing, with which it is connected by an iron suspension bridge.

2 Tilleur Stat.

5½ Guillemins Junct. Stat., on the main line of railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the l. bank of the river above Liége, is about ¾ m. from the hotels. Omnibus, 50 c. At *Val Benoit* is the bridge by which the rly. to Aix crosses the river.

LIÉGE (Flemish, Luik; German, Lüttich.)—*Inns:* 1st class: H. Bellevue, on the Meuse, opposite the Pont de la Boverie, good, but dear; H. de Suède, first-rate; *H. d'Angleterre, very good; H. de l'Europe. 2nd class: Pommelette, Rue du Souverain-Pont, noisy; Grand Cerf; H. de France; H. de l'Univers, close to the Railway, good.

Liége is finely situated at the junction of the Ourthe with the Meuse, in a fertile valley most productive in vegetables; it has 98,000 Inhab., and no other Belgian town appears to be so thriving. The clouds of smoke usually seen from a distance hanging over it

proclaim the manufacturing city,—the Birmingham of the Low Countries; and the dirty houses, murky atmosphere, and coal-stained streets, are the natural consequence of the branch of industry in which its inhabitants are engaged. The staple manufacture is that of fire-arms; Liége is, in fact, one great armoury, and has produced at the rate of a million firearms annually for some time past. The saddlery is also very good here, and a particular kind of coarse cloth is manufactured in large quantities. There is a Royal Cannon Foundry in the suburb of St. Leonhard, and the Cockerill Company manufactures spinning machinery and steam-engines to rival the English. The cause of this commercial prosperity is, as might be conjectured, the presence of coal in great abundance close at hand. The mines are worked upon very scientific principles: some of them are situated so near to the town that their galleries are carried under the streets, so that many of the houses, and even the bed of the river, are in some places undermined.

Liége once contained 40 religious houses, 32 parish churches, and 7 collegiate churches, besides the cathedral. 21 churches remain. The buildings best worth notice in Liége are, the *Church of St. Jacques*, and the court of the * *Palais de Justice*, formerly palace of the Prince Bishop, built by the Cardl. Bishop Erard de la Marck, 1533, a most interesting edifice. The stunted pillars of the colonnade which surrounds it bear a resemblance to those of the ducal palace at Venice, and have a striking effect. Each pillar is carved with a different pattern. The front of the palace is modern, but in the rear remains much good Gothic of the 16th cent. A tower of brick rising over the roof, now a prison, was originally the Bishop's watch-tower. A new wing has been built in the olden style, to serve as a Government House, 1852.

In front of the Bishop's palace stood the cathedral of St. Lambert; utterly destroyed by the French revolutionists. Here now stands an equestrian *statue of Charlemagne*, by Jehotte, surrounded by statues of some of his successors. It cost nearly 8000*l.*, of which the city contributed half.

The present *Cathedral*, formerly the collegiate ch. of *St. Paul*, was founded, in 967, by Bp. Heraclius. It is a fine building, 82 ft. high, of good proportions, painted roof, with turrets at the angles (the choir of the 13th cent., the nave 1557). The carved wooden pulpit, with 5 marble statues beneath it, of Religion, with SS. Peter, Paul, Lambert, and Hubert, is by *Geefs*. The *Trésor* contains ecclesiastical antiquities: reliquary of Holy Cross, 1058, partly gold; bust of St. Lambert, silver gilt, with reliefs; St. George and Dragon, with kneeling figure of Charles the Bold, its donor, 1471; cup of silver gilt, 15th cent.; numerous vestments.

St. Jacques (date 1513–28), restored by the government, is the finest of the existing churches: the pier-arches are elegantly fringed; it possesses wide windows (filled with painted glass), elegantly mullioned; net-work screens; reeded pillars, branching into rich tracery, spreading over the roof, studded with embossed ornaments, containing within them gay arabesques, medallions of saints, sovereigns, and prelates innumerable, all most gorgeously, yet harmoniously,* painted and gilt.—*Hope*. The *painted glass* in the choir (date, early in the 16th cent.) is very good for the period.

This church may be visited on the way to or from the railroad.

Liége contains many churches of great antiquity. *St. Bartholomew's Ch.* of 5 aisles, built 1015, surmounted by 2 W. towers of brick, but modernized within, contains a font of brass, cast at Dinant 1112; a basin resting on 10 oxen, adorned with bas-reliefs of Holy Baptism. *St. Denis* was consecrated in 990; it is chiefly Romanesque; the choir is Gothic. *St. Croix* is very ancient, with a tower in a Moorish style.

There is a good view from the tower of *St. Martin's*, on a steep height.

A provincial *Museum* is commenced in an old church in the market-place. It contains pictures by De la Roche,

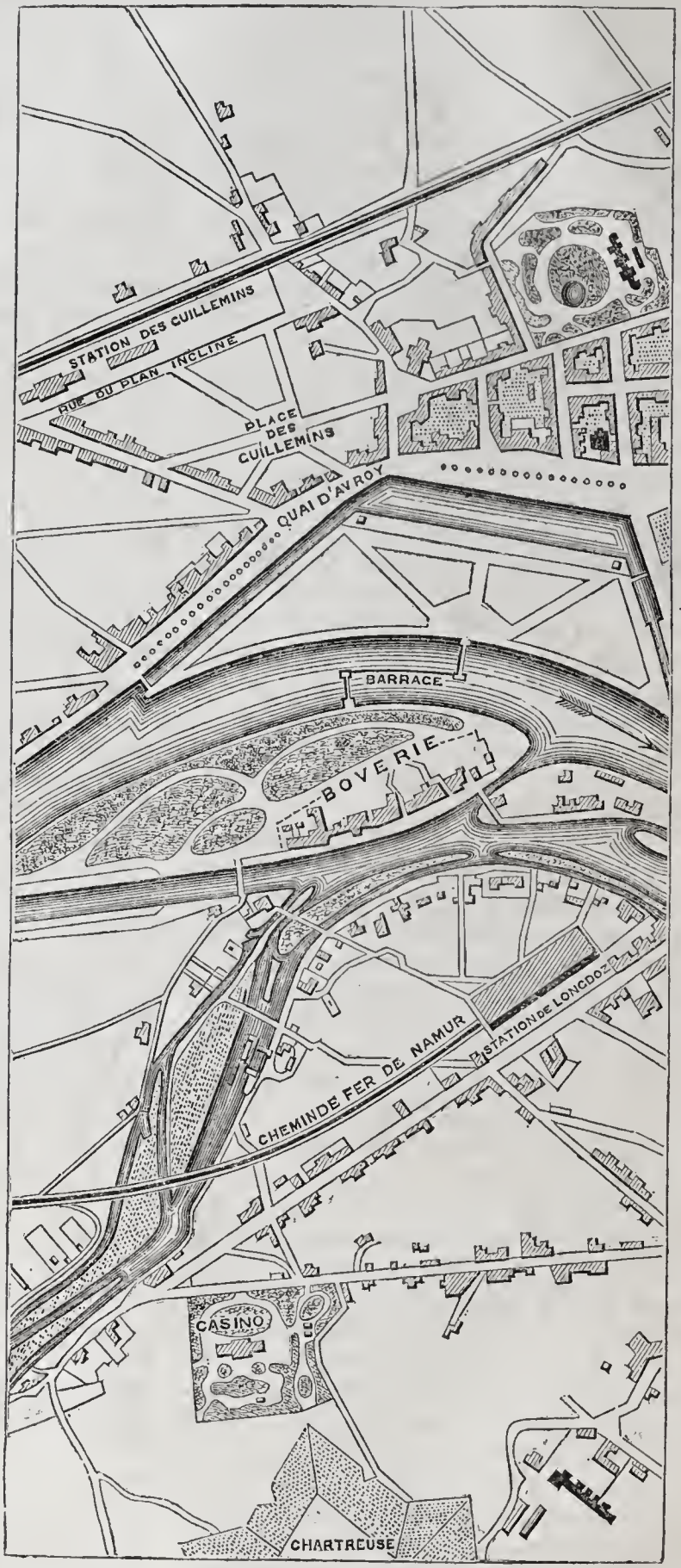
* The painting of the roof is nearly the same as that of St. Anastasio, Verona, as given in Gruner's great work on Art in Italy.

PLAN

OF

LIÉGE.

1. St. Paul.
2. St. Jacques.
3. St. Barthelemy.
4. Ste. Croix.
5. Palais de Justice.
6. Hôtel de Ville.
7. University—Library—Museum.
8. Musée.
9. Theatre.
10. Gymnase.
11. Prison.
12. Market.
13. Cannon Foundry.
14. Manufactory of Arms.
15. Zinc Works (Vieille Montagne).
16. Post Office.
17. Statue of Grétry.



LIÈGE
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N
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HÔPITAL MILITAIRE
Fs STE WALBURGE
BOULEVART D'AVROY
PLACE ST JACQUES
PLACE ST PAUL
PLACE DU THEATRE
PLACE VERTE
PLACE ST LAMBERT
EVÊCHÉ
QUAI COCKERELL
PONT
BOVERIE
QUAI DE L'UNIVERSITÈ
QUAI SUR MEUSE
MEUSE R.
PONTS
ARCHES
QUAI DE LA BATTE
CITADELLE
BRAS DE L'OURTHE
PRE ST DENIS
QUAI ST LEONARD
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Ingres (portrait of Napoleon), &c. &c.; a carved chimney-piece which belonged to Bp. Erard de la Mark.

The *University* is a handsome building, erected by King William I. of Holland in 1817. There are 46 professors, who lecture to about 700 students in the various faculties. It contains a *Museum*, which, though not very complete or well arranged, possesses some objects of interest, as illustrating the natural history of this part of Belgium; such as the collection of *fossil bones* from the numerous caverns near Liége, which have acquired celebrity from the abundant and remarkable animal remains they have afforded, and the interest attached to them is heightened by the discovery of human bones and skulls in the same cave with bones of bears, hyænas, the elephant, and rhinoceros. The principal caves are those of Engis, Chokier, Ramioul, Engihoul, Huy, Fond de Forêt, Goffontaine." (*T. T.*) The library contains 80,000 vols. and 469 curious MSS. collected from suppressed monasteries. A *Botanic Garden*, well stored with plants, and beautifully kept, is attached to the University.

Post Office, Place St. Denis, No. 4.

Vigilantes, § 22 A.

There are 3 bridges over the Meuse:—the *Pont des Arches*, the lowest down the stream, rebuilt. During the sack of Liége by Charles the Bold, women and children were hurled into the river by hundreds from the old bridge;—the *Pont de la Boverie*, of 4 arches; and one over the Ourthe, a truly handsome structure, built 1848; and the *Pont du Val Benoit*, for the passage of the railroad.

The *Casino*, on the S. side of the Meuse, near the Longdoz Rly. Stat., in the midst of some ornamental grounds, is worth a visit (§ 40) on account of the view from them. English strangers are admitted, on the introduction of a member (the hotel-keeper), to the gardens and to the balls given here.

Outside the walls, in the convent of *St. Julian*, Sir John Mandeville, the English traveller, who died here 1372, was buried. The chapel exists, and a number of indiscriminate bones, but there is nothing to mark his grave.

Grétry, the composer, was born here, in a house marked by an inscribed tablet on the front, in the Rue des Récollets, on the rt. bank of the Meuse. A statue of him, in bronze, 13 ft. high, by *Geefs*, is set up in the Square facing the University, which is called after him *Place Grétry*.

The florist should visit Makois' nursery garden near Liége, one of the most celebrated in Belgium: from it there is a fine view of the town.

Liége, in mediæval Latin, was called Leodium, and is the capital of the Walloons, who spread from this to Longwy in France and to Mons, and are very anxious not to be supposed Flemish, claiming a descent from the Eburones. The Walloon language, spoken by the lower orders, is a dialect, or rather idiom, of the French, and resembles the old French of the 13th cent., but contains many Celtic and some Teutonic words unknown to French of any age. The Walloons, like the Swiss, served in former times in the armies of Spain, Austria, and France; they were generally enrolled into cavalry regiments: a regiment of 700 men composed the standing army or body-guard of the Ecclesiastical Princes of Liége.

The German Emperors, as early as the 10th cent., raised the Bishops of Liége to the rank of sovereign and independent princes, and bestowed territory upon them, which they held as a fief of the empire.

The government of the bishops was never strong, and the history of Liége is little better than a narrative of a succession of bloody revolutions, in which a discontented populace struggled for freedom and power and licence with a despotic and often incompetent ruler. Liége, nevertheless, remained under the dominion of its bishops down to the time of the French invasion, 1794.

A visit to Liége, and the ancient Bishop's palace, will call to the mind of an Englishman the vivid scenes and descriptions of Quentin Durward. He will, however in vain endeavour to identify many of the places there spoken of with the spot. The Bishop's "Castle of Schonwaldt, situated about 10 m.

from the town," cannot be Seraing, as it was not built till a much later period. Sir Walter Scott never visited Liége, so that his localities are purely imaginary; yet from the vividness of his description of the town, and the perfect consistency of all his topographical details, few readers would doubt that he was personally acquainted with it. He has also made a slight variation in the romance from the real facts of history, as far as relates to Liége: and as the events on which he founded the novel are of the highest interest, and serve to illustrate the story of this ancient "imperial free city," it may not be amiss shortly to relate them. The citizens of Liége, puffed up, as Philip de Comines says, by pride and riches, gave constant proofs of their boldness and independence by acts of insubordination, and even of open rebellion, against their liege lord, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and against the bishops, who were his allies or supported by him. He had inflicted severe chastisement upon the Liégeois after his victory at St. Trond (when many thousands of them were left dead on the field), by abridging their privileges and taking away their banners; and when they submissively brought him the keys of the town, he refused to enter by the gates, but compelled them to batter down the city wall for a distance of 20 fathoms, and fill up the ditch. He then entered by the breach, with his visor down, his lance in rest, at the head of his armed bands, as a conqueror; and further, to disable the bold burghers from mutiny, ordered all their fortifications to be demolished. This punishment was inflicted in 1467; but it was so little regarded, that the very next year they again broke out into open revolt, at the instigation of secret emissaries of Louis XI., seized upon the person of their bishop in his castle at Tongres, and brought him prisoner to Liége.

They were headed by one John de Vilde, or Ville, called by the French Le Sauvage: it is not improbable that he was an Englishman, whose real name was *Wild*, and that he was one of those lawless soldiers who at that time served wherever they got best pay, changing sides whenever it suited them. The Liégeois, under this Vilde, committed many acts of cruelty, cutting in pieces, before the bishop's eyes, one of his attendants, and murdering 16 others, who were canons of the church, on the road to Liége. In Sir Walter Scott's romance William de la Marek plays nearly the same part as Wild; but in reality this bishop succeeded soon after in making his escape.

In 1482, 14 years after the events narrated in the novel, and long after the death of Charles the Bold, William de la Marek, *The Wild Boar of Ardennes*, wishing to obtain the mitre for his son, murdered the Bishop of Liége, Louis de Bourbon, whom Charles the Bold had supported.

When tidings of the proceedings of the men of Liége were brought to Charles the Bold at Peronne, he immediately laid Louis under arrest, exactly as described in the novel, and compelled him to march against the rebels, at the head of his soldiers, while he led on his own Burgundians. Louis showed little hesitation to comply with the proposal, though the citizens were his allies, and he had in fact fomented the rebellion. Nothing, however, appears to have damped the courage of the Liégeois: they made 3 separate sallies out of their breaches and over their ruined walls. They were led on by the same Vilde, who in one of these attacks was slain, but not before he had laid low many of the bravest among the Burgundian guards. Their last sally was planned at a moment when the invading forces, tired out with long watching, had taken off their armour and retired to rest, previous to the grand assault on the town, which Charles and Louis had arranged for the following morning. The foremost in this enterprise were 600 men from a town called Franchimont, on the road between Liége and Spa, firm allies of the citizens, and considered their bravest soldiers. Like the Spartans and Romans of old, these 600 devoted themselves to the enterprise of seizing or slaying the 2 princes, as they lay in their quarters before the town, or agreed to perish

in the attempt. About midnight the Scotch archers and Burgundian guards attached to the persons of the 2 sovereigns were roused by a terrible alarm of the enemy, who had penetrated almost up to the 2 houses in which the princes were lodged, without discovery. The attack was so sudden, and the confusion which ensued so much augmented by the jealousy which subsisted between the Duke and the King, each believing the other to be concerned in the plot, that the enterprise had nearly succeeded. But having recovered from the surprise, and hastily put on their armour, they succeeded at last, with the aid of their guards, in driving back the assailants, and the brave *men of Franchimont* were for the most part cut to pieces.

The next day the city, already deprived of its fortifications, which Charles had caused to be razed to the ground, was entered at various points by the invading army, and no resistance was offered. Either exhausted by their exertions, or lulled in their suspicions, the citizens were no longer ready to resist. So unprepared were they indeed, that the besiegers found the cloth laid in almost every house which they entered, as it happened to be dinner-time. Many were slaughtered at once, to appease the vengeance of Charles; a great number fled to the woods, only to perish there of cold. The city was condemned by him to destruction; given up to unrestricted licence, plunder, and bloodshed, without respect to age, sex, or condition; and no sooner had he quitted it than it was set on fire in various places; the fires were renewed every day for 7 weeks, until every building, except churches or convents, was burnt to the ground and levelled with the dust! *

These events took place in Oct. 1468; before that time the number of inhabitants exceeded 120,000.

Environs.—Very extensive prospects may be obtained from the heights above the town, especially from the **old Citadel* on Mont St. Walburg, on the l. bank of the Meuse, commanding the windings of the river, the distant Ardennes, &c. Another good point of view is the Fort Chartreuse, an eminence on the opposite side of the valley. The junction of the 3 valleys of the Meuse, Ourthe, and Vesdre, close to Liége, with the outline of the Ardennes in the distance, forms a landscape of no ordinary beauty.

At Rohermont, a height above the Chartreuse, the Austrians, under the Prince of Coburg, suffered a defeat (1794) from the French under Jourdain, which wrested the Pays-Bas for ever from the house of Austria.

Herstal, see below.

Excursions to Spa and Chaud Fontaine, described Rte. 25, and to the caves of Maestricht, Rte. 27.

In order to gain admittance to see the *Iron Works at Seraing*, a written order must be obtained from the Cockerill Société's office in Liége. An omnibus goes thither every hour.

Steamers ply, when there is water enough, daily to and from Namur; daily to Rotterdam, by Maestricht, stopping for the night at Venloo.

Liége to Maestricht.—Railway opened 1861 (4 trains daily, in 1 hr.), along the rt. bank of the Meuse. Terminus at Longdoz. Travellers making the excursion to the quarries at Maestricht had better leave their baggage at Liége, and avoid custom-houses.

Steamers twice a-day, in 2 hrs., returning in 4 hrs. The landing-place of the steamers is below the Pont des Arches. The river Meuse has been canalised between Liége and Maestricht, and the canal furnished with locks, so as to maintain a passage for vessels at all seasons. The first objects to remark are—

l. The Mont de Piété, of red brick with stone quoins, and the Royal Cannon Foundry, backed by the hill of the citadel.

l. A round tower; the stump of a burnt windmill.

rt. Jupille Stat., peeping from among the trees, with its ch., was the favourite resort of King Pepin, who died here 714.

rt. Souverain Wandre.

l. Heristal or Herstal, birthplace of

* See Kirk's 'Charles the Bold,' vol. ii.

Pepin le Gros, Maire du Palais to the last Merovingian Kings of France, is a long village of workmen's houses, stretching nearly 3 m. up to Liége. There are some fragments of a Frankish (?) *Palace* with 2 turrets near the Town-house.

rt. Argenteau Stat.: the château belongs to the wealthy Count Merey; it is finely placed on the summit of a rocky height. The castle is connected by a bridge with another rock occupied by gardens.

rt. Visé Stat., once a fortress, was the head-quarters of Louis XIV. in 1673, during the siege of Maestricht. The fortifications were razed by the inhabitants, 1775.

l. Lixhe: Belgian custom-house.

rt. Eysden Stat.: Dutch custom-house.

The summit of the Pietersberg is crowned by the Château Caster, belonging to M. de Brouckère. The ruins of a Roman fort, called Lichtenberg, are also visible, and near it the entrance to the subterranean *Quarries*. On the N. slope of the hill run the walls of the citadel.

l. Maestricht (R. 27). The Inns are a good way from the waterside, but the guide to the quarries of the Pietersberg (Courtens) lives a little way within the gate, near the Arsenal.

ROUTE 25.

LIÉGE TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BY VERVIERS, RAILWAY.—VISIT TO SPA.

55 kilom. = 34⅜ m.

This *Railway* was finished in 1843-44. Trains, in 2½ hrs., exclusive of a stoppage at the custom-house of Verviers. Travellers bent on a pedestrian excursion would be well repaid by ascending the valley of the Vesdre on foot as far as Dolhain.

The country between Liége and Aix-la-Chapelle presented serious obstacles to the formation of a railway, which have been overcome only by the utmost skill and arduous exertions of the engineer. The cost exceeded one million sterling; there are 19 tunnels in the Belgian part of the line alone, so that it has been compared to a needle run through a corkscrew. It is conducted across the Meuse by a fine bridge (*Pont du Val St. Benoit*) of 7 arches, 469 ft. long, a little way above Liége. It afterwards follows nearly the same line as the high road as far as Limburg, crossing the Vesdre by 17 bridges, and repeatedly piercing the rock.

Soon after crossing the Meuse the zinc-works of the Vieille Montagne Company are passed, and the river Ourthe is crossed by a bridge of 3 arches at

4 Chênée Stat.—a place of manufacture at the junction of the Ourthe with the Vesdre (the *s* is pronounced in this word). The railway enters the agreeable valley of the Vesdre, one of the most charming in Belgium, crossing the windings of the stream all the way to Limburg. The scenery is enlivened by neat villas and gardens interspersed with orchards and green pastures, alternating with large manufactories, principally of cloth, giving to it an English character.

3 Chaudfontaine Stat.—*Inns:* H. des Bains, a large bathing establishment. The hot spring which supplies the baths rises in an island in the midst of the Vesdre. The water is pumped up by a large wheel turned by the stream.

This little village is a favourite Sunday resort of the Liégeois: its situation is charming; the scenery around bears some resemblance to that of Matlock, and the wooded heights which enclose it abound in shady walks leading to points of extensive view when the summit is reached. The Vesdre was a good fishing stream, but the grayling have been destroyed in this part by the erection of zinc-works.

4 Trooz Stat. Old castle. Cross the *Vesdre: pass 2 tunnels.

4 Nessonvaux Stat.

5 *Pepinsterre Junction Stat.*

rt. is a modern Gothic castle of the Vicomte de Biollay, a manufacturer of Verviers, said to occupy the site of King Pepin's hunting lodge.

Excursion to Spa. [rt. Here the Branch Railroad (opened 1854) to Spa (8 m.) turns off, up the valley of the Hoëgne, which is equally pleasing with that of the Vesdre, clothed with meadows of the brighest verdure, and enlivened by many country-houses, belonging principally to the manufacturers of Verviers. Long lines of cloth hung out in the sun proclaim the staple manufacture of the district.

4 Juslenville Stat.

1 Theux Stat.

A little beyond the village of Theux, famous for its quarries of black marble, are seen

"The *Towers of Franchimont*,
Which, like an eagle's nest in air,
Hang o'er the stream and hamlet fair.
Deep in their vaults, the peasants say,
A mighty treasure buried lay,
Amass'd through rapine and through wrong
By the last lord of Franchimont.
The iron chest is bolted hard,
A huntsman sits, its constant guard;
Around his neck his horn is hung,
His hanger in his belt is slung;
Before his feet his bloodhounds lie:
An 'twere not for his gloomy eye,
Whose withering glance no art can brook,
As true a huntsman doth he look
As bugle ere in brake did sound,
Or ever halloo'd to a hound.
"To chase the fiend, and win the prize
In that same dungeon, ever tries
An aged necromantic priest;
It is an hundred years at least
Since 'twixt them first the strife begun,
And neither yet has lost or won.
And oft the conjuror's words will make
The stubborn demon groan and quake,
And oft the bands of iron break,
Or bursts one lock that still amain
Fast as 'tis open'd shuts again.
Thus magic strife within the tomb
May last until the day of doom,
Unless the adept shall learn to tell
The very word that clench'd the spell,
When Franchimont lock'd the treasure cell.
An hundred years are pass'd and gone,
And scarce three letters has he won."

WALTER SCOTT.

During the siege of Liége by Charles the Bold and Louis XI., 600 inhabitants of Franchimont banded themselves together with the design of seizing the persons of these two monarchs as they lay encamped before the walls. They failed in their bold attempt, as has been already related, and paid for their heroism with their lives. An inscription on the face of the rock, by the roadside, still keeps alive the recollection of the deed.

3 La Reid Stat.

4 SPA STAT.—*Inns:* H. d'Orange.—H. de Bellevue, in an airy situation.—H. des Pays-Bas.—H. de Flandres.—H. de York, best family hotel. These are superior hotels. Table-d'hôte (at 4) 4 frs.; dinner in private 5 frs.; bottle of Bordeaux 3 frs.—H. de l'Europe.—H. d'Angleterre.—H. des Etrangers: table-d'hôte 2½ to 3 frs.

There are several good *restaurants*, whence dinners are sent out to private lodgings. The best is the Rocher de Cancale, Place Royale, a first-rate cuisine.

Spa is almost made up of inns and lodging-houses, many of which receive lodgers at much reduced rates in winter. The number of permanent Inhab. is 5000. The number of visitors amounts to about 10,000. It has become a very expensive place, and is much overgrown with buildings.

It is prettily situated in a sort of semi-basin, in the midst of hills forming part of the Ardennes chain; the heights overhanging it are covered with shrubberies, and intersected by healthful and airy walks, with pleasing prospects at intervals.

Spa is the most fashionable watering-place in Belgium, and has for 2 centuries been frequented by distinguished visitors from all parts of Europe. Our Charles II. repaired hither, when in exile, 1654, and the Czar Peter was restored to health—shaken by constant dissipation—by the use of Spa waters in 1717. It stands 1000 ft. above the sea-level, and the purity of its air is proved by the fact that the cholera has never visited it. A large annual grant of money for the improvement of the town, and erection of new baths, pump-room, &c., has been made by the Belgian government. A handsome new

Bathing Establishment was erected 1865. It is the only place in Belgium where public gaming is allowed.

The chief edifices here are—1. The *Redoute*, a large building (date 1769), plain without, but handsome within, which includes, under one roof, a café, a Theatre open 4 times a week, ball-room, and gambling-rooms, where rouge et noir and roulette are carried on nearly from morning to night. The profits of this establishment exceed 40,000*l.* a year. On Wednesday and Saturday a ball is given here during the season.

In former times the gaming-houses belonged to the Bishop of Liége, who was a partner in the concern, and derived a considerable revenue from his share in the ill-gotten gains of the manager of the establishment, and no gambling tables could be set up without his permission. 2. The handsome edifice called Vauxhall, built 1770 as a second Redoute, and much frequented in former times, is now little used.

A Band plays twice a day, either on the *Place Royale*, or in the avenue of fine lime-trees called *Promenade de Sept Heures*, or, during bad weather, in the gallery of the Redoute.

The *Mineral Waters of Spa* are supplied from 7 springs, all chalybeate, in which the delicate quantities of iron and of alkaline salines which they contain are so admirably combined by nature with the appropriate volume of carbonic acid gas, that they are not only agreeable to the palate, but are easy of digestion. They are all cold, bright, and sparkling, and are efficacious in chronic affections of the liver, nervous diseases, dyspepsia, and in that general relaxation of the system which a long residence in hot climates causes.

The springs, alike in general properties, and differing slightly in their specific action on the human economy, are—1. The *Pouhon* (pouher, in Walloon, is the same as puiser, to draw), situated in the centre of the town, under a colonnade built by the King of the Netherlands in honour of Peter the Great. From this spring comes the Spa water, which is sent to the ends of the earth for the benefit of invalids. 2. The *Tonnelets*, old and new, so called because the water was first collected in little tubs: now almost deserted, distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. 3. The *Sauvenière*, on the road to Malmédi, in a little plantation of trees, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Spa. Near it, in the shrubbery, is a monument set up (1787) by the D. de Chartres (L. Philippe) and his 3 sisters in remembrance of their mother having received her cure from the use of these waters. The inauguration of it is described by Mad. de Genlis in her memoirs. It was destroyed by republican soldiers, 1792, and restored, 1841, by Louis Philippe. 4. The *Groesbeck*, close to the Sauvenière. 5. The The *Géronstère;* it is very beautifully situated, at a height of 470 ft. above the Pouhon, and nearly 2 m. distant from it. The Sauvenière and Géronstère are surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds, in which, during the fine weather, visitors breakfast, or dine, or take other refreshments furnished on the spot. 6. The *Barisart*, 1 m. from Spa, first brought into notice by Dr. Cutler, and now the most frequented of the distant springs, its waters being well suited for weak digestive organs.

All these springs may be visited in succession, or any one may be reached at once by agreeable roads and paths bordered by avenues of limes, or cut through shady and picturesque ravines traversed by streams and water-falls, rising by gentle ascents. The entire tour of the springs forms a circuit of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The healthy pleasure of exploring the walks and rides of the neighbourhood is promoted by a great number of well-appointed *carriages* for hire, especially pony-chaises called *Américaines*. It is the custom here for everybody to ride on horseback. There are more than 500 *ponies for hire*, chiefly the hardy and surefooted ponies of the Ardennes. The charge is high, and no tariff. They may likewise be engaged at the rate of 35 frs. per week. When a visitor finds out a tolerable one, he had better secure it for the whole period of his stay.

Pony-chaises charge the course 5 or 6 frs.

Two-horse carriages, from 8 to 10 frs. The tour of the springs counts as a "course."

There is a fine large *Swimming-Bath* in the town, built of limestone, through which a constant stream of fresh water flows. Ladies' hours, 10 to 12 A.M.

The *English Physicians* at Spa are Dr. Cutler, and Drs. Lezaack and Jules Lezaack.

English Ch. Service on Sundays, at 11 and 3, by a resident English clergyman. There is an *English Club*, to which members of the chief London clubs are readily admitted.

There is much game in the neighbourhood, and good trout and grayling fishing. There are *Races* in Aug. or Sept.

Spa is famous for a peculiar manufactory of *Wooden Toys*, somewhat like the Tunbridge ware. The wood of which they are formed is stained by being steeped in the mineral waters, and receives a dark grey or brown tint from the iron. A considerable number of hands, and some artists of no mean skill, are employed in decorating them with paintings of flowers, &c.

The *Cascade de Coo*, about 9 m. S. of Spa, 3 m., is one of the customary excursions of the visitors at Spa. The road thither passes the Géronstère and the villages Ru and Roanne. A more pleasant but longer way is by Stavelot, where you descend the pretty Valley of the Amblève, which forms the *Cascade de Coo*, descending 30 or 40 ft. At Trois Ponts the Salm, a good fishing-stream, falls in. (*Inn*, at Vieux Salm, Bellevue, resort of sportsmen.) From Stavelot (Rte. 44) you may reach St. Hubert by cross-roads, viâ La Roche (*Inn*, Hôtel du Nord, comfortable old-fashioned house), on the Ourthe, with a fine ruined castle, Beausaint, Champlon (8 m.—*Inn*, Chez Robinet), to St. Hubert (8 m.), Rte. 29.

The limestone mountains which compose the chain of Ardennes abound in natural *caverns*. One of these lies about 7 m. S.W. of Spa, at a place called *Remouchamps*. It contains some fine stalactites; but the views and descriptions published of it are on the whole exaggerated. The way to it is over a very stony cross-road, difficult to find without the aid of a guide. It passes the village of La Reid, up several steep hills, and across a wild heath, and thence descends into a rugged ravine, in which lie the cave and village of Remouchamps. At the little *Inn*, H. des Etrangers, the visitor is provided with a blouse to keep his dress clean, with candles, and a guide. The entrance is closed by a door, the keys of which are kept in the village, and it is shown for the benefit of the commune. The path is wet and slippery. The grotto is traversed by a stream which is supposed to be the same as that which buries itself in the ground near Adseux, and which must pursue a subterranean course of some miles before it arrives at Remouchamps. This cave is situated in the mountain limestone. It alternates with clay slate.

Nearly opposite the cave stands *Montjardin*, an old castle on the top of an escarped rock, still inhabited, and surrounded by gardens.

3 m. W. of Remouchamps, 8 m. from Spa, is the little village of Ambléve; and overhanging it the scanty ruins of another old castle, called *les Quatre Fils Aymon* (after these preux chevaliers of the nursery story-book). It was the residence of William de la Marck, the Boar of Ardennes, so called from the ferocity of his disposition, who figures in Scott's novel of Quentin Durward. Some subterranean apartments, cut in the rock beneath the castle, are curious. A different road may be taken in returning to Spa, by Adseux, near which a river precipitates itself into a natural arch or cavern, and thence to Haute Beaumont (or Hodebomont).

The traveller may proceed at once from Spa to the Rhine by way of Malmédi (Rte. 43) and Treves, and thence descend the Moselle to Coblenz by steam; or he may post from Malmédi to Prüm, and there turning aside explore Eifel and its extinct volcanoes (Rte. 45), and descend upon the most beautiful part of the Moselle, near the baths of Bertrich and Alf, in about 4 days. It is easy to reach Malmédi from Liége in one day, and Treves in a second day. The borders of the Moselle abound in

objects of interest, combining picturesque scenery, wonderful geological phenomena, and remarkable Roman remains.

In going from Spa to Verviers we retrace our steps as far as *Pepinsterre*.]

From Liége to Aix, continued.

The valley presents a succession of large cloth factories, alternating with the neat and handsome country houses and gardens of their proprietors. The railway crosses the Vesdre twice before

3 Ensival Stat.

2 *Verviers Stat.*, "Buffet Restaurant." The baggage of travellers entering Belgium from Prussia is examined here, and the carriages are changed. The *Inns* near the station are so bad and exorbitant that it is preferable to repair to those in the town, although 1 m. off.

VERVIERS (*Inns:* H. de Flandres; H. des Pays-Bas; H. de France), on the Vesdre: its population already exceeds 29,000; an instance of recent and rapid growth, chiefly owing to the flourishing state of its cloth manufactories, which are said to produce second-rate fabrics cheaper and better than those of England and France. There are about 60 cloth-mills in and around Verviers, employing 40,000 hands and 155 steam engines, and cloth to the value of 3 millions sterling is exported. The Belgian army is clothed from the looms of Verviers. The water of the Vesdre is said to possess properties which fit it admirably for dyeing. After traversing 5 more tunnels, a high embankment, and a deep cut, the rly. is carried over the valley of the Vesdre, on a viaduct of 21 arches, 65 ft. high.

Dolhain, once a suburb of Limburg, is now the town. On an eminence to the rt. above it a church tower and some crumbling walls are seen: this is LIMBURG, formerly capital of the duchy of Limburg, now united to the province of Liége. The town, once flourishing and strongly fortified, is reduced nearly to ruin. Its outworks were blown up by the French in the time of Louis XIV. (1675), and various calamities of war and fire have made it little better than a heap of ruins. Even so late as 1833–4, a fire consumed 40 houses. The *Ch. of St. George*, gutted by it, but restored since, contains an elegant Gothic *tabernacle* (date 1520), and a monument to a princess of Baden (1672). The view into the valley is pleasing, but there is nothing here worth stopping for. There are mines of zinc and coal in the neighbourhood, and much cheese is made in the district.

The railway on leaving Dolhain quits the valley of the Vesdre.

The first Prussian station is

7 Herbesthal Stat., where passports are called for no longer, but the carriages are searched; the baggage is examined at Aix or Cologne. The railroad is carried on a bridge of 2 rows of 17 arches, 120 ft. high in the centre, over the Valley of the Geule; passes through 2 tunnels, the second of which is 2220 ft. long, pierced through a sandhill, and finally reaches Aix-la-Chapelle down an inclined plane.

15 AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TERMINUS.—Close to (rt.) Borcette.—(Rte. 36.)

ROUTE 26.

MECHLIN OR BRUSSELS TO LIÉGE, BY LOUVAIN.—RAILWAY.

Brussels to Liége 114 kilom. = 71½ m. The journey to Liége by express train requires 2½ h.

In order to reach Louvain from Brussels by railway it is necessary to go round by Mechlin. Brussels to Mechlin 20 kilom. = 12½ m. See Rte. 23. Mechlin to Liége 94 kilom. = 58¾ m. Soon after leaving Mechlin you pass l. Rijmenant, where in 1578 Don John of Austria was defeated by

the Protestant Confederates, in whose ranks fought some Scotch regiments, who threw off their clothes during the action for the sake of coolness!

11 Haecht Stat.

2 Wespelaer Stat. Near this is a park and pleasure ground, laid out in the French style, which is the delight of the cockneys of Brussels. The railway crosses the Dyle, and runs not far from the Antwerp canal, which is lined with a treble row of trees, before reaching

11 *Louvain Stat.*, outside the town—omnibuses and vigilantes. (§ 22 A.) The H. de Ville is only ¼ h. walk from it through the Rue de Diest.

LOUVAIN. (Flem. LOVEN; Germ. LÖWEN).—*Inns*: H. de Suède, Place du Peuple, near to the stat.; good and moderate. Cour de Mons.—Louvain, on the Dyle, with 32,000 Inhab., is a city of very ancient origin. The old *Castle*, of which a small fragment remains outside the Mechlin gate, goes by the name of Château de César, though it did not exist till 890, when the Empr. Arnold caused it to be built as a barrier against the invasion of the Normans. Edward III. of England lived for one year in the castle, and the Empr. Charles V. and his sister were educated here by Andrien Boyens, afterwards Pope Adrian VI. A high earthen rampart encloses the town on one side, and is cut through by the roads to Brussels and Mechlin. It has a deep dry fosse on the outside, and is from 80 to 100 ft. high. The old Porte de Diest dates from 1526. The ground-plan of Louvain is nearly circular.

The **Hôtel de Ville* is one of the richest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world. Every part of the exterior is elaborately decorated by the chisel. It was begun 1448, and finished 1469, by M. de Layens, master mason of Louvain, and has been repaired at the joint expense of the town and government. The delicate and rich masonry of the exterior, which had suffered from time and the weather, has been renovated entirely. The subjects of the sculptured groups are, for the most part, taken from the Old Testament. The common council has decided that statues (in number about 250) shall be placed in the niches of the 3 facades and the towers. The niches on the ground floor are reserved for celebrated persons born at Louvain, or who have been domiciled there, and for persons who have rendered eminent services to the town.

The pictures within the Town Hall are generally of little consequence. A few are curious from their antiquity.

The **Church of St. Peter*, near to the Town Hall, is also well worth seeing. It was founded in 1040; but having been twice destroyed by fire, the existing building is not older than 1430. An original drawing of the W. front (date 1507) is preserved in the Town Hall, with a singularly lofty tower and spire in the centre, 500 ft. high, and another on either side of it. A highly ornamented *Roodloft*, between the choir and nave, is in the richest flamboyant Gothic (date 1440). In front of it hangs a 12-branch chandelier of wrought iron—the work of Quentin Matsys, who was probably born at Louvain about 1450. Under the arch which separates the choir from its side aisle, on the N. side of the grand altar, is an elaborate *Tabernacle* of sculptured stone to contain the host. It is a hexagon in plan, tapering upwards to a point, and is about 30 ft. high. *See*, in 2 of the choir chapels, 2 altarpieces by *Steurbout*—the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus (Patron contre le mal du ventre, "Patroon tegen te Buykpyn") a horrible subject, but treated with great propriety by the painter, and the Last Supper, a work of high merit. A Holy Family, by *Quentin Matsys*, in a side chapel at the back of the high altar, is considered the great ornament of the church. It was carried to Paris during the Revolution. On the shutters are painted the Death of St. Anne, a beautiful composition, and the Expulsion of Joachim from the Temple. In one of the nave chapels a picture by I. van Rillaer (?) represents a cook with his apron on, chosen bishop (St. Evortius?) in consequence of the miraculous descent of a dove upon his head. In the foreground he appears to refuse the mitre, but behind preparations are making for

his installation. Sir Joshua Reynolds says of it—"It is a composition of near a hundred figures, many in good attitudes, natural and well invented. It is much more interesting to look at the works of these old masters than slight commonplace pictures of many modern painters." The *Pulpit* of wood (date 1742) represents St. Peter on a rock and the Conversion of St. Paul, surmounted by palm-trees. The stricken horse and fallen rider are finely executed both in form and expression. The carved woodwork of the main portals in the inside is remarkable. The font, of bronze, at the W. end of the nave, has an elaborate Gothic crane of iron attached to the wall near it, for the purpose of supporting the cover, now removed. One of the chapels in the N. aisle of the nave has a low screen of coloured marbles sculptured in the style of Louis XIV. The chapels containing the pictures by Steurbout and Matsys are locked; to see them, apply to the custode.

The *University*, founded 1426, suppressed by the French, was re-established by the King of Holland in 1817. Since 1836 it has once more become the nursing mother of Romish priests for Belgium. There are about 600 students. In the 16th cent. it was considered the first university in Europe, and, being especially distinguished as a school of Roman Catholic theology, it was then frequented by 6000 students. There were formerly 43 colleges, variously endowed by pious founders, dependent upon the University: of these only about 20 now remain, and their funds have been much reduced. The Colléges du Pape, des Philosophes, du St. Esprit, du Faucon (now a military hospital), &c., are sumptuous edifices of 18th cent. architecture.

The *Halle aux Draps* of the weavers, erected in 1317, was appropriated to the service of the *University*, after its first owners were banished for their refractory conduct. It still exhibits traces of the opulence of its founders, but is scarcely worth entering if the traveller be pressed for time. Far more interesting is

The *Cabinet of Paintings*, belonging to MM. Vandenschrieck, Rue de Paris, No. 86, one of the most select now in the Netherlands as regards native masters. It contains 2 fine portraits by *Memling*, of Wm. Morel and his wife; Head of the Virgin, by *Clayssens*; the Martyrdom of St. Catherine, and 3 sketches, by *Rubens*; good specimens of Cuyp, Vandyck, v. der Heyden, the Ostades, Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Teniers, the Van de Veldes, Wouvermans, &c.; besides some good works by modern artists.

*The carved wooden stalls in *St. Gertrude's Church*, which was originally the chapel of the Dukes of Brabant, are reputed the finest in Belgium; they are of oak, in flamboyant style, with detached groups and statues, and beautiful bas-reliefs. They have been restored by Goyers. The modern paintings by the Belgian artists Wappers, Matthieu, and de Keyser, in *St. Michael's*, also deserve mention.

The *Tower of Jansenius*, in which that celebrated theological writer composed the works which gave rise to those doctrines of grace and free-will, named after their author Jansenism, exists no longer.

Louvain may easily be seen in a day; and there is no inducement to remain longer, as the city has a deserted aspect, the more striking when contrasted with its ancient prosperity and swarming population. Its walls, now in part turned into boulevards, measured 6 m. in circumference; and in the 14th cent., when it was the capital of Brabant and residence of its princes, its Inhab. amounted to 100,000. Nearly half of them lived by the woollen manufactures established here. The weavers here, however, as elsewhere, were a turbulent race; and their rulers, being tyrannical and impolitic, banished, in 1382, a large number of them from the town, in consequence of a tumult in which they had taken part, and during which they had thrown 17 of the magistrates out of the windows of the Town-house. Many of the exiles took refuge in England, bringing with them their industry and independence; and, very much to the advantage of our

country, established in it those woollen manufactures which have left all others in the world far behind.

Louvain is famed at present for brewing the best *Beer* in all Belgium. 200,000 casks are made here annually: a great deal is exported. It may be tasted at the *Maison des Brasseurs*, the Brewers' Guild, a fine mansion, in the Elizabethan style, opposite the H. de Ville. Two fine houses in Rue de Namur, and several on the canal called La Leye, are good specimens of domestic Gothic.

Railroads.—To Wavre, Ottignies, and Charleroi; to Aerschot, Diest, and Herenthals, [12 m., to *Aerschot* on the Diemer (*Inn:* H. de l'Ange), 4162 Inhab., in whose parish ch. (date 1336) is a rood-screen or *Jubé*, remarkable for its elaborate execution, and for the excellent preservation of not only the tracery but even its numerous bas-reliefs and statuettes, all in a good style of art. The chandelier in front of the screen is a work of Quentin Matsys, presented by him to the church as a memorial of his wife, to hang over her grave in the aisle in which she is buried. It is a frame of metal rods, set with flames or flowers of hammered metal.]

The *Railroad* to Liége from Louvain leaves on the rt. the Abbey of Parc, still inhabited by monks, and furnished with 3 fish-ponds.

11 Vertryk Stat.

7 Tirlemont Stat. (Flem. Thienen.)—*Inn:* Le Plat d'Etain; tolerable. A town of 12,000 Inhab.: formerly much more considerable. The space within its walls S. of the railway includes very few houses, owing to the devastation of a fire in 1604, not yet repaired: the gates are old. In the centre of it is a very extensive square. The *Ch. of St. Germain*, on a height visible from the railway, was founded in the 9th cent.; the W. tower and vestibule are of the 12th. The choir is Transition, the nave and transepts Gothic. It has a lectern of brass, 15th cent., and an altar-piece by *Wappers*. The Jesuit J. Bollandus, editor of the Acta Sanctorum, was born here. Outside the gate leading to Maestricht are 3 large barrows, supposed to be Gallo-Roman graves. They are visible from the railway,—to the l.

The railroad, after leaving the station, overlooks the town from an embankment.

rt. The Lion on the Field of Waterloo, and the Prussian Monument, are visible at a great distance.

6 Esemael Stat.

On approaching Landen the railway traverses the plain of *Neerwinden*, celebrated for 2 great battles: in 1693, when the English under William III. were beaten by Marshal Luxemburg and the French; and in 1793, when the Austrians defeated the Revolutionary army, and drove it out of Belgium.

[*l.* Léau, between Tirlemont and St. Trond, 5 m. to the N. of the railroad, was in the middle ages a fortified town, and part of the wall still remains. The *Ch. of St. Léonard* (date 1231) has 2 W. towers, and a Gothic choir, whose apse is surrounded by an external arcade, like the Rhenish churches. It possesses several carved altarpieces; a fine Paschal candlestick of brass, 17 ft. high, ornamented with figures of Saints, made at Dinant; and a Tabernacle, sculptured in the style of the Renaissance, of alabaster, with canopy nearly 90 ft. high, erected at the cost of the Seigneur Martin van Wilre, 1558. He is buried in the tomb opposite it.]

7 Landen Junct. Stat. Buffet; H. Quatre Saisons. A branch railway runs hence, by St. Trond and Hasselt, to Maestricht. (Rte. 27.)

3 Gingelom Stat.

5 Rosoux Stat.

6 Waremme Stat. (8 m. from Tongres, Rte. 27.) Waremme was capital of the district called Hesbaie, lying on the l. of the Meuse. The old Roman road from Bavay to Tongres is crossed; it is in good preservation, and is called by the people of the country the road of Brunehaut (Brunehilde).

11 Fexhe Stat. rt. Castle of Bierset.

8 Ans Stat. is 450 ft. above the level of the Meuse, and the trains descend by 2 inclined planes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, in 15 min., being drawn up by ropes attached to stationary engines, in 12 min. The view, looking down upon Liége, is most striking.

6 LIEGE Terminus (Guillemins Stat.) is on the l. bank of the Meuse, close to the Quai d'Avroy. The railway crosses the Meuse by the bridge of Val St. Benoit, of 7 arches. (Rte. 24.)

ROUTE 27.

BRUSSELS TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BY LOUVAIN, LANDEN, HASSELT, AND MAESTRICHT.—RAIL.

As far as Landen the Railroad is described in Rte. 26.

From Landen to Aix is 58 m. The line branches l. across the plain of Hesbaye by

5 Velm Stat., in prov. of Limburg.

5 St. Trond Stat. (*Inns:* L'Europe; Le Sauvage, tolerable), a town of 11,500 Inhab., receiving its name from St. Trudon, who founded a monastery here, and gained great fame by the working of miracles. *N. Dame* is a cruciform 3rd pointed *ch.*, 3 aisles; tower and spire added by Rolland. Interior restored 1858, painted by artists of Liége, Tubernaile, &c.; statues by Geerts and Geefs. Dome on the chancel arch 16th cent. At Brustem, near this, a great battle was fought, in 1467, between Charles the Bold and his rebellious subjects of Liége. 3000 of them, who had posted themselves in the town, were compelled to surrender it to Charles, to destroy the gates and ramparts, and to deliver up to him 10 of their number, whom he caused to be beheaded. To Léau is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

7 Cortenbosch Stat.

5 Alken Stat.

5 Hasselt Stat., a town of 9785 Inhab. On the plain between Haelen and Herck la Ville the Franks were encamped when they chose Pharamond for King, 406. The spot is still called Frankryk.

[At Beverloo is the permanent military camp for exercise and instruction of the Belgian army, capable of receiving 15,000 men.]

15 Munster-Bilsen Stat. [About 10 m. S. of this lies

Tongres (*Inn:* Paon), a very ancient city of 6800 Inhab., site of a fort built by Drusus, but long before mentioned by Cæsar in his 'Commentaries.' The *Ch.* of *Notre Dame* was the first dedicated to the Virgin on this side of the Alps. The existing Gothic edifice dates from 1240, but the cloister behind was built in the 10th cent., and is the oldest of the kind in the country. The *Trésor* of this church is very rich in antiquities, plate, enamels, reliquaries. The Waremme Station on the Liége railway is 8 m. from this. (Rte. 26).

Near the town, on the estate of Betho, there exists a mineral spring, mentioned by Pliny in these words:—"Tungri, civitas Galliæ, fontem habet insignem, pluribus bullis stillantem, ferruginei saporis quod ipsum non nisi in fine potûs intelligitur. Purgat hic corpora, tertianas febres discutit, calculorumque vitia. Eadem aqua, igne admoto, turbida fit, ac postea rubescit." It still retains its ancient properties, answering exactly to the description, and is known as the *fontaine de Pline* or de St. Gilles.]

5 Lanneken Stat. Cross Dutch frontier.

5 Maestricht Stat., outside the Bois-le-Duc Gate.

MAESTRICHT.—*Inns:* Levrier (Greyhound); good, with certain defects. H. Bonn; au Casque (Helmet); both

good, but far from the stat. Tables-d'hote at 1½.

Maestricht, the capital of the Dutch portion of the province of Limburg, has 28,000 Inhab. It lies on the Maas, and is united by a bridge of 9 arches to the suburb called Wyck. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; its works are very extensive, and partly undermined, with capabilities for laying under water great part of the land around, by opening the sluices. Together with Venloo and Roermonde, it still belongs to the King of Holland, having been ceded to him by the treaty of 1831: it is garrisoned by 2000 Dutch troops. It was called by the Romans *Trajectum superius* (the upper ford), or Trajectum ad Mosam.

The great strength of this town has subjected its inhabitants to the misery of numerous sieges. Among the most memorable was that of 1579, when the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, took it by assault, at the end of 4 months, after having been repulsed in 9 separate attacks by the garrison, which included a few English and Scotch soldiers: they were all put to the sword, and nearly 8000 of the townspeople massacred to satisfy Spanish vengeance. It was taken by Louis XIV.; but William III. of England failed before it. Maestricht was preserved to Holland by its brave garrison Sept. 1830, and was the only place which resisted effectually the insurgent Belgians. There is an arsenal and a military magazine in the town.

The *Stadhuis*, in the centre of the great market-place, is in a modern style of architecture (date 1662).

The **Ch. of St. Servais* is a fine edifice with 5 towers, and a W. porch or narthex, retaining little, except the pillars of the nave and the pier arches, of the original ch. of the 10th cent. The apse and 2 towers are of the 12th cent. It has a splendid S. portal of 14 orders, with statues and rich foliage (1230); the nave of 8 bays, with late pointed roof, and flamboyant side-chapels, curious W. transept, and a cloister of the 15th cent. The interior has been painted and restored (1860). It contains a Descent from the Cross by *Vandyk;* the shrine of St. Servais—a curious work of the 13th cent. in copper gilt; and several reliquaries, pastoral staves, plate, &c., in the sacristy. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* rises from Roman substructions, and has a curious crypt. The square called *Vrijthof*, in which St. Servais stands, was the place where William de la Marck, nicknamed "le Sanglier des Ardennes," was beheaded, 1485. Some pretty *Public Gardens*, called the Park, were laid out in 1838.

The *Porte de Jaar*, near the Meuse, is an ancient gateway, part of the original fortifications of 6th or 7th cent.

The most remarkable thing about Maestricht are the **Subterranean Quarries* under the hill called the *Pietersberg*, on which the *Citadel* or *Fort St. Pierre* stands. The entrance is not quite 3 m. from the Inns, outside St. Peter's gate: the hire of a carriage is 6 fr.; the fee of a sworn guide 4 fr. The entrance is in the house of the burgomaster of St. Pierre, who keeps the key, which he hands over to a sworn guide on payment of a fee of 1 fr. The walk through the caverns takes up 1 hr. to 1½ hr., and you make your exit at the top of the hill near the Casino or Tea Garden of Slavanden or Slavente. From the terrace here you command an exquisite view over Maestricht and the valley, 300 ft. above the river. In places the ground has fallen in, leaving tremendous gaps and holes. Some of the passages are wide enough to admit horses and carts. They cover a space of 13 miles by 6 m.: the number of passages amounts to 16,000, 20 to 50 ft. high and 12 broad, and a large part are now rarely explored. They are supposed to have been first worked by the Romans. The galleries, running generally at right angles, and lined by many thousand massive pillars, 40 ft. square, left by the excavators to support the roof, cross and intersect each other so as to render it exceedingly difficult to find the way out; and it is dangerous to enter this singular labyrinth without a guide. Many lives have been lost from the want of this precaution; among others, 4 Recollet monks perished in 1640, in attempting to form a hermitage in a remote spot. They had

provided themselves with a clue, which they fastened near the entrance, but the thread on which they depended broke. They died of hunger, and their bodies, though they were diligently sought for, were not found till 7 days after. The only persons competent to conduct strangers through the maze are a few experienced labourers who have spent a large portion of their lives in these caverns, and who assist their memory by marks made on the pillars and sides. In time of war the peasantry of the surrounding country have frequently sought refuge in the caves, along with their flocks and herds. The rock is a soft yellowish calcareous sandstone, not unlike chalk, and of the same geological age. It is cut out with a saw, and is used for building, but is ill adapted for the purpose, being much affected by the atmosphere; it does not make good lime, but when reduced to sand is very serviceable as manure for the fields. It abounds in marine fossil remains. Besides shells and crabs, large turtles are found in it, together with the bones of a gigantic lizard-like reptile, more than 20 ft. long, called the fossil Monitor. The caverns are very cold, but are remarkably free from all moisture, and hence their temperature scarcely ever varies.

Steamers daily to Liége, in 2 hrs. (Rte. 24):—to Rotterdam, stopping for the night at Venloo. (*Inn:* Zwynshoofd.) Not far from this is *Ruremonde*, whose Romanesque *Ch. of N. Dame* (1218-24) contains monuments of its founders, a Count and Countess of Guelders. See Rte. 13.

Railway to Liége (Rte. 24); 4 trains daily in 1 hr.

Railway from Maestricht to Aix-la-Chapelle. Station at Wyck, on rt. bank of the Meuse. 22 Eng. m., 4 Trains daily.

6 Meersen Stat.
5 *Valkenburg Stat.*
7 Wylre Stat.
7 Simpelveld Stat. Custom-house.
11 AIX-LA-CHAPELLE Stat. (Rte. 36).

ROUTE 28.

CALAIS TO COLOGNE, BY LILLE, DOUAI, VALENCIENNES, QUIEVRAIN, MANAGE, CHARLEROI, NAMUR.—RAILWAY.

This is the most direct line of route from Calais to the Rhine; but the trains are not in correspondence, and are changed 5 times between Lille and Liege.

Calais to Douai and Valenciennes } See Route 15.

Quiévrain, Belgian custom-house.

MONS Stat. (Rte. 32). 4 trains run daily, in 1¼ hr., to Manage. 15½ Eng. m.

Nimy Stat.

Obourg Stat.

9¾ Havré Stat.

Braequegnies Stat. Branch line to Bascoup.

9½ La Louvière Stat.

Manage Junction Stat. Branch lines to Brussels by Hal; to Wavre by Nivelles. The Canal de Charleroi is crossed. There are coal-mines near this.

On the Wavre Rly. l. lies *Seneffe*, where the Prince of Orange (William III.), scarce 24, ventured to measure his strength (1674) with the veteran Condé. It ended in a drawn battle, with 27,000 dead left on the field!

7 Gouy-lez-Pieton Stat.

3 Pont-à-Celles Stat.

2 Luttre Stat.

5 Gosselies Stat., a picturesque town (l.) on a height; 6108 Inhab.

The railway cuts through several beds of coal.

3 Roux Stat. Coalpits and tramways.

The most interesting portion of the route lies between

3 Marchiennes-au-Pont (Stat.) on the

Sambre, Pop. 4500. The country is picturesque, and enlivened by manufactories, chimneys, iron-works, furnaces, coal-mines, and villages.

The Brussels and Charleroi canal runs parallel with the railway, and enters the Sambre, which it joins to the Schelde, 2 m. above Charleroi.

The railway crosses the Sambre 16 times before reaching Namur.

4 CHARLEROI JUNCTION STAT. *Inns:* Pays-Bas, small, but good; H. Durin. Charleroi is a fortress on the Sambre, originally founded by the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo, governor of the Low Countries, 1666, and named after Charles II. of Spain; its walls were razed 1795, and restored 1816, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. It has 13,000 Inhab. Though itself fettered and confined within ramparts which prevent its increase, it is the nucleus of a flourishing manufacturing district, almost deserving the name of one vast town, though covering an area of many miles, whose industry is fed by the productive Charleroi coal-field, the largest in Belgium. In the vicinity about 6000 nail-makers ply their trade, and there are said to be 70 high furnaces, 50 iron foundries, and 90 coal-pits. The *Glassworks* are the largest in Belgium. There are extensive iron furnaces at Couliers, near this. The surrounding district abounds in coal; 8345 miners and 118 steam-engines are employed in the collieries. The *Sambre and Meuse Railway* branches S. from Charleroi. (Rte. 28 A.)

Charleroi to Paris through Maubeuge and St. Quentin. Trains in 8 hrs.; or *express* 6½ hrs. (Rte. 33.)

7 Châtelineau Stat.
Ironworks.
3 Farciennes Stat.
5 Tamines Stat.
2 Auvelais Stat.
6 Moustier Stat.

} From Charleroi to Namur the railway descends the beautiful valley of the Sambre.

5 Floreffe Stat. The village, of 1500 Inhab., stands on the rt. bank of the Sambre. On a commanding height above rises the picturesque Abbey of Floreffe, founded by Godfrey Count of Namur, 1121. It is now a seminary for priests. The cloisters and hall of the Counts of Namur are worth notice. On the l., in a woody gorge, lies the Abbey of Malonne, and further on the l. the new ch. of Beausse.

9 NAMUR JUNCTION STAT. outside the Porte de Fer, which leads to Louvain (Rte. 24).

LIEGE. (Rte. 24).

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Rte. 36).

COLOGNE STAT.

ROUTE 28 A.

SAMBRE AND MEUSE RAILWAY—CHARLEROI TO VIRIEUX AND MORIALMÉ.

Length of trunk line about 42 Eng. m.

This railway turns off from the Brussels and Namur Railway between Charleroi and Marchiennes-au-Pont. It passes through the richest mineral district in Belgium, and has a great traffic in coal, coke, iron, and zinc ore. It connects the valley of the Sambre at Charleroi with that of the Meuse a few miles above Givet.

2½ La Sambre Stat. (Marchiennes.)

13½ Hameau Stat.

18½ Berzée Junct. Stat. (Here a branch railway turns off by 2 Thy-le-Château Stat. to 4¼ Laneffe Stat.)

21¾ *Walcourt Junct. Stat.* Here is a fine 5-aisled *Church*, rebuilt 1317; the W. tower Rom. 1024-27. *See* the carved stalls (Renaiss.) with caricatures of monks; confessionals; rood-screen, 1531; font; a baptistery of the 16th cent.; a miraculous image of the Virgin,

to which 20,000 pilgrims resort on Trinity Sunday; some fine old church plate in the sacristy; reliquaries, monstrances, a throne of silver for the Virgin, &c. [Branch lines diverge to Morialmé 12½ kilom.; to Philippeville, Florenne; to Romédenne and Givet in France.]

4 Silenrieux Stat.

7 Cerfontaine Stat.

14 Mariembourg Junc. Stat. Branch railways to 1, Couvin; 2, Momignies; 3, to Givet on the Meuse: thence rail to Reims.

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9 Vierves Stat.

7 *Virieux Stat.* on the Meuse. (H. du Chemin de Fer.) Diligence to Rocroy, Mezières, and Givet.

ROUTE 29.

BRUSSELS TO LUXEMBURG AND TREVES, BY OTTIGNIES, NAMUR, AND ARLON, —GREAT LUXEMBURG RAILWAY.

Great Luxemburg Rly.—opened 1858 and 1861. A very interesting route. It reduces the distance from Brussels to Namur to 35 m., instead of 68 m. by Braine-le-Comte. It is the best mode of approaching the wild and little-trodden district of the Ardennes (Rte. 31), Treves, and the Moselle, which may be descended from Treves. Terminus, Quartier Léopold.

6 Boitsfort Stat., a village on the skirts of the Forest of Soignies.

4 Groenendael Stat., also in the forest. An hour's drive to

Waterloo 5 *m. S. W.* Omnibus meets the trains daily (Rte. 24).

5 La Hulpe Stat., village with paper-mill; near it is a seat of the Marquis de Bethune.

6 *Ottignies Junct. Stat.* Here the lines from Louvain, Charleroi, Wavre, and Manage meet the great Luxemburg line.

The country becomes more undulating beyond

5 Mont St. Guibert Stat. Near this are ruins of an old castle within the grounds of M. Deman.

9 Gembloux Stat. The town lies in the hollow: it has some trade in cutlery. Near the Stat. is a large brick building —a Benedictine convent down to 1792 —now a Government stud-house, with large stables. Near this is the battle field of Ligny.

8 St. Denis Bovesse Stat. Near this iron-ore is quarried to supply the furnaces on the Sambre and Meuse.

4 Rhisnes Stat.

Through several deep rock cuttings the Rly. approaches Namur, emerging on a lofty embankment into the beautiful valley of the Sambre, which it crosses, as well as the Rly. from Charleroi. (Fine view.)

6 *Namur Junc. Stat.* Here converge the Rlys. from—1. Charleroi (the State line); 2. from Liège (Rte. 24); 3. from Brussels and Luxemburg; 4. from Dinant. (Rte. 30.)

Namur is described in Rte. 24.

The Luxemburg Rly. (to Arlon is 83½ m.) crosses the Meuse, from Namur Stat., on a handsome bridge of 3 timber arches resting on stone piers, commanding a fine view.

Nanmine, Assesse, Natoye Stats. l. see the residence of M. d'Omalius, the geologist.

18 m. *Ciney Stat.*, a town of 2000 Inhab. (*Inn*, Poste.) 9 m. on rt. lies Dinant (Rte. 30). A coach runs thither daily in 1½ hr. Through rock-cuttings to

Aye Stat. l. 8 m. lies Marche (*Inn*, Cloche d'Or; intolerable), a pretty town (2178 Inhab.), which stood on the *march*, or limit, between the Duchy

of Luxemburg and the Principality of Liége; it was capital of the Famenne, a fertile corn district, named after its ancient inhab. the Phœmanni, mentioned by Cæsar.

[rt. The country between Marche and St. Hubert presents very fine forest scenery. This is Shakspeare's "Forest of Arden;" and so well do parts of it agree with his description of its woodlands that the traveller might almost expect to meet the "banished duke" holding his sylvan court under the greenwood tree, or to surprise the pensive Jaques meditating by the side of the running brook.]

Jemelle Stat. [An omnibus in 20 min. takes you to

rt. *Rochefort*, an ancient and picturesque town, partly surrounded by old walls and surmounted by a ruined *Castle*, where Lafayette was made prisoner by the Austrians, 1792. It commands a fine view over the valley of the Lomme (*Inn*, H. de l'Etoile). One hour's drive (3 m.) from Rochefort is *Han sur Lesse*. Guides to the "*Grotto*" will be found near the Church. The ford across the river is not always passable, but there is a foot-bridge. The grotto is situated in the grounds of M. Lejerme, who for access to it exacts payment of 5 fr. each person. You may penetrate its vaulted chambers, hung with stalactites, for a distance of 1½ m. (See Rte. 31.)]

22 Grupont Stat. The Rly. enters the picturesque valley of the Lomme, and passes in a curve round the grand old *Castle of Mierwart*, l., with 4 towers at the angles, and a donjon on the S. side. It was twice destroyed by the Bishops of Liége on account of forays on their territory committed by its owners. It belonged to the De la Marcks.

Poix Stat. [l. Diligence to the *Abbey of St. Hubert*. 4½ m.

St. Hubert (*Inn*, H. de Luxembourg, poor), a miserable little town of 2497 Inhab., originally planted in the midst of the grand forest of St. Hubert, now cleared. The *Abbey Church*, erected 1538, in Flamboyant-Gothic style, is defaced by an Italian W. front, date 1702. It has 5 aisles, vaulted throughout; the choir ends in a chevet, and is considerably raised above a crypt of older date: it is internally adorned with precious marbles. St. Hubert, the patron of hunters and sportsmen, was born about 656, of princely rank, and a kinsman of Pepin d'Herstal, the founder of the Abbey. He was guilty of the profane act of hunting on the holy fast of Good Friday. But, while engaged in his favourite diversion on that day, a stag suddenly presented itself to him, bearing a cross growing between its horns. The apparition, which he believed to be miraculous, and to be sent from heaven, recalled him from his evil mode of life. Renouncing the world and its pleasures, he passed the rest of his days in penance and prayer; and, devoting his fortune to the church, acquired such a degree of sanctity as to work miracles, not merely by his hands, but by his garments; so that even a shred of his mantle possesses virtue to cure madness and hydrophobia, if placed on the patient's head: the consequence was an immense resort of pilgrims, continued to the present day, and great influx of wealth. The body of St. Hubert was deposited in the abbey, 825, but is supposed to have been burnt in the conflagration caused by the French Calvinists, 1568. Nevertheless a handsome altar-tomb, with 8 bas-reliefs of events from his life, and a reclining effigy in marble—one of the finest works of G. Geefs—was erected 1850 by King Leopold. In the *Trésor* is the Saint's miracle-working *Stole*, the application of which still cures about 100 patients in a year, and other relics — his horn, crozier, and comb. In ancient times the abbot of St. Hubert paid an annual tribute of 3 couple of hounds to the King of France, to signify his dependence on the French crown. The remaining *Convent* buildings are now occupied as a governmental *Reformatory*.]

Longlier Stat. l. about 1 m. lies Neufchâteau, an uninteresting town of 1790 Inhab., a market for cattle and grain, near which are large slate quarries. *Diligence* in 5 hrs. to *the Castle of Bouillon*, 10 m. W. (See Rte. 31.)

43½ *Arlon Junct. Stat.* (*Inns:* H. du Nord, clean;—H. Schneider)—a rapidly

increasing town of 5455 Inhab., supposed to be the Roman Orolanum. By the partition of the Duchy of Luxemburg, in conformity with the Treaty of 1831, two-thirds of it have fallen to the share of King Leopold, and Arlon is become the capital of the Belgian part of the province. Fine *view* from the terrace of the Capucin convent.

Diligences down the valley of the Semoi to Florenville (Rte. 31); to Liége; to Spa.

Railways to Longwy; to Luxemburg.

Sterpenich Stat.

The Dutch frontier commences at Bettingen Stat. From Arlon to the frontier German is the language of the inhabitants.

Bertrange Stat.

3½ LUXEMBURG JUNCTION STAT. (Buffet, 20 min. halt—*Inns:* H. de Cologne; H. de l'Europe), a strong fortress of the German Confederation, with 12,000 Inhab., and a garrison of 6000 Prussians; is capital of a duchy belonging to Holland. It will well repay a halt of several hours, or a night's sojourn. A carriage to drive about it (2 hrs.) costs 10 fr. The situation of Luxemburg is very singular; it has been compared with that of Jerusalem. Its extent and the extraordinary character of its fortifications combine to make it highly picturesque. The traveller from the side of Brussels comes upon it unawares, so completely is it wedged in between high escarped rocks. The upper town occupies the top of a rocky peninsula, joined to the neighbouring country only on the W., or side of the Neu-Thor. On the other 2 sides it is isolated by rocky gorges 200 ft. deep, crossed by several viaducts, and watered by the streams of Petersburn and Alzette, in whose depths the industrious lower town, or suburbs of Grund, Clausen, and Pfaffenthal (with mills and dye-works), nestle. On entering from the German side it is difficult to comprehend how these are to be surmounted, or the drawbridges reached, which appear to hang suspended in the air. The communication between the upper and lower towns is by flights of steps, and by streets carried up in zigzags, so as to be passable for a carriage. The defences, partly excavated in the solid rock, have been increased and improved by the successive possessors of Luxemburg, by the Spaniards (1697), Austrians (1713), French (1684 and 1795), and Dutch, rendering it, in the words of Carnot, "la plus forte place de l'Europe après Gibraltar:—le seul point d'appui pour attaquer la France du côté de la Moselle." Under the direction of the German Diet, it has been entirely repaired and greatly strengthened since 1830, and a new fort has been built outside the gate to Treves. The most remarkable part of the fortifications is that called *Le Bouc*, a projecting headland of rock, hollowed out from top to bottom, and commanding with its loopholes and embrasures, observable in every part, the 2 valleys which it separates up and down. Its casemates in 3 stories, one above the other, entirely excavated in the solid rock, are capable of holding 4000 men, and resemble those of Gibraltar. It is divided into 3 parts by 2 deep ditches, and is mined in all directions. From the *Schlossbrücke*, which connects it with the upper town, there is a striking view. Other good points of view are the *Garden* of the *Military Casino*, Fontaines Garden outside the New Gate, and the *Fetschenhof* at the Treves Gate.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was given to the King of Holland, at the Treaty of Vienna (1815), in consideration of his abandoning his claim upon Nassau. The House of Luxemburg is highly distinguished in history; it gave 5 emperors to Germany, kings to Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary, several queens to France, and numerous exalted prelates to the church.

The *Ch. of Nôtre Dame* was built by the Jesuits in the 16th cent. It contains a miracle-working image of the Virgin. Here is the mausoleum of John the Blind, King of Bohemia, killed by the English at the battle of Cressy, from whom our Prince of Wales gains his motto (Ich dien). He was buried here; but his body, having been 6 times removed, and at the French Revolution transferred to a museum, was at

length confided to the King of Prussia, and by him deposited in a grave at Castel on the Sarre, in Prussia.

The modern *Jesuits' Church* deserves notice for its carved woodwork pulpit and painted windows.

In the lower town is a *Gateway*, sole relic of the palace of the Spanish Stadtholder, Count Peter Ernest of Mansfeldt (1545-1604). The two sides of the gorge of the Alzette are now united by the grand *Viaduct* of the Treves Rly., which passes astride the suburb of Grund. A walk through the valley called *Pulvermühlen Thal*, through the Porte de Bisse, will well repay the traveller.

Railways.—To Treves; to Namur; to Thionville and Metz; to Dickirch.

[The *Railway* to *Dickirch* (22 m.) is carried across the valley on a colossal viaduct.

Trains in 1¾ hr. to *Dickirch* Stat. (*Inn*, H. des Ardennes). 5 m. from this is *Vianden* (*Inn*, H. de Luxembourg), an old town of 1600 Inhab., with a very extensive *Castle* in a picturesque position, an ancient possession of the House of Nassau, on a rock above the Our river. It was in good preservation until 1820, when it was sold for 32,000 fl., and unroofed, but was bought back by the King of Holland, who is Count of V., in 1840, for less. It has a triple circuit of walls; an octagon *chapel* of 2 stories, above for the seigneur, below for the retainers. In the hall are 2 fine Romanesque windows.

13 m. from Vianden, ascending the Our to its junction with the Sure at Wallendorf, and crossing the Sure to Beaufort Castle, is *Echternach* (*Inn*, Hirsch). The ancient *Abbey Church* is in miserable plight, roofless, and blackened with the smoke of a kiln. The arches of the nave rest on *quasi*-Corinthian columns. On Tuesday after Whit-Sunday there is a pilgrimage hither, and procession, in which old and young, men and women, each separated, perform a curious dance.

St. Willebrod is a basilica of the 11th centy. (1017-31). *See* an old painting of St. W., with the abbey in the background.

The road is continued along the Sure to Wasserbillig Stat. on the rly. to Treves, 3 m. from the monument of Igel.]

The rly. follows for some distance the course of the river Sure as far as its junction with the Moselle at

Wasserbillig Stat. The Prussian frontier is crossed at the bridge over the Sure, close to which is the custom-house. (§ 47.)

6 m. above Treves the road passes the very remarkable Roman monument of *Igel*, described in Rte. 41. The village stands opposite to the junction of the Saar (Savarus) with the Moselle. *Conz*, a village near its mouth, derives its name from the Emperor *Con*stantine, who had a summer palace here, traces of which still exist in the foundations of brick walls, towers, &c. The Roman bridge over the Saar was blown up by the French, 1675.

Conz Junct. Stat., where the Rly. from Saarburg, Saarbruck, and Saarlouis falls in.

2 TREVES, *Terminus* near the bridge (Rte. 41), on l. bank of the Moselle.

ROUTE 30.

NAMUR TO DINANT AND GIVET—THE MEUSE.—RAIL.

Railway, about 30 Eng. m. 4 trains daily, 1½ to 2 hrs. *Steamers* twice a day in summer, from Dinant to Namur, in 2 hrs., returning in 3 hrs.

The Meuse above Namur is not less interesting, though less visited, than

below it. For a considerable distance the river is hemmed in by magnificent escarpments of limestone, resembling in height and form the banks of the Avon at Clifton, and the vales of Derbyshire. The cultivation of the graceful hop here supplants that of the vine. The road ascends the l. bank as far as Dinant, where it crosses the river by a stone bridge. Several villas and pretty châteaux are passed.

Jambes Stat. Lustin Stat. Godinne Stat.

(rt.) Between 2 and 3 m. below Dinant rises the Castle of Poilvache (*i.e.* Pille-vache, its owners being foragers of cattle), once "la terreur des Dinantois," now in ruins, of great extent, and finely situated. It was taken and destroyed by Bp. Jean de Heynsberg, 1429.

l. Upon the top of a rock, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Dinant, stands the ruined castle of *Bouvignes*. During the siege of this place by the French under the Duc de Nevers (1554) 3 beautiful women retired with their husbands into the tower of Crevecœur, hoping to assist and encourage the garrison by their presence. The defence was obstinate, but at last all were slain but the 3 heroines, who, unwilling to submit to the brutality of the conquerors, threw themselves from the top of the tower, in sight of the French, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks.

Yvoir Stat.

rt. *Dinant Stat.* (*Inns:* Post, best; Tête d'Or), a town of 7136 Inhab., romantically situated at the base of limestone cliffs, to which the fortifications and the chapel on their summit add interest. There are caverns in the contorted convolutions of the limestone strata. Winding stairs, cut in the rock, render the cliffs accessible from terrace to terrace nearly up to the walls of the fortress. The pretty walks behind the Casino are readily opened to strangers. Permission to enter the citadel is also given. The *Church* is distinguished by a singular bulb-shaped steeple, its interior is interesting, chiefly first Pointed, and good. The door of the baptistery, and another which is blocked up, are of the 10th or 11th cent.

The inhabitants of Bouvigne were rivals of those of Dinant in the manufacture of articles of brass and copper, kettles, &c. (called from the place *dinanderies*), and the animosity thus created led to bloody and long-continued feuds between them. In defiance of their neighbours, the men of Bouvigne built the castle of Crevecœur, and those of Dinant, to annoy them in return, erected that of Montorgueil, which they were afterwards compelled to destroy.

Philip the Good, irritated by some act of aggression, besieged Dinant with an army of 30,000 men. The inhabitants, when summoned to surrender, replied by hanging the messengers sent with the proposals. The Duke, enraged at this outrage, was preparing to take the town by assault, when it surrendered. He gave it up to pillage for 3 days, and then set fire to it; and while the flames were still raging, ordered 800 of the inhabitants, bound two and two, to be thrown into the Meuse. Though weak from illness, he was carried in a litter to a spot whence he could feast his eyes on the conflagration and horrible execution; and, not satisfied with this act of vengeance, he sent workmen to pull down the ruined walls after the fire, that not a vestige of Dinant might remain. His son, Charles the Bold, who succeeded 3 years after, allowed the town to be rebuilt; but it was again sacked, burnt, and demolished, in 1554, by the French under the Duc de Nevers, — a misfortune occasioned principally by the insolence of the townspeople in replying to the summons to surrender by a message to the effect that, if the Duke and the King of France fell into their hands, they would roast their hearts and livers for breakfast.

Omnibus to Ciney Stat. on the Luxemburg Rly. (Rte. 29).

Excursions from Dinant: *a.* to the grotto of Hans sur Lesse, a drive of 4 hrs., described in Rte. 31;—*b.* to the ruined *Castle of Montaigle*, near Sommière, l. side of Meuse, beautifully situated in the rocky valley (5 m.) of the Floye: from Montaigle you may walk down the picturesque vale of the Sausaye to the ruined Castle of Poilvache;—*c.* to the Château de Walzins, upon the

Lesse (Rte. 31);—*d.* to *Chaleux*, a group of hovels, where some extraordinary rocks rise above the Lesse, projecting like spires, and one, La Chandelle, like a pillar from the face of the rock.

About ½m. above Dinant the high road goes through a kind of natural portal, formed by the abrupt termination of a long narrow ridge or wall of rock, projecting from the precipitous cliffs on the l., and on the rt. by a pointed and bold isolated mass of rock, called the * *Roche à Bayard*, from the horse of the Quatre Fils d'Aymon, who left the print of his hoof on the rock, when he plunged into the Ardenne forest in search of his masters. The cleft was widened by order of Louis XIV., to facilitate the passage of the road up the valley. Near this are quarries of black marble. Immediately above lies Anseremme, a pretty town with overhanging cliffs. Here the Lesse falls into the Meuse; its rocky valley is very picturesque and well deserves to be explored. The Lesse descends, 400 ft. from the Trou de Han, in a series of falls called Buttes.

"The finest point on the road to Givet is about 3 m. above Dinant, at the *Château of Freyr*, a country seat belonging to the Duchesse de Beaufort-Spontin, on l. bank of the river, at the base of cliffs and richly-wooded hills, which are furrowed by ravines. Within the grounds is a natural grotto, abounding in stalactites, and singularly lighted by an aperture in the rock. Here a Treaty of Commerce was signed between Louis XIV. and Charles II. of Spain, 1675. Opposite to Freyr the cliffs of limestone rise directly from the Meuse, much broken up, presenting striking forms and outlines; occasionally the upper part of the rock projects beyond the perpendicular, so as completely to overhang the river. The banks present lofty cliffs and romantic scenery as far as Flamignoul. The view of Givet from the top of the hill, surmounted by the road in approaching it, is very picturesque; the fortifications and windings of the river appear to great advantage."—*T. T.*

Rail, Dinant to Givet—4 trains, in 35 min. The line runs at a distance from the Meuse.

At *Hastières Stat.* is the 12th cent. *Church* of a ruined abbey, containing 2 miracle-working Virgins! To see the fine scenery of the Meuse, you ought to take a punt at one of the neighbouring hamlets, and float down to Dinant. It is lost to those who run by road or rail.

Agimont Stat.

21 kil. GIVET *Junct. Stat.*—*Inns*: Le Mont d'Or; good beer. — Givet and Charlemont may be regarded as parts of one town, prettily situated on opposite banks of the Meuse, but connected by a bridge. They belong to France, lying just within the frontier: the population is 4000: the fortifications were constructed by Vauban. The fortress of Charlemont (on the l. bank) is placed on a high and commanding rock of limestone, which is sometimes of so fine a texture as to be quarried for marble. (See *Handbook for France.*)

Railways—to Charleville, Reims, and Paris; to Charleroi by Virieux and by Morialmé.

ROUTE 31.

THE ARDENNES.—DINANT TO HANS SUR LESSE, ST. HUBERT, AND BOUILLON.

From Namur up the valley of the Meuse by rail or steamer (Rte. 30) to Dinant. Hence ascend the picturesque valley of the *Lesse*—which flows in a series of step-like falls called Buttes, by

Château de Walzens (Valsain), Chaleux (Châlais), where the rocks assume the forms of obelisks and spires. The high road continues through Celles, where is a curious and well-preserved *Church* of the 11th cent., with W. tower and octagon spire; beneath are crypts. Ardenne, a simple villa (or hunting-seat) of King Leopold, situated on the slope of a charming valley, the natural beauties of which have been enhanced by the taste of its royal owner. Beyond Almars, at Avenaye, travellers turn aside if they intend to visit the cavern called *Trou de Han,* about 20 m. S.E. from Dinant (3½ hrs. drive; a carriage to and fro costs 25 fr.). The excursion occupies a day going and returning from Dinant. The proprietor levies a tax of 5 frs. from each person. The valley of the Lesse is stopped up at Han by a rocky barrier stretching across it, but the river precipitates itself into a cavern at the foot of this rock, called le Gouffre de Belvaux, and forces a passage through it. The cavern is accessible through the natural arch out of which the Lesse issues, in a boat kept by a man residing hard by, who serves as a guide, and provides torches. It is a wild scene as the boatman lights wisps of straw, and as each burns down flings the lighted end into the stream. The cave consists of a series of chambers opening into one another—some high, others low, some shaped like a syphon upright or inverted; in places it contains some fine stalactites. The first hall or chamber is lighted by the reflection cast from the surface of the water up to the roof. The effect is very brilliant at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, when the sun is opposite to the entrance. After you leave the boat there is some scrambling to get through. You should borrow one of the blouses of the country to protect the clothes from being covered with mud. It takes about 2 hrs. to explore the cave: you come out at the opposite side. The straw used by the guides to light up is quite insufficient. On the whole, many will not think the grotto worth the time and expense. At all events it is best to enter by the nearest entrance, and not to allow the guides to drag you over the hills 2 m. to the distant one. Carriage and pair from Rochefort and back 10 francs. There is no tolerable inn at Lesse.

From the Trou de Han a vile cross-road touches Lompretz and Nieupont (Madame Randollet's inn), about 16 m. from Dinant.

A cross-road leads from Hans sur L., by Wavrulle, Grupont, and Bure, a distance of 12 or 15 m., to

St. Hubert. Rte. 29.

There are cross-roads from St. Hubert to Poix station on the railroad from Namur to Luxemburg (Rte. 29); thence by Libin, Villance, and Paliseul to Bouillon is about 25 m.; road uninteresting.

Bouillon (*Inns:* Poste, very good; charges fair: D. 2 fr., Br. 1 fr. H. du Nord, homely, but comfortable. This is a very interesting and picturesque town of 2500 Inhab.; it is beautifully situated at the bottom of a long valley washed by the Semoi, which winds round a rocky promontory crowned by the extensive *Castle of Bouillon,* repaired and restored since 1827, and converted into a military prison. It will well repay a visit, being nearly as much an excavation as a building. The dungeons are hewn out of the rock. A recess cut in the rock is called the "Chair of Godfrey de Bouillon." There is a spring near the top of the rock, and a well descending to the level of the Semoi. 2 bridges connect the ancient walled town with the modern town. The walks in the woods around the town are very pleasing. The best view of Bouillon is from the Florenville road.

Bouillon, once capital of the duchy of the same name, was pawned by Godfrey of Bouillon to the Bishop of Liége, to raise funds for the first Crusade. In after times the bishops refused to allow it to be redeemed, which gave rise to a long series of feuds and fights between them and Godfrey's descendants, so that the territory of Bouillon became truly debateable ground. At length Louis XIV. directed Maréchal Crequi to take possession of the town, "not," says his published declaration, "for the purpose of prejudicing the Bishops of Liége, but for the protection of France,

which is not sufficiently fortified in that quarter." Louis, having thus realised the fable of the Oyster, protested, before the Congress of Nimwegen, that he was prepared to resign the province as soon as the umpires had decided to which of the contending parties it ought to belong. The dispute, however, was never settled, and the House of La Tour d'Auvergne assumed the sovereignty and title of Dukes of Bouillon, with the consent of Louis (1696). The town was ceded to the Netherlands by the Treaty of Vienna.

Diligence daily to Libramont and Longlier Stats.

It is 15 m. by Herbeumont and Aignan, above which is fine rocky scenery, from Bouillon to Florenville. *Inn:* H. du Commerce; good and comfortable quarters; landlady English. 2000 Inhab.

5 m. from Florenville is the ruined *Abbey d'Orval*, destroyed by the French army under Loison, who spent 10 days on its pillage in 1794. The remains are not of great architectural interest, but are extensive, and their situation very pleasing. They stand close to the French frontier, in a narrow secluded dell, overgrown with brushwood and trees, skirted on the W. by a beech forest. It is enclosed by a range of terraces, which on E. and W. rise into tiers one above the other, 20 to 30 ft. wide, each about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile long. The boundary wall, 20 ft. high, is still perfect. The key must be got from a cabaret near the ruins, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from them; charge $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. On one of the highest terraces to the W. stands the original Romanesque *Chapel*. The *Church*, a later specimen of the same style, not large, and plain, with a rose window in the S. transept, stands on a level with the conventual buildings. The *Kitchen*, an oblong, larger than that of Glastonbury, was furnished with two chimneys, and lighted by two early pointed windows. The largest pile of building, probably of 17th century, may have been the refectory: *see* beneath it a well-lighted crypt forming enormous cellars. The Abbey belonged to the Benedictine Order, who carried on extensive and useful ironworks. They were famous locksmiths. To furnish motive power they dammed up the stream which traverses the enclosure and fills the fish-pond, forming a tank $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, filling up the valley from side to side.

At Virton, a thriving town on the way to Arlon, is a good *Inn* (Cheval Blanc).

Neufchâteau is an uninteresting town (2500 Inhab.). *Inns*, wretched.

ROUTE 32.

BRUSSELS TO PARIS, BY HAL, MONS, MAUBEUGE, HAUTMONT, ST. QUENTIN, —RAILWAY.

197 Eng. m. Two express trains daily, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This is the shortest way to Paris.

Terminus at Brussels, Station du Midi, near the S. Boulevard.

On quitting the station the Boulevard is crossed, the Port de Hal is seen on the l., and the river Senne is passed near Forêt. Good view of Bruxelles.

6 Ruysbroeck Stat., birthplace of Wm. de Rubruquis (de Ruysbroeck), a monk sent by St. Louis to the Khan of Tartary, who has left an account of his travels; also of the architect of the tower of Brussels town-hall.

The railway runs side by side with the Canal de Charleroi, whose bed is in some places higher than it. There are many cuttings on this line.

3 Loth Stat.

5 *Hal Stat.* (*Inn:* H. des Pays-Bas.) Hal is a town of 7800 Inhab. on the Senne and the Canal de Charleroi. *Visit, by all means*, the *Church of Notre Dame* (formerly of *St. Martin*), a rich Gothic edifice (1341–1409), containing a chapel resorted to by pilgrims on account of a black miracle-working image of the Virgin, of wood, 2 ft. high, which has acquired enormous wealth from the offerings of pious devotees, including gold plate and other gifts from Charles V., Maximilian I., Pope Julius II., Henry VIII. &c. In a recess under the tower, railed off, are 33 cannon-balls, which, having been aimed at the church during the bombardment, were caught by the Virgin in her robe spread over the town to protect it! The *High Altar* has a reredos carved by Mone, a native artist, 1533, unequalled in the Netherlands. It is of marble, in the best style of the Renaissance. Its base is the depository for the Host: on the next stage is St. Martin dividing his cloak: the 2 lower rows of bas-reliefs represent the 7 Sacraments, admirable as works of art; the whole is surmounted by the pelican.

In the octagon baptistery attached to the ch. is the gorgeous *font* of brass, covered by a spire studded with statuettes and groups in high-relief, of the Baptism of Christ, St. Martin, &c. It was cast at Tournay, 1467, by an artist named Lefebvre. The sacristy contains old votive plate—*e. g.* a silver monstrance given by Henry VIII. on the capture of Tournay, before he seceded from Popery, &c., and much curious furniture.

5 Tubise Stat. A tunnel precedes

11 Braine le Comte Stat.—a town of 4400 Inhab., named after Count Baldwin, who bought it from the monks of St. Waudru, at Mons, 1158. *See*, in the *Church of St. Gery*, an altarpiece with rich carvings in Renaissance style (1577).

The district around furnishes some of the finest flax which is anywhere produced: it is employed in the manufacture of Brussels lace. A few miles to the N.W. is *Steenkerke*, where William III. was defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, in 1692, with a loss of 7000 men. Hôtel Garin.

A railway is carried hence to Manage, Charleroi, and Namur, 38¾ m. (Rte. 28.)

6 Soignies Stat. (*Inn:* H. des 3 Rois). This town of 6800 Inhab. has perhaps the oldest *Ch.* in Belgium, *St. Vincent Maldegaire*, founded 965, and still retaining portions of 10th centy. work. It is a basilica on the plan of a Latin cross. The nave has a lofty triforium. *Obs.* the tomb and shrine at the end of the choir, and a tabernacle of marble, in the style of the Renaissance, in a side chapel. There are tombstones of the 13th and 14th centy. in the cemetery. Soignies has given its name to the forest which reaches to Waterloo. The railway makes an abrupt bend W. to reach

13 *Jurbize Junction Stat.* About 5 m. W. lies Belœil, château of the Prince de Ligne. (Rte. 15.) Here a railway branches off to Ath, Tournay, and Calais. (See Rte. 15.) To reach the

Mons Station, the fortifications are cut through to admit the passage of the railway.

12 Mons. (Bergheen in Flemish.) —*Inns:* Couronne, best; Aigle Noir. good. Mons, the capital of the province of Hainault (German, Hennegau; Flemish, Hennegouw), is a fortified town of 26,500 Inhab., owing its origin to a castle built here by Julius Cæsar during his campaign against the Gauls. After the siege in 1680, the King of Spain, to whom the town belonged, rewarded the citizens for their courageous resistance, by conferring a peerage on every member of the corporation. The fortifications were razed by the Empr. Joseph II., but have been renewed and strengthened since 1818. The facilities for laying the country round the town completely under water, by admitting the river Trouille, add greatly to its defensive capabilities. Nevertheless their demolition has been decreed.

Mons derives great advantages from the numerous and productive *Coal-mines* by which it is surrounded; a great many steam-engines are employed to pump up the water and extract the coal, which is exported in large quan-

tities to Paris. In 1840, 26,000 persons were employed in 376 coalpits of the coalfield of Mons. There are also in the neighbourhood extensive bleaching grounds.

The principal building is the *Church of St. Waudru* (Waltrudis), a handsome Gothic edifice, begun in 1450, but not completed till 1580, on your l. hand as you enter Mons from the railway. The interior is well worth notice. It is 80 ft. high. *Dates:* choir, with fine polygonal apse, 1502; transepts, 1519; naves, aisles, 1521–89. The elegant and lofty reeded piers without capitals send forth a network of ribs over the roof. The high altar is decorated with marble bas-reliefs from the New Testament, cut by an Italian artist, 1556, which were mutilated at the French revolution. Here is also a Tabernacle. Some good stained glass of 16th centy. in the windows of choir and transepts.

On the highest ground in the city, not far from St. Waudru, is a tower or *beffroi* built in 1662 on the site of Cæsar's Castrum, as is reported. The castle to which it belongs is now a lunatic asylum. The *Gothic Town Hall* was begun in 1458; the tower is a later addition, and the whole ranks far below other municipal edifices of Belgium.

Mons was the native place of Orlando Lassus, the celebrated musician of the 16th cent., and has erected a *statue* of him in bronze, 1853. A communication is opened between Mons and the Schelde by the *Canal de Condé*; a new branch, called Canal d'Antoing, has been cut to avoid the French territory altogether, and to enter the Schelde lower down, at a point where both banks of that river belong to Belgium.

[About 10 m. S. from Mons, within the French frontier, was fought the bloody battle of *Malplaquet*, 1709, where the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene beat the French, though with a loss of 20,000 men: a murderous conflict and a useless victory.]

The stations beyond Mons are—

Cuesmes Stat.—Frameries Stat.

Quevy Stat.—Belgian frontier.

Feignies Stat.—French frontier. (See *Handbook of France.*)

Maubeuge Junct. Stat. Here the express trains to Paris from Brussels and Cologne unite.

Hautmont Stat.

St. Quentin Stat.

Paris Terminus. (See *Handbook of Paris.*)

ROUTE 32A.

MONS TO VALENCIENNES.

The *Railway*, on quitting Mons, crosses the river Trouille, and runs not very far from the Canal de Condé and the sluices of St. Ghislain, by means of which the whole country around might be inundated.

4 Jemappes Stat. This village is celebrated for the victory gained by 50,000 French, under Gen. Dumouriez and the Duke de Chartres, afterwards King Louis-Philippe, 6th Nov. 1792, over 22,000 Austrians. Three coalpits were filled with dead bodies of men and horses after the battle. The result of this victory was to make the French masters of Belgium. A stone has been set up close to the post-road to mark the scene of the battle.

5 Saint Ghislain Stat. Near this is *Hornu*, a mining village of 5448 Inhab., founded by the late M. Degorge Legrand. It is composed principally of miners and iron-forgers, who are maintained by the mines of coal and iron

here. Steam-engines are manufactured to a considerable extent here. The village is built with straight streets on a uniform plan, the houses being of the same height, around 2 squares, in the centre of one of which is the steam-engine which drains the mine and supplies the houses with hot and cold water. This country resembles much the neighbourhood of Manchester and Bolton: the roads are black with coal-dust, which in windy weather begrimes the face and garments of the traveller, and the dwellings partake of the same hue. Every cottage seems as populous as a hive.

2 Boussu Stat. In the fine Church surmounted by a spire is the chantry of the family of Henin, lords of Boussu, and a monument in alabaster of Jean de H. and his lady. The *château* belongs to the Marquis de Caraman.

4 Thulin Stat.

4 Quiévrain is the station of the Belgian custom-house. About ½ m. farther on, the small river Aunelle marks the boundary of France.

Blanc Misseron Stat.

1½ VALENCIENNES (Rte. 15). For the Railway hence to Paris, see HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE. From Brussels to Paris takes 11 hrs.

ROUTE 33.

BRUSSELS TO PARIS, BY OTTIGNIES, CHARLEROI, ERQUELINNES, ST. QUENTIN, AND CREIL.

215 m.—2 trains daily—the express in 8 hours—starting from the *Great Luxemburg Railway* terminus, Quartier Léopold. That line is described in Rte. 29, and is followed as far as

Ottignies Junc. Stat.

Here branch Railways—from Wavre and Louvain; from Nivelles; from Manage and Mons; and from Charleroi—meet the Great Luxemburg Rly.

3 Court St. Etienne Stat.

5 La Roche Stat.

3 Villers la Ville Stat. is close to the extensive ruins of the *Abbey of Villers*, founded by St. Bernard 1146, suppressed by the French 1796. The rly. is carried through the boundary wall and skirts the abbot's garden, leaving on rt.—

The **Church*, begun 1225, dedicated 1272, 338 ft. long, and built with all the purity of the Early English Gothic; the tracery is imperfect (see *Fergusson*). Many of the conventual buildings, the Cloisters, Refectory, &c., remain, very interesting to the student, and agreeable to the wayfarer to saunter among.

rt. 3 m. lies Genappe. Rte. 24.

4 Tilly Stat. This was the birthplace (1559) of Count Tzerclas de Tilly, general of the 30 years war; opponent of Gustavus Adolphus.

3 Marbais Stat.

2 Ligny Stat. Near this occurred the repulse of the Prussians, under Blücher, by Buonaparte, who drove them, after an obstinate resistance, from their position at the village, on the road to Sombreffe, 2 days before the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815. The Duke of Wellington visited Blücher a short while before the commencement of the action at the Windmill of Bry, and here concerted with him measures of future co-operation on the 18th. The Duke's practised eye perceived at once the faulty disposition of the Prussian army, and, fearing mischief, he rode back to bring up supports. The battle raged for 5 hrs. in and around St. Amand and Ligny. After the French had broken through the Prussian line, Blücher headed a charge of cavalry in person; but, his horse having been shot under him, he was thrown to the ground, and 2 French regiments of Cuirassiers rode over him. In spite of his defeat, however, he rallied his army within 1½ m. of the field of battle. The French did not dare to follow, and he maintained his

communications with the English, and made good his retreat to Wavre: no beaten army ever rallied quicker. Two other battles had been fought on nearly the same ground in 1622 and 1690.

4 Fleurus (Stat.) has been a constant battle-field. In 1623 the Spaniards under Gonzales beat the forces of Mansfeld and the Duke of Brunswick; in 1690 the French under Marshal Luxemburg defeated the Prince of Waldeck; and it gives its name to another victory gained by the French (under Jourdain) over the Austrians in 1794.

5 Ransart Stat.

3 Lodelinsart Stat.

5 CHARLEROI JUNCTION STAT. Rte. 28.

4 Marchiennes (Zône) Stat. in vale of Sambre.

6 Landelies Stat. Ruins of Alne Abbey.

6 THUIN STAT. 4100 Inhab.

2 Lobbes Stat. Ruined Abbey.

6 La Buissière Stat.

4 Solre-sur-Sambre Stat.

2 ERQUELINNES STAT. Belg. Cust.-house.

1 Jeumont (frontier) Stat.

9 Maubeuge Stat.

Hautmont Stat.
Landrecies Stat.
St. Quentin Stat.
Creil Stat.
} See *Handbook of France.*

PARIS STAT.

SECTION III.

GERMANY.

28. *Passports.* — 29. *Inns and Expenses.* — 30. *Beds.* — 31. *Valets-de-Place.* — 32. *Custom-house League, Zollverein; Coinage.* — 33. *Distances, Travelling Maps.* — 34. *Modes of Travelling, Posting, Laufzettel.* — 35. *Diligences, or Eilwägen.* — 36. *Voiturier, or Lohnkutscher.* — 37. *Railroads.* — 38. *Baggage.* — 39. *Succinct Account of Germany.* — 40. *Some Peculiarities of German Manners, Titles, Salutations, Recreations, Public Gardens, Kirmes, The Turnpikemen, Travelling Journeymen.* — 41. *German Watering-places.* — 42. *Music.* — 43. *Clubs and Reading-rooms.* — 44. *Burial-grounds.*

[N.B.—The information contained in this Section is of a general character and applicable to the whole of Germany. The details peculiar to different states of Germany will be found respectively under the heads—Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Austria, &c.]

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28. Passports and Police Regulations.

Travellers should be prepared to show their passports to the police on demand. Few cases now-a-days occur in which this is required.

Innkeepers are compelled to submit to the inspection of the police the daily arrivals and departures of their guests; and not merely the name, surname, and country, but frequently the age, condition, whether married or single, profession, religion, motives for travelling, and other particulars, are required. A book (called das Fremden Buch, Stranger's Book), ruled into columns, and methodically classed, is presented to the traveller for him to fill up.

Rather more attention to the passport is necessary in the Austrian dominions; it may be prudent to obtain an Austrian minister's signature before entering the country.

29. Inns.

Great care has been taken in this work to furnish the traveller with the names of the best inns throughout Germany and the North of Europe, derived principally from personal experience, or that of friends, and trusting as little as possible to the usual recommendations of Guide Books, unless they were ascertained to be well founded. As it is the first information which a traveller requires on reaching a place, the names of the inns in all instances stand first.

German *Innkeepers* are, on the whole, of a higher class, and hold a superior

position in their respective towns, to that occupied by persons of a similar calling in England. They usually preside at their own tables-d'hôte, entering familiarly into conversation with their guests. It is rarely necessary to make a bargain beforehand with a German landlord, a precaution almost indispensable in Italy.

When, however, a traveller intends to take up his residence for several weeks, or even 6 or 8 days, in a hotel, it is a good plan, as well as customary, to come to an agreement with the landlord, who, under these circumstances, is usually willing to make an abatement of one-third from his usual charges. It is also a common practice to purchase a dozen or twenty tickets for the table-d'hôte, which, when taken in such a number, are charged at a lower rate. The apartments are classed, as to price, according to the stories on which they are situated, the size, and the look-out—the highest and those turned to the back being least expensive.

Average charges of inns in Northern Germany:—

	In Prussia. *Thalers.* *Silver gros.*		Frankfort, Nassau, Baden, &c.
Rooms, varying according to size and situation	from 1 to 10 or 12	=	from 1 f. 12 kr. to 36 kr..
Beds	1½		
Dinner at table-d'hôte	16 to 1 th.	=	1 f. to 1 f. 48 kr.
——— in private room	from 1 to 1 10	=	1 f. 24 kr. to 2 f. 20 kr.
Tea or coffee, a *portion* for one	6 to 12	=	24 kr. to 30 kr.
Breakfast à la fourchette	15	=	36 kr. to 48 kr.
Half a bottle of wine	5	=	18 kr.
Servants	5 to 7		

These prices do not apply to Austria and Southern Germany. For those countries refer to HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY.

Persons who travel for pleasure must expect to pay liberally, and any attempt on their part to make close bargains will generally fail; there is a sort of ordinary charge, which the traveller soon finds out, and, with common tact and judgment, he may manage to visit most parts of the Continent without being entangled in annoying squabbles; but should a bill contain items of an unreasonably high price, instead of pointing them out to the waiter, and clamorously insisting on an immediate reduction, he should go himself to the master's room, and speak to him when no servants are by: a remonstrance founded on reason, and politely made, will then generally have its effect: this mode cannot be too strongly recommended. Travellers intending to set out early in the morning should cause their bills to be made out and delivered to them *over night*, that they may examine the items at leisure; but they should not pay them until the moment of starting. It is indispensable, to prevent fraud, to examine inn-bills, and to understand them before paying them; he who neglects this offers a premium to dishonesty, and will scarcely escape being cheated.

Servants in German inns.—A charge for *service* (Bedienung) of 5 to 7 s. gr. is usually made in the bills. The Hausknecht (boots) sometimes expects an extra gratuity. The English give much more trouble to the servants than the natives, and something more is expected of them.

Tables-d'hôte.—The usual hour for dining (Mittagsessen) is 1 o'clock; in the North of Germany it is as late as 2 or 3; in the South it is even as early as 12. The table-d'hôte is frequented by both ladies and gentlemen, and, especially at the watering-places, by persons of the highest ranks, from Grand Dukes and Princes downwards. The stranger will find much more general urbanity than in a similarly mixed assemblage in England; the topics and news of the day are discussed without restraint; and if the traveller be anxious to gain general or local information, he will frequently succeed at the table-d'hôte; and should his visit to a

town or place be somewhat rapid, perhaps he will have no other source to go to. Added to this, the best dinner is always to be had at the table-d'hôte. It answers the landlord's purpose to provide sumptuously, *en gros*, for a large company, and he therefore discourages dining in private. Those however who dislike the noise and bustle of a public table may dine perfectly well in the salle-à-manger, or in their own room, à la carte, choosing their own dishes.

German innkeepers have become accustomed to Englishmen's habits of dining late; and in the hotels of the larger towns and watering-places there is a second table-d'hôte at 4 or 5 o'clock, to accommodate the English.

Those who intend to dine at the table-d'hôte in a frequented inn at a full season should desire the waiter to keep places for them. The guests are usually seated according to priority of arrival, the last comers being placed at the foot of the table.

Supper, which, owing to the early hour of dinner, is a usual meal in Germany, is ordered from the *Carte* (Speise-Carte).

Travellers on the Rhine during May should inquire for Maitrank, a spiced wine, or cup flavoured with an aromatic herb (Asperula odorata).

In German inns the best apartments, even on the lower floor, though furnished elegantly as a parlour, serve as bed-rooms, and contain one or more beds. The price of a room depends upon the number of beds in it, but the double-bedded rooms are invariably superior to those with only one bed. The partitions dividing the rooms of German inns are often very thin, and the rooms usually open into each other; the tenant should, therefore, remember that what he says and does is liable to be overheard.

30. German Beds.

One of the first complaints of an Englishman in the remote parts of Germany will be directed against the beds. It is therefore as well to make him aware beforehand of the full extent of misery to which he will be subjected on this score. A German bed is made only for one; it may be compared to an open wooden box, often hardly wide enough to turn in, and rarely long enough for any man of moderate stature to lie down in. The pillows encroach nearly half-way down, and form such an angle with the bed that it is scarcely possible to lie at full length, or assume any other than a half-sitting posture. Curtains are almost always wanting. The place of blankets is sometimes supplied by a light puffy feather-bed, which is likely to be kicked off, and forsake in his utmost need the sleeper, who, on awaking in cold weather, finds himself frozen: should it remain in its position in warm weather, the opposite alternative is that of suffocation beneath it. Mr. Coleridge has recorded his abhorrence of a German bed, declaring "he would rather carry his blanket about him, like a wild Indian, than submit to this abominable custom." The Germans themselves say that they use the *feather-bed* merely to cover their feet in cold weather.

The stranger who appreciates this nuisance to its full extent is recommended to ask the chambermaid for a counterpane (bett-decke), instead of the usual federbett.

31. Valets-de-place; or, Lohnbedienter.

It has been the custom of many travellers who have published tours to speak very contemptuously of the class of guides who go by the name of valets-de-place, though it may fairly be suspected that they owe much of the best part of their books to that despised caste. The fact is, that when a traveller arrives for the first time at a spot which he is desirous of seeing thoroughly, and at the same time does not intend to remain long in it, a valet-de-place is indispensable, unless he has *friends* who will perform the part of ciceroni for him. There are always a certain number of persons experienced in the duties of a guide attached

to every inn; and if the traveller, instead of engaging a person nominated by the landlord, for the sake of sparing a franc or two, put his trust in the boys who may accost him in the streets, he runs the risk of falling into bad hands, or of finding himself in situations in which it will be neither agreeable nor creditable to be placed.

The utility of a valet-de-place consists in his knowledge of the hours at which each church, picture-gallery, palace, or other sight, is open, or visible; how to procure tickets of admission, and where to find the keepers of them, which spares the traveller much time in running about in search of them, and, if he have a spare hour, furnishes the means of spending it advantageously. The valet-de-place will also know the residences of all the ambassadors, and the mode of obtaining passports, and will undertake to have them properly visé. Nothing is so annoying as to have to traverse the streets of a large town in search of ministers and consuls, and, on arriving, perhaps to find you have come at the wrong time, or at least to be compelled to dance attendance for hours. It is far preferable to promise your valet-de-place a franc or two, if he secure the proper signatures within a fixed time.

At the same time, it is necessary to put the traveller on his guard against the tricks of a valet-de-place. For his own advantage, and the interest of the inn-keeper his patron, he will often endeavour to detain the traveller by framing excuses—that collections are not open—that the passport office is closed, or—the minister out of town. It is better to state beforehand to the man what objects you desire to see, and how much time you can devote to seeing them; to ascertain from him at once at what hours different sights are thrown open to the public, and to make him arrange the order of proceeding accordingly. With respect to passports, it may be borne in mind that the hours of attendance at police offices are, with very few exceptions, so regulated as never to detain persons who are anxious to proceed; and if the valet-de-place maintains there is any impediment, the best way to settle the matter is by calling in the landlord, or, if that will not do, by going in person to the police-office.

The fee paid to a valet-de-place varies in different parts of Germany; and it will be found particularised in the description of almost all the great cities. It is not always necessary to engage him for the whole day: he may be hired by the hour, and paid accordingly.

Travellers are warned on no account to take a valet-de-place with them into a shop where they wish to make purchases, since it is an acknowledged practice of the valet-de-place to demand of the tradesman a fee of 5 per cent. on the sum laid out by the stranger whom he conducts, and this is, of course, added to the price paid by the purchaser. Another practice, in towns where palaces or churches are exhibited by fixed attendants, is for the valet-de-place to name a larger sum than is necessary as the fee to be paid to the attendant, part of which he receives back himself: unless the traveller ascertains that the fee named is fixed by tariff or usage, it is usually advisable to disregard altogether the sum mentioned by him.

32. German Custom-house League, Zollverein.—Coinage.

Down to 1833 almost every state in Germany had its own tariff and system of duties, and the traveller was subjected to the inconvenience of custom-house visitations on the frontier of each state, however insignificant; while the vexatious impediments thrown in the way of trade were enormous. Some states, situated in the interior of the Continent, were compelled to pay 10 or 12 different transit duties for every article they imported or exported.

An Association, called Zoll-Verein (Toll Union), headed by Prussia, is now formed for the furtherance of trade by consolidating the different states of Germany, and uniting them under one system of customs. The members of this league have agreed to adopt the same scale of duties, to abolish all intermediate

custom-houses, and to divide the profits among the states of the union proportionately to the population of each. In consequence of this, the restraints which impeded the communication from one part of Germany to the other have been removed. The conforming states are—Prussia (the head of the league), Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, Baden, Brunswick, Hesse-Darmstadt, Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, the Duchies of Saxony and Mecklenburg, and Principalities of Anhalt, Oldenburg, and Schaumburg Lippe (Hanover and Oldenburg did not join until Jan. 1854). Holstein and the Hanse Towns, &c., form a minor dissenting league of their own. Thus the traveller who has crossed the outer line is freed from the vexations of the Douanier in every part of Central Germany, and may proceed without interruption from Belgium to the frontier of Russia, and from Tyrol to the Baltic, a distance of 700 or 800 m., including a population of 70 millions: and a small transit duty enables goods to pass all the states of the Union. Austria still follows the ancient regulations in all the states belonging to her.

This Confederation has effected another object, viz., *unity in the currency.* A money convention was entered into by the States forming the Union in 1837, who agreed on a new basis of valuation under the term *Süd Deutsche Währung* (S. D. W.), at the rate of $24\frac{1}{2}$ gulden to the mare of fine silver, the mare of fine silver weighing 233 $\frac{855}{1000}$ grammes.

The German monetary system is based no longer on the Cologne mark, but on a new pound = exactly 500 grammes.

30 Prussian thalers,
45 Austrian florins,
$52\frac{1}{2}$ German ditto,
} are contained in 1 lb. fine silver of 500 grammes.

The florins coined by the Customs Union are: 1 fl.=$19\frac{7}{8}d.$, making the par of exchange with London $120\frac{3}{4}$ fl. S. D. W. = 10*l.*

4 Prussian thalers = 6 Austrian florins = 7 Bavarian florins.

Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Frankfurt, and Saxony have issued coins at this rate: piece of 2 thalers=$3\frac{1}{2}$ florins, or $\frac{1}{7}$ of the mare. It bears on one side the head of the sovereign, on the other the words "*Vereins Münze.*"

1 centner of the Zollverein=50 French kilogrammes=$110\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The ton of 4 scheffels=6 imp. bushels, nearly 1 per cent. more.

33. Distances.—Travelling Maps.

1 German m.=$4\frac{2}{3}$ Eng. m. (say 5 Eng. m. on an average), or about 1 French post. 15 Germ. m., or 14·77 Prussian, make a degree. 1 Germ. m. = 22,803 Rhenish feet.

2 Germ. m., or 4 stunden (hours), make one post = $9\frac{1}{3}$ Eng. m. The German post stunde is not quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.; the Stunde *zu Fuss* (hour walking) is about 3 m., or as much as a man can walk in an hour without much exertion. In Rhenish Prussia the mile is divided into 100 parts, which are marked by small stones set up at the roadside. These stones are therefore 82 yards Eng. apart, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ of these hundredths make an English mile, nearly. This subdivision of the German mile is used to express distances on the railroads.

German post miles compared with English.

	Eng.	Ger.	Eng.
1 Prussian, Bavarian, Hanoverian, New Saxon, Hessian	= $4\frac{3}{5}$	or 5	= 23
1 Austrian	= $4\frac{3}{4}$	— 5	= $23\frac{3}{4}$
1 Old Saxon	= $5\frac{13}{20}$	— 5	= $28\frac{1}{4}$
1 French Poste	= $4\frac{4}{5}$	— 5	= 24
1 French Myriamètre	= $6\frac{1}{5}$	— 5	= 31

The most clear, accurate, and portable *Travelling Maps of Germany* are, 1. Hendschel's Post Map (published by Jügel, Frankfurt) for the *roads;* 2. Wieland's Zollverein Karte for the *Custom-houses;* 3. Bernhard's Sprachkarte for the Dia-

lects. 4. Hendschel's Eisenbahn Telegraph for the Railways. 5. Hendschel's Rhein-Panorama.

There is a very good travelling map of Germany, with separate maps of the several railways, by Diez, published by Justus Perthes: Gotha. It costs, when mounted on linen and in a case, 3 thalers = 9*s*.

34. POSTING, OR EXTRA POST.—LAUFZETTEL.

Posting throughout Germany has become nearly obsolete since the introduction of railways.

Postilion's Trinkgeld (drink-money). The best general rule is to pay him as a horse, or double the tariff, if the traveller is satisfied with the postilion. He is never restricted to the sum which he can legally demand, except when he has not given satisfaction.

A *post-calèche* costs about as much as a third horse.

The *Wagenmeister* (coachmaster), a kind of superior ostler, who superintends the postboys, is sometimes entitled to a small fee on putting the horses to.

Schmiergeld (grease-money). On driving up to the posthouse, the traveller is often addressed with the words, "Wollen sie schmieren lassen?" (Will you have the wheels greased?) Whether this is done or not, in some countries the fee is exacted; but more frequently it is only paid when the grease is actually applied.

		2 Horses.		Postilion.	Total.	
		s.	*d.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Comparative expense (exclusive of turnpikes) of Posting per English mile - - - - -	In Austria	0	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	Bavaria	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	$8\frac{1}{4}$
	Prussia	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$
	Belgium	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	$10\frac{3}{4}$
	England	1	6	3	1	9

L. S.

Laufzettel.—Travellers pressed for time, and desirous of avoiding all delay at post-houses, may bespeak relays of horses along the road they are about to travel, on application at the Poste aux Chevaux or the post-office of the town from which they set out. They must apply at least 12 hours before the time they intend to start, must state in writing when they intend to depart, the route they propose to follow, and the number of horses they require; and the post-master will send on beforehand and make arrangements accordingly. This order is called a Laufzettel, and may be obtained at a trifling expense wherever a diligence or schnellpost travels. It is in use, I believe, throughout Germany. The value of this in short days, and when you wish to get rapidly over an uninteresting country, is very great; and in the harvest, when post-horses and postilions are constantly employed in the fields, you will sometimes find it difficult to get through 70 or 80 English miles in 2 days without a laufzettel.

Tolls.—The practice of including the tolls in the charge for the horses is general in Germany.

35. DILIGENCES

(called in Prussia *Schnellposten*, in Austria *Eilwägen*) are now almost superseded by Railways, except on bye roads.

The post-office and public conveyances belong to the Government, and are managed by its officers, with very few exceptions, in all the German states. The Schnellpost, or Eilwagen, is placed under the care of a guard, called Conducteur, or Schirrmeister. In most cases the seats are numbered, and passengers are placed in the order in which their places are engaged. The first numbers are affixed to the corner seats, which of course are more desirable than those in the

middle, especially for night travelling. On this account, it will be perceived how advantageous it is to engage the place as long as possible before the time of starting. The fare must be paid beforehand, and a receipt is always given for it, and for baggage, whether the passenger takes it with him or sends it by the waggon. The greatest care is taken of the baggage of travellers all over the Continent: instances of loss are very rare. Every package must be distinctly addressed, with the name and destination of the person to whom it belongs; otherwise the post-office will not be responsible for it if lost.

Passengers cannot be called for at their own houses, but must meet the diligence at the coach-office, and must send their luggage *at least an hour before*. Every article is weighed and entered in a book. A certain weight is allowed to each passenger; all above that must be paid for: large trunks must be sent by a baggage-waggon.

The *Conducteur* is usually a superior person to the English guard; and, besides his duties, has the charge of paying postilions, and is responsible for the baggage of his passengers. He is not entitled to any remuneration from them; indeed, in many cases he is forbidden to accecpt any.

Rate of Fares per Germ. m. 8 to 10 S. gr. = 28 to 36 kr. = $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $11\frac{3}{4}d.$

Rate of travelling.—In Prussia, on the best roads, 8 English m. an hour; in other parts, and in Austria, 6 m.; but sometimes only 1 Germ. m. per hour.

Postwaggons.—Besides the Eilwägen, there is another species of public conveyance of an inferior kind, not so well appointed, and much slower, called Fahrpost, or Postwagen. It is so tedious, usually on account of the long stoppages which it makes at every stage, that the traveller might get to his journey's end nearly as soon on foot. On those roads where there are eilwägen, the postwagen should be decidedly avoided, as these are commonly crowded by inferior persons; but there are other roads which are only traversed by a postwagen.

For ladies, or for a family, a diligence is by no means a desirable conveyance, and is not nearly so *economical* as a Lohnkutscher's carriage. In many cases, where a party amounts to 3 or 4, it will be less expensive to buy a carriage and travel post than with the diligence.

36. The German Voiturier—Lohnkutscher.

The advantages of Vetturino travelling consist, *first*, in its being cheaper than posting, or even than the Schnellpost, when 4 persons join in taking a carriage; *secondly*, it is more independent than the diligence, as it allows the traveller to stop on the road, by having a previous understanding with the driver; *thirdly*, as there are many roads on which German schnellposts and eilwägen do not travel *every* day of the week, it is often the only mode of proceeding unless the traveller take post-horses; *fourthly*, it is almost the only available mode of travelling upon cross or side roads which *are not post roads; fifthly*, it allows the traveller an opportunity of resting at night. At the same time it must be remembered that, as the Lohnkutscher travels with the same pair of horses, it is not an expeditious mode of conveyance; 40 or 50 m. being the utmost extent of a day's journey; and 1 or 2 halts of an hour or two's duration are necessary to refresh the horses each day. It will therefore not answer for the traveller who is pressed for time.

The usual Vetturino carriage is a light sort of calèche, capable of being shut in with leather curtains or glass windows, and of accommodating 4 or 5 persons, and 1 on the box. The coachman undertakes the care and transport of baggage without any additional charge. Attached to the footboard behind is a large wicker basket for holding luggage, which is secured in its place by a chain.

The usual cost per diem for the entire use of a calèche, drawn by 2 horses, is from 6 to 7 dollars in Prussia and the N. of Germany, and 8 or 10 florins in the S. near the Rhine; and along much traversed roads the rate is sometimes even

higher. The driver, if he behave well, receives a trinkgeld of 12 groschen, or a zwanziger, per diem. In this is included every charge for tolls, barriers, ferries, &c., and the driver provides for himself and horses. When forage is dear or tolls heavy, some little difference may be made; but the above may be considered an average of the charges. As a further scale by which to calculate a Lohnkutscher's charge it may be mentioned that the hire of a carriage for 4 persons should not exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ the fare of 4 *for the same distance* in the eilwägen.

Upon much frequented roads the German Lohnkutscher has no right to claim *back fare*, as he hardly fails to pick up passengers on his return; and indeed he will not hesitate to go to the most distant corner of Europe if he meets with a good offer.

Before hiring a carriage expressly for a journey, it is advisable to ascertain whether there be no return carriages (retour chaisen) about to take the same route, as such may be engaged at a very reduced rate.

A single individual has no occasion to take a whole coach to himself; he may secure a single place, paying proportionately; but then he must take his chance of the company he may have to encounter as fellow-passengers. He should make his bargain and secure his place *over night;* if he wait till the morning, he will probably find that all the Lohnkutschers have departed before he was up, as they set out betimes, and he will either be compelled to remain on the spot till the following day, or to hire a carriage expressly for himself.

When the journey will last for several days, it will be well not to engage the coachman at once for the whole distance, but, if satisfied, to take him on day by day. It is better not to employ a driver upon a road which he has not travelled before, but to seek out one who will serve as a guide, and be able to give some information about the inns and country through which he has to pass.

In Germany it is not customary or necessary to draw up a written agreement with the driver, as in Italy; but it is sometimes the practice for him to deposit in the hands of the person who has engaged him a small sum of money (*hand-* or *darauf-geld;* in Italy, *la caparra*) as a surety that he will not fail in his engagement, and run off, in case he can make a better bargain elsewhere. The receipt of this money is also binding on the part of the employer, who cannot afterwards put off the driver without paying him a consideration.

Before engaging *the whole carriage* a *verbal* stipulation should be made with the driver, that he is to take up no person by the way without his employer's consent; that he is to stop when and where he is bid; and, though it is an understood thing that he is to pay all tolls, &c., a foreigner had better mention this also. The time of starting and the length of the day's journey should also be fixed.

The German Voiturier does not engage to provide you with meals, as the Italian; but he expects to be allowed to stop at inns of his own choosing—a condition to which travellers are not compelled to agree, though they rarely object. He never fails to regulate his daily journey so as to make his mid-day halt at some place where there is a good dinner just ready to be served up. This mid-day halt of 2 or 3 hours' duration will often suffice to enable the traveller to see as much as he can desire of many places where he would have no inclination to spend a whole day, and which he would merely drive hurriedly through in the public diligences.

37. Railways.

Railroads have extended rapidly in Germany within the last few years. The map, and the following routes, will show what lines are now open, or about to open.

Many of the German rules and regulations are in the highest degree cumbrous, frivolous, vexatious, and useless; none more so than those relating to overweight

(übergewicht) of baggage. 50 lbs. weight is the usual allowance *free;* if you have 51 lbs. you pay as for 100. Travellers should be at the station, if they have luggage, some time before the train starts, as the weighing, ticketing, and paying for the luggage is a very tedious process.

Numbered tickets are affixed to every article, and a corresponding receipt is given to the owner, which he must produce at the end of his journey in order to reclaim his property.

There is a sort of German Bradshaw, '*Hendschell's Eisenbahn Telegraph*,' published by Jügel of Frankfort, giving Time Tables of the German lines, which is very serviceable, price 10 s. gr.

The Germans seldom travel in the 1st class carriages, the 2nd class being very good. The English who object to smoking may obtain seats in a separate carriage (often marked nicht rauchen) by applying to the guard.

38. Baggage.

The Romans showed they fully appreciated the nature of baggage in designating it by the appropriate word "*impedimenta*," and truly the traveller will find it an impediment at every step. It is a source of much anxiety, trouble, and expense; and he alone can be called independent who can carry all his chattels on his back. Ladies should be cautioned not to encumber themselves with supernumerary cap and band boxes; even if they travel post in their own carriage, it will be less trouble and expense to buy such articles in the great towns, than to have to take an extra horse in consideration of the number of packages.

A person about to travel, not in his own carriage, but in *public conveyances*, if he require much baggage, should distribute it into small packages; and, instead of taking one large box or trunk of wood (koffer), had better provide himself with two portmanteaus (felleisen) of leather, or with a carpet-bag.

Throughout Germany, passengers by the schnellpost or eilwägen are very strictly limited as to the quantity of baggage; in general, one is allowed no more than 30 lbs. free of expense—all above that is called over-weight (übergewicht), and must be paid for. But even payment will not enable the passenger to take his baggage with him if it weigh more than 50 lbs., in case the eilwägen happen to be full. Where there is room it is commonly received, but, if not, the director of the post-office cannot be compelled to take it, should it exceed by a few pounds the prescribed limits. It must, in that case, be sent by a separate conveyance, a baggage waggon (packwagen), which, being a much heavier and slower vehicle, usually sets out some time before the schnellpost or eilwägen, and arrives after it. A traveller loaded with heavy trunks, and ignorant of this regulation, may be subjected to great inconvenience by being separated for several days from them; while he that is aware of it will deposit the articles immediately wanted in a light bag or valise, and send off his heavy baggage beforehand, some days before he starts himself. A receipt is given for every article forwarded in this manner, on presenting which at the post-office at the place to which the traveller is bound, the luggage is delivered to him as soon as it arrives.

When about to plunge into a mountainous country, where there are no carriage roads, it is indispensable to diminish the baggage to the utmost. Trunks, boxes, and parcels may be safely forwarded by the government or private eilwägen from one capital to another, or even across a frontier into the territory of another sovereign. In the latter case they should be addressed to the owner at the custom-house (Haupt Mauth, or Zollamt) of the place to which he wishes them sent, where they will be taken care of, and kept till called for. At the same time a letter of specification (frachtbrief) should be despatched *by post*, bear-

ing the same address as the parcel, and stating the nature and value of the contents, so as to identify them when the owner arrives. When he comes to claim them, he will be required to show his passport, and to open the packages in the ordinary manner in the presence of a custom-house officer.

When a parcel is not sent beyond a frontier, but is merely forwarded from one town to another, if the traveller have no friend or agent in the town to whose care he can consign it, all that is required is, that he should address it *poste restante*, and it will be kept at the post-office till called for.

39. Succinct Account of Germany.*

It will heighten the interest of a tour, and spread a more general acquaintance with the German people, whose character, manners, and language nearly approach our own, to give a short outline of the geography and history of their country.

A. Geography and Statistics, &c. &c.—Germany, situated in the centre of Europe, reaching from the Adriatic to the Baltic and North Sea, borders towards the S. upon Switzerland and Italy, towards the N. upon Denmark, on the E. upon Hungary, Poland, and Russia, on the W. upon France and the Netherlands; and contains 11,556 German square miles.

Physical Geography. The central group of mountains, which may be termed the heart of Germany, is the Fichtelgebirge. From this branch out, crosswise, 4 principal chains of mountains, which influence the rivers, climate, and population. They stretch diagonally; the Thüringerwald to the N.W., the Erzgebirge to the N.E., the Böhmerwald to the S.E., and the Rauhalp to the S.W. Each has its branches and prolongations, and, singularly enough, each quarter of lower country comprehended between the chains above mentioned has a separate group of mountains in it except the southern. In the North the Harz stands out alone, in the East the Riesengebirge, in the West the mountains of Westphalia and the Rhine. The Schwarzwald, running from N. to S., is exceptional.

The *population*, chiefly spread in small towns, there being but 4 of more than 100,000 inhabitants (Vienna, Berlin, Prague, and Hamburg), amounts to 42 millions. By *race* and *language*, 35 millions are of the Germanic, and, with the exception of 320,000 French and Italians and 380,000 Jews, the remainder of the Slavonic race. By *religion*, there are 22 millions Catholics, most of them in the S.; and about 19½ millions of the Lutheran and Calvinist (now in Prussia and almost everywhere united) or Protestant persuasion, mostly in the N.

The *language*, not beautiful in sound, but very rich, manly, and expressive, well suited to poetry and all other styles of writing, is the mother tongue of Holland, England, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. It so nearly resembles English that the bulk of our most necessary words for eating, drinking, for the limbs, colours, elements—in fact, words indispensable to a first state of society—are even now nearly the same. The best German is spoken by the higher classes in Saxony and Hanover.

The *climate* is temperate, and, the weather being steady, it is in summer often very warm; in winter severe, but then with a clear sky. The great rivers, Rhine, Danube, &c., are very often frozen over from November to March. The most *fertile parts* are the great valleys of the Danube and the Rhine.

"So many leave England for climate, and expect to find an improvement as soon as they cross the Channel, that a few words on the climate of Germany may be useful. The N.W. is the dampest quarter, the S.W. the mildest, the S.E. the driest, the N.E. the coldest. In general the whole basin of the Rhine enjoys a better climate, winter and summer, than the rest of Germany. The alternations are almost as frequent as in England, except in very cold winters, and they

* Furnished to the Editor of the Handbook by a very intelligent friend.

are more sudden, and range between higher and lower extremes, daily and yearly. The neighbourhood of Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and Freiburg, is perhaps the best climate in Germany."—*F. S.*

Living is about as cheap again in the S. as in the N. A thaler in the N. will not procure more than a gulden there. The common necessaries of life are one-third cheaper than in England; and in many other things, education, doctors, law, &c., the difference is much greater.

*Agriculture** flourishes: in the N. there are yet many large estates; not so many in the S., where a free peasantry till their own soil. Although the too numerous subdivisions are felt as an evil, this is preferred to the opposite extreme of overgrown estates, cultivated by mere labourers.

Produce for exportation is—corn, wool, iron and other metals, timber, wine, and mineral waters.

The *Manufactures*, vigorously reviving since the peace, and only surpassed by the genius, capital, and machinery of England, supply—linen, cloth, cotton goods, silks, paper, leather, hardware, china, glass, toys, beer, &c.

Importations: chiefly colonial produce and articles of British manufacture. Germany takes more of the last than any country in the world except the United States.

The principal *Seaport*, almost the first of the Continent, is Hamburg; the second is Trieste.

The chief *Fairs* are held at Leipsig and Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

The *golden era of German Commerce*, when, along with that of Venice and Genoa, it became the most flourishing of Europe, was in 1364, at the time of the *Hanseatic League*, which comprised 60 towns on the Rhine, the German Ocean, and Baltic Sea. They were so powerful as to equip, on one occasion, a fleet of 248 ships, with 12,000 troops. They conquered Denmark and Sweden, forced France to stop its trade with England, and made England purchase peace at the price of a tribute.

After the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and America, and in consequence of the ravages of the 30 years' war, German commerce died away; and it is but just beginning to assume greater importance.

Down to the time of the French Revolution, the German Empire consisted of more than 300 distinct states, greater or smaller, which were divided into TEN CIRCLES:—1. *Austria.* 2. *Burgundy* (including Belgium, Luxemburg, Limburg, &c., belonging to Austria). 3. *Westphalia.* 4. *Electoral Rhine*, including the ecclesiastical principalities of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, and the Palatinate. 5. *Upper Rhine*, chiefly the territory of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 6. *Swabia*, the larger part made up of the domains of the Duke of Würtemberg and the Margrave of Baden. 7. *Bavaria.* 8. *Franconia*, including the bishopries of Bamberg and Würzburg, the principalities of Baireuth and Ansbach, the free city of Nuremburg, &c. 9. *Lower Saxony*, including Magdeburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Holstein, &c. 10. *Upper Saxony*, or Pomerania, Brandenburg, Anhalt, Saxony (Electoral and Ducal), &c.

The *German Confederation* now comprises 38 independent states:—One *Empire*—Austria, with a population of 12 millions (but 37 millions if we include the provinces which are not German). Five *Kingdoms*—Prussia, with $11\frac{1}{4}$ millions (and $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions not Germans); Bavaria, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions; Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, each $1\frac{3}{4}$ million. Seventeen *Duchies* and *Grand Duchies*—Baden, 2 Hessen, Holstein, Luxemburg, 4 Saxon Duchies, Brunswick, 2 Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Nassau, 3 Anhalts. Eleven *Principalities*—2 Schwarzburgs, 2 Hohenzollern, Liechtenstein, 2 Reuss, 2 Lippe, Waldeck,

* Reichenbach's 'Flora Excursoria,' and Koch's 'Flora Germaniæ,' will be found useful guides to the travelling *Botanist*.

Homburg. Four *Free Towns*—Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The *Army* of the Confederation is, in peace, about 300,000 men; of whom 40,000 are cavalry.

The finest forests are in the centre: in Franconia, Hesse, Westphalia; near the Rhine they are rarer. Enclosed countries are chiefly in the N., as in Holstein, Mecklenburg, &c., and near the Alps. Gentlemen's country seats are confined to a few districts, of which the favourite ones seem to be—the Rheingau—the environs of Constance — Holstein — Mecklenburg and Pomerania—Silesia, western part—and, of course, the neighbourhood of some of the towns. Among the finest are—Muskau, Lusatia; Pommersfelden, Franconia (Count Schönborn); Johannisberg, Nassau; Königswart, Bohemia (Prince Metternich); Heiligenberg, Baden (Prince Fürstenberg); Eisgrub, Moravia (Prince Liechtenstein); Waldleiningen, Osenwald (Prince Leiningen); Heubach, on the Maine (Prince Löwenstein).

B. HISTORY.—The German nations were never conquered by the Romans: at the grand migration they, on the contrary, broke down the Roman empire, and prevailed in Italy, Spain, France, and England.

The *Germanic Empire*, founded by Charlemagne, A.D. 800, was dissolved under Francis II., who, in 1806, exchanged the title of Emperor of Germany for that of Emperor of Austria, confining himself to his hereditary dominions—Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, &c.

In the olden time the Germanic Empire was a league of barons, counts, and dukes. *Seven* of the most powerful (nine in later times) bore the titles of *Electors*, from their privilege to elect the Emperor. The *Electors* were—the Archbishops of Mayence (the Archbishop and Archchancellor of the Empire), Treves, and Cologne; the Palatine of the Rhine, Arch-steward of the Empire; the Margrave of Brandenburg, Arch-chamberlain; the Duke of Saxony, Arch-marshal; and the King of Bohemia, Arch-cupbearer: to these were afterwards added Bavaria (1623) and Hanover (1692). At first those nobles held their dominions merely as vassals of the Empire; in course of time they kept them by inheritance. Nearly the same occurred with the title and office of Emperor (although the form of election was observed to the last); and it continued, almost uninterruptedly, in the Habsburg family, longer than in any other, from 1273 to 1806.

After the extinction of the line of Charlemagne the *Emperors* were chosen from the Saxons (in 919, Henry I. and Otho I.); from the Franks or Salians (in 1039, Henry III.); from the Suabians or Hohenstaufen (in 1152, Frederick I. and II.); from the Austrians or Habsburgs (in 1273, Rudolph I., Maximilian I., Charles V., and Joseph II.); of whom, those named are the most distinguished. The long line of 50 Emperors exhibits not one tyrant, nor did any one of them fall by the fury of the people. The Empire was by far the most powerful state in Europe, extending its sway over the Netherlands, over a great part of the eastern provinces of France, over Bohemia, Hungary, and Italy. This mighty state, which had existed paramount in Europe longer than any in ancient or modern times, in spite of the dangerous system of elected instead of hereditary Emperors, received its death-blow from the discord which followed the Reformation. It sickened, undermined through foreign jealousy; till, divided as it had been, it was dissolved under the influence of Napoleon.

The more powerful princes, who, at the dissolution of the Empire, had with the titles of dukes and kings become independent sovereigns, afterwards coalesced together to the number of 38, Austria and Prussia at their head, 4 free towns at their tail, under the name of the *German Confederation*. This took place on the 8th of June 1815; and the princes had, by their ambassadors, a permanent *Congress* or *Diet*, at present at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, in order to concert

measures for the welfare or defence of their joint Fatherland. Germany, with the dependencies of Austria and Prussia, presenting the mass of 60 millions of people, in the heart of the Continent, might, *if* well united, always command the first position in the affairs of Europe.

The *Constitution of Germany* of 1815 may be called an Act of Confederation, by which the princes pledged themselves to maintain each other in independence: and by the 13th article they promised their people to re-establish, or to constitute, legislative chambers!

Law.—By the most ancient Germanic law, there existed a kind of parliament ("the Mayfelder"), trial by jury, and a public administration of justice. The Roman law has supplanted the Germanic, and is now the basis of the administration of justice—in Prussia, with important improvements by Frederick II. In the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, Hesse, Bavaria, on the left bank of the Rhine, the *Code Napoleon*, with open courts and trial by jury, is still in force, and rooted in the attachment of the people. The same Code has partly been adopted by some of the southern states.

Education.—The Germans flatter themselves that scientific education is more universally diffused amongst them than anywhere else. They possess 23 Universities; scarcely a town of a few thousand inhabitants is without a lyceum, where, besides the ancient, the modern languages, history, geography, mathematics, &c., are taught. The people are actually *obliged* to send their children to school up to a certain age. The national education and medical affairs are not left to chance or free trade, but are everywhere placed under the care of an especial minister of state. Prussia here takes the lead again.

The system of the German Universities is radically bad. The professors are not placed in a state of independence, and must court popularity by advocating political opinions which may make them popular among their pupils. They too often become bad politicians, and few of them possess even the groundwork for the career of men of the world—*common sense*. Their pupils take advantage of their release from home-influence to commit all sorts of childish extravagances. Oxford and Cambridge have many detractors—at least the members of our universities, on the whole, are *gentlemen*, and will well support (with all the faults that can be alleged against them) a comparison with German students. *They* delight neither in swilling beer, wearing jack boots and goat's beard, nor in taking part with the mob in revolutionary riots, bad imitatations of the Faubourg St. Antoine—excesses which would be properly coerced by the exercise of the ferule.

Character of the Germans.—Tacitus, even in his time, praises them for their bravery, good faith, good nature, and chastity. Their *bonhomie* has been ridiculed by the French, perhaps from their too great simplicity or modesty of deportment, and the negligence they are apt to show to externals. The Southern Germans are perhaps more guilty of this than the Northern, but then they possess more cheerfulness, and hilarity too, than the latter. They are sober, religious without austerity or show, moral and generous, and of persevering industry and steadiness. With them the most rigid economy must be and is observed, as, by the old Germanic law of inheritance, property is equally distributed amongst the children.

The translator of Schiller's 'Song of the Bell,' a beautiful picture of German life, lays particular stress upon—"The serious character of a people who begin the common business of every-day life with prayer, who attach importance as well to the manner of performing an action as to the action itself,—the custom of travelling, either in their own or in foreign countries, in the interval between the completion of their education and their settlement in life,—the household manners, where great attention is paid to the minutiæ of domestic economy."

Society is very pleasant, the Germans being frank and sociable, and as, from

the constant divisions of property, there are not such vast differences between man and man as elsewhere, most have a little, few too much. Their general information, the resources drawn from their passion for reading (about 8000 books are annually published), their love of music, furnish ample materials for rational entertainment. Perhaps an additional charm of domestic life is the kindly apostrophe of Du (thou), amongst the members of a family, old friends, and schoolfellows; which endearing term marks the more intimate circle of society.

We conclude with some of the great names in literature and the fine arts. *Philosophers:* Leibnitz, Puffendorf, Kant, Mendelssohn, Jacobi, Herder, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel. *Astronomers:* Copernicus, Kepler, Herschel, Olbers, Gauss, Schötter, Littrow. *Mathematicians:* Euler, Lambert, Vega. *Historians and Critics:* Johannes von Müller, Niebuhr, Heeren, Ranke, Raumer; (*in art*), Winckelmann, Kugler, Waagen, Hotho, Kinkel. *Naturalists:* Haller, C. Gessner, Werner, Klaproth, Blumenbach, Gmelin, Humboldt, Oken, Mitcherlich, Liebig, Fraunhofer. *Lawyers:* Hugo, Thibault, Savigny. *Humanists:* F. A. Wolf, Heyne, Ernesti, Runkenius, Wyttenbach, Hermann, Böckh, Müller, Welcker, Forchammer. *Theologians:* Schleiermacher, Lücke, Nitsch, Olshausen, Neander, Umbreit, Ewald.

Poetry and Works of Fiction:—
Klopstock (1748), Lessing, Gessner, Wieland, Gleim, Gellert, Voss, Bürger, Uz, Hölty, Stolberg, Göthe, Schiller, J. P. Richter, Schlegel, Zschokke, Heine, Tieck, Tiedge, Hoffman, Körner, Uhland, Rückert.

In *Painting*, Germany maintains a very respectable position with the following names:—
Lucas Kranach (1472), Schoreel, A. Dürer, Holbein, Memling, Rubens, Lingelbach, Ostade, Kraft, Mengs; and the living artists, Overbeck, Rottman, Cornelius, Hess, Schnorr, Krüger, Bendemann, Lessing, Hildebrand, Kaulbach, Steinle, Magnus, Schraudolph.

Sculptors are—
P. Vischer (1500), Danneeker, Rauch, Tieck, Schaller, Schwanthaler, and Kiss.

As for *Music*, Germany claims the palm for—
the family Bach, Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Winter, the Rombergs, Fesca, Weigl, Weber, Hummel, Ries, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Spohr, Marschner, Lindpaintner, Mayseder, Strauss.

German Inventions are—
Gunpowder, by Berthold Schwartz at Freiburg, 1348.
Watches by Heele, at Nürnberg, 1510.
The air-pump, by Guericke at Magdeburg, 1650.
Lithography, by Senefelder, at Munich, 1800.
Steam-press, by König, 1812.

The two greatest blessings Germany conferred upon the rest of Europe are—
The *Art of Printing*, by Gutemberg, at Mentz, 1436;
The *Reformation*, by Luther, at Wittenberg, 1517.—*A. J.* n.

For a history of the countries upon the Rhine under the Romans, and during the middle ages, see Vogt, Rheinische Geschichten und Sagen, 3 vols. 8vo. Frankfurt-a-M. 1817.

40. Some Peculiarities of German Manners.

A fondness for titles, orders, and high-sounding forms of address, which was ever the characteristic of the Germans, though perhaps less intense than formerly, has by no means yet disappeared. The German is scarcely happy until he can

hang a little bit of striped riband from his button-hole, and every effort of interest and exertion is made to increase the number of them, and of the crosses and stars which dangle from them. This is the eagerly coveted object of every placeman. "There are two things," says the *Eckensteher*, "that a *Beamte* cannot avoid—*Death*, and the *third class of the Red Eagle*."

At one of the diplomatic meetings during the Congress at Vienna, when all the members were assembled in the hall of conference, a foreign envoy approached Prince Metternich, and begged him to point out Lord Castlereagh. The Prince indicated to him the English minister, who wore neither star nor uniform. "Comment?" said the doubting diplomatic; "il n'a pas de décoration?"—"Ma foi," replied Prince Metternich, "c'est bien distingué."

One habit of German society, which cannot fail sometimes to occasion a smile to an Englishman, though it costs him some trouble to acquire it, is the necessity of addressing everybody, whether male or female, not by their own name, but by the titles of the office which they hold.

To accost a gentleman, as is usual in England, with Sir (Mein Herr), if not considered among the Germans themselves as an actual insult, is at least not *complimentary;* it is requisite to find out his office or profession. Madame and Mademoiselle, addressed to German ladies, are equally terms of inferiority. The commonest title to which everybody aspires is that of Councillor (Rath), which is modified and extended by various affixes and prefixes: there is a *rath* for every profession: an architect is a Baurath; an advocate a Justizrath, &c. &c.; and a person with no profession at all contrives to be made a Hofrath (court councillor), a very unmeaning title, which is generally borne by persons who were never in a situation to give advice to the court. The dignity of Staatsrath (privy councillor) is given to members of the administration; some real dignity is attached to it, and the persons bearing it are further addressed by the title of *excellency*. The title Professor is much abused, as it is certainly appropriated by many persons who have no real claim to it by their learning or office. It is better, in conversing with a German, to give a person a rank greater than he is entitled to than to fall beneath the mark. Geheimrath, for example, is higher than Professor. It is upon this principle that an Englishman is sometimes addressed by the common people, to his great surprise, as Herr Graf (Mr. Count), and often as Euer Gnaden (Your Grace).

"Every man who holds any public office, should it be merely that of an under clerk, with a paltry salary of 40*l.* a year, must be gratified by hearing his title, not his name. Even absent persons, when spoken of, are generally designated by their official titles, however humble and unmeaning they may be. The ladies are not behind in asserting their claims to honorary appellations. All over Germany a wife insists upon taking the title of her husband, with a feminine termination. There is Madame general-ess, Madame privy councillor-ess, Madame daybook-keeper-ess, and a hundred others."—RUSSEL.

Read and see Kotzebue's amusing ridicule of this, in his Comedy called Die Deutschen Kleinstädter.

These titles sometimes extend to an almost unpronounceable length; only think, for instance, of addressing a lady as Frau Oberconsistorialdirectorin (Mrs. Directress of the Upper Consistory Court). This may be avoided, however, by substituting the words Gnädige Frau (Gracious Madame) in addressing a lady. It must at the same time be observed, that this fondness for titles, and especially for the prefix *von* (of, equivalent to the French *de*, and originally denoting the possessor of an estate), is, to a certain extent, a vulgarity from which the upper classes of German society are free. The rulers of Germany take advantage of the national vanity, and lay those upon whom they confer the rank under obligation; while they, at the same time, levy a tax upon the dignity proportionate to its elevation; thus a mere Hofrath pays from 30 to 40 dollars annually, and the higher dignities a more considerable sum. If, however, the title is acquired by merit, no

tax is paid, but merely a contribution to a fund for the widows and children of the class.

Certain forms and titles are also prefixed on the address of a letter: thus a Count of the high nobility and ancient empire must be addressed Erlaucht (Illustrious); a Count of the lesser noblesse, Hochgeborener Herr (High-born Sir); a baron and a minister, even though not of a noble birth, is called Hochwohls geboren; a merchant or roturier must content himself with being termed Wohl- (well) geboren; while Hochedel (high noble) is ironically applied to tradesmen.

"In one respect, in Germany, I think politeness is carried too far—I mean in the perpetual act of pulling off the hat. Speaking ludicrously of it, it really becomes *expensive*, for, with a man who has a large acquaintance in any public place, his hat is never two minutes at rest."—NIMROD'S *Letters from Holstein.*

A curious instance of the extent to which this practice of bowing is carried occurred to the writer in a small provincial town in the S. of Germany. At the entrance of the public promenade in the Grande Place he observed notices painted on boards, which at first he imagined to contain some police regulations, or important order of the magistracy of the town; upon perusal, however, it proved to be an ordonnance to this effect:—"For the convenience of promenaders, it is particularly requested that the troublesome custom of saluting by taking off the hat should here be dispensed with." It is not to friends alone that it is necessary to doff the hat, for, if the friend with whom you are walking meets an acquaintance to whom he takes off his hat, you must do the same, even though you never saw him before.

German civility, however, does not consist in outward forms alone, and a traveller will do well to conform, as soon as possible, to the manners of the country, even down to the mode of salutation, troublesome as it is. If he continue unbending, he will be guilty of rudeness: and on entering any public office, even the office of the schnellposts, the underlings of the place, down to the book-keeper, will require him to take off his hat, if he does it not of his own accord. An English traveller repaired to the police-office at Berlin to have his passport signed, and, having waited half an hour, said to the secretary to whom he had delivered it, "Sir, I think you have forgotten my passport." "Sir," replied the man of office, "I think you have forgotten your hat!"

In thus recommending to travellers the imitation of certain German customs, it is not meant, be it observed, to insist on the practice prevalent among the German *men* of saluting their *male* friends with a kiss on each side of the cheek. It is not a little amusing to observe this, with us *feminine*, mode of greeting, exchanged between two whiskered and mustachioed giants of the age of 50 or 60.

"*Smoking* is a most important branch of the business of life of almost every German of every condition; and to say the truth, I am rather inclined to think it a good thing for the common people. If they did not smoke, they would probably drink more."—*Lord Dudley.* Universal as is the practice of *smoking* throughout Germany, it is entirely *prohibited by the police in the streets* of the great capitals; and persons ignorant of this regulation, or wilfully infringing it, are often stopped by the sentinels on duty, and compelled to remove the pipe or cigar from their mouths.

Public Gardens and Taverns.—The outskirts of every German town abound in gardens and houses of public recreation, whither the inhabitants, not merely of the lower orders, but of the most respectable classes also, repair on summer afternoons, and especially on Sunday, to breathe the fresh air and forget the cares of business in the enjoyment of coffee, ices, beer, and the never-absent pipe. A band of excellent music is not wanting; indeed it forms the great attraction, and is usually advertised in the papers for a day or two beforehand; it performs for the entertainment of high and low, and the exciting tones of the waltz seldom fail to originate a dance, in which the citizens' wives and

daughters, with their husbands and sweethearts, whirl round for hours in the dizzy maze.

It is true the time when these places are most frequented, and when the music and dancing are kept up with the greatest spirit, is the Sunday afternoon, which may, perhaps, shock the feelings of an English or Scotch man, accustomed to the rigorous Sabbath-keeping of his own country. A dispassionate examination, however, of the two systems, and of the effects produced by each, will probably induce him to pause before he gives unqualified approbation and preference to that of his own country.

These places of amusement do not open till after the hours of morning service in the churches, and most of the persons who resort to them have previously attended a church. A large portion are tradesmen who have been shut up in their shops, and artisans who have been working hard, all the week. They come in their best clothes, and accompanied by wives and children, who, be it observed, are always made parties in these amusements; they content themselves with coffee, beer, or wine, in moderate quantities; spirits are never seen, and instances of noisy turbulence and drunkenness are almost unknown on these occasions. Such recreation, even with the mirthful exercise of dancing superadded, is surely harmless in comparison with the solitary orgies of the pot-house and gin-shop, to which the same class of persons but too often devote their Sundays in our country, squandering in loathsome intemperance the earnings of the week, which ought to be devoted to the wants of the starving and neglected wife and family, who are left behind in their close and miserable home.

A certain intercourse and intermixture, also, is kept up between the upper and lower classes at these meetings, which cannot fail to have an advantageous influence in the relation between the different members of German society. The artisan does not jostle his superiors, or strive to imitate their dress and appearance, nor is he looked down upon as an intruder by them. All classes, high and low, mix together on an equal footing, and without restraint. The fact is, in Germany, perhaps more than in any other country, not only the privileges of nobility, but of all grades, are so clearly understood and kept distinct, that all parties, however intimate they may seem to be in public, know the exact boundaries of their position in society, and act accordingly; hence the noble feels at ease, and is conscious that his urbanity will not be abused; and the rest are influenced by a similar feeling.

Kirmes.—"The Germans are not ashamed of being pleased with trifles, nor of being pleased in very humble company; they think only whether they enjoy; and if their enjoyment costs little money and little trouble so much the better. They love their old customs and traditional festivals much better than we do, and keep to them more faithfully. Formerly, in England, many days were days not only of religious observance, but of festivity for the people; and each had its appropriate shows and pastimes: but these are nearly all forgotten; and the few which are remembered are turned into days of importunate begging, or coarse riot; and the pleasures are such as people of refinement and taste can take no share in, nor love to witness: and thus they sink lower and lower, and the chasm between rich and poor grows wider and wider, for want of some common enjoyment to which the high might give order and refinement, and the low cordiality and simplicity: and such an enjoyment is Kirmes."

"A yearly festival is held in every village, when the poor people, who work hard all the year, meet together as on a Sunday, go to church together in their gayest clothes, and then make merry and enjoy themselves. It was, originally, the anniversary of the day on which the village church was consecrated;—[in some parts of Germany it is called Kirchweihe, the dedication of the church;]—but as it was found that these anniversaries often fell at inconvenient times for the country people, they are, by common consent, held in autumn, just after the vintage. At this joyous season the country people are in high spirits, and have

more leisure and rather fuller purses than usual, and are well disposed to rejoice together in the blessing of their harvest. Every morning gay parties walk about on those beautiful hills, and those who can afford it dine at the inns, at every one of which is an excellent table-d'hôte at 1 o'clock; and after a merry dinner and a cup of coffee they adjourn to the ball-room. The Kirmes at considerable villages draws people from all the towns and villages for miles and miles round; the tables-d'hôte, as well as the balls, are of several degrees, so that even the poorest peasants may sit down to a good and social dinner adapted to their humble means. In the small villages there is most likely only one inn, and consequently only one table-d'hôte; but almost all have more than one ball-room, even though the village consists but of a few poor cottages. This ball-room is often a large shed without windows, but always with an excellent floor, and a little orchestra at one end: and this, when lighted up, and filled with happy faces, and with such a company of musicians as many a fashionable assembly in England cannot boast, is no despicable scene of festivity."

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"I have nothing to tell you about the beauty and grace [of the rustic dancers], except that they had none; they had, however, cheerfulness and perfect absence of affectation, which are always agreeable. The kind and familiar deportment of their superiors inspires them with such confidence that they never seem to conceive that their innocent pleasures can excite disgust or ridicule; and you may be sure they take care not to do anything which may drive away those who share in their amusements. * * * The scene of the ball-room was one of hearty enjoyment; but I saw not the slightest approach to rudeness, indecorum, or drunkenness; it was the merriment of people who feel that others have a good opinion of them, and an interest in their comfort."—*A Letter from Bonn.*

The Turnpikeman.—A characteristic feature of the German character is the love of warmth in their clothes and habitations, and an unwillingness to expose themselves to the air. This effeminacy prevails even among the lower orders, who seem to breathe with reluctance when removed from the favourite atmosphere of their stoves, their tobacco-smoke, and the fumes of their beer. It is shown in the great unwillingness which an Englishman experiences, on the part of his fellow-passengers in the cabins of steamers, and in public coaches, to allow a window to be open, even in warm weather; but it is most characteristically exhibited in an ingenious contrivance by which the turnpike-keeper avoids the necessity of leaving his chimney-corner, or exposing more than the extremity of his nose to the cold. A scene like the following occurs at the barrière in some parts of Germany:—"On the horses stopping, which they seemed most loyally to do of their own accord, the person whose office it was to collect this road-money, or chaussée-geld, in process of time appeared at a window with a heavy pipe hanging in his mouth, and in his hand an immense long stick, to the end of which there was affixed a small box containing a ticket, in exchange for which I silently dropped my money into this till. Not a word was spoken, but, with the gravity of an angler, the man having drawn in his rod, a whiff of tobacco was vomited from his mouth, and then the window, like the transaction—closed."—*Bubbles from the Brunnen.*

Travelling Journeymen or Handwerks-Burschen.—No one can travel along any of the great roads in Germany without meeting, almost at every mile, a number of young men journeying on foot. The characteristics of the class are, a pipe in the mouth without fail, and generally a stick in the hand, with an enormous knapsack on the back, from the sides of which a pair of boots are usually seen to project. They are often respectably dressed, wearing a blouse (smockfrock), and having their hats carefully covered with an oil-skin, so that the traveller is surprised when, as his carriage comes in sight, they take off their hats, and com-

mence begging for alms. These are wandering journeymen; they are often not undeserving objects of charity; and a German will generally put a few kreutzers or groschen in the cap which is held out, to help the owner on his way.

By an ancient regulation prevailing very generally throughout Germany and Switzerland, no apprentice can obtain his freedom and become a master until he has passed a certain number of years in travelling, and in exercising his calling in foreign parts. The intention of this is, that he should gain experience in his craft, and learn the methods practised in other countries besides his own, as well as some knowledge of the world.

When he first sets out he receives from the corporation or trade to which he belongs a book in which he keeps a diary of his wanderings (wanderbuch), and in which those from whom he may receive employment also write certificates of good and bad conduct. As soon as the novice reaches a place where he proposes to stop, he applies to the members of his own trade, and shows his credentials. If work is to be had, he takes up his residence till it is finished; if not, he is provided with clean straw and a roof to shelter him, with now and then the scanty pittance of a kreutzer or two from the funds of the guild, and next morning must trudge forward on his way to some other place where his services may be wanted. It will easily be understood that if work is scarce, and the apprentice have nothing of his own, he must often be reduced to great straits, and compelled to have recourse to the charity of the more wealthy: fechten, literally to fight, struggle, is with the journeymen the slang phrase for begging. (See Göthe's Wilhelm Meister.)

Though there are many inducements to idleness in this system, it is not surprising that it produces an intelligent set of tradesmen. The writer of this has frequently conversed with common shoemakers and bakers, speaking 3 or 4 different languages, well informed as to the state of most of the countries of Europe, and possessing a general fund of knowledge far superior to what is found in persons of the same class in England.

When the period of their wanderings (wanderschaft) is expired, the apprentice returns home, produces a specimen of his skill, and, if it is approved of, receives his freedom, and is allowed to set up for himself.

41. German Watering-places.

With the Germans an excursion to a watering-place in the summer is essential to existence, and the necessity of such a visit is confined to no one class in particular, but pervades all, from emperors and princes down to tradesmen and citizens' wives. The number of bathing-places and mineral springs in Germany alone now amounts to several hundred: and every year adds to the list names which, though seldom heard in England, are not without their little sets and coteries. The royal and imperial guests repair to them not merely to get rid of the trammels and pomp of sovereignty, though it is universally the case that they move about with no more show than private individuals, but they also seek such occasions for holding private congresses, for forming secret treaties, alliances, &c.; family arrangements and matrimonial connections are also not unfrequently there concocted. The minister repairs thither to refresh himself from the toils of office, but usually brings his portfolio in his travelling carriage, nor does he altogether even here bid adieu to intrigue and politics. The invalid comes to recruit his strength—the debauchee to wash himself inside and out, and string his nerves for a fresh campaign of dissipation—the shopkeeper and the merchant come to spend their money and gaze on their betters—and the sharper and blackleg, who swarm at all the baths, to enrich themselves at the gaming-tables at the expense of their fellow guests.

The watering-places in Germany seem naturally grouped according to the volcanic soil or other peculiarities of the mountain chains near which most of them are situate. The principal groups are the following:—

A. The Cis-Rhenane Baths, round the Eifel, and its cognate hills the Ardennes, viz.—1. Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen; 2. Burtscheid, or Borcette; 3. Bertrich, near the Moselle; 4. Kreutznach, on the Nahe; 5. Neuenahr, on the Ahr.

Spa, the German Spa par excellence, is hardly to be counted, as it is now no longer in Germany.

B. The Baths of the Taunus, round which they circle in Nassau and Hesse, viz.—5. Ems; 6. Schwalbach; 7. Schlangenbad; 8. Wiesbaden; 9. Weilbach; 10. Soden; 11. Selters Fachingen (waters); 12. Homburg; 13. Nauheim; 14. Wilhelmsbad.

C. The Baths of Franconia, at the foot of the Rhöngebirge, viz.—15. Brückenau; 16. Kissingen; 17. Bocklet.

D. The Baths of the Black Forest, viz.—18. Baden-Baden; 19. Wildbad; 20. Rippoldsau; 21. Cannstadt.

E. The Baths of Bohemia, viz.—22. Carlsbad; 23. Marienbad,—Liebewerda; 24. Franzensbad, or Eger; 25. Teplitz.

F. The Baths of Silesia, viz.—26. Charlottenbrunn; 27. Warmbrunn; 28. Landeck, county of Glatz; 29. Reinerz, county of Glatz. (Gräfenberg Wasserkur? Austrian Silesia.)

G. The Baths of the Alps, viz.—30. Gastein; 31. Ischl; 32. Baden, near Vienna; 33. Heilbrunn, Bavaria; 34. Kreuth, Bavaria.

H. The Baths of Westphalia and Central Germany, viz.—35. Driburg; 36. Pyrmont; 37. Eilsen; 38. Hof-Geismar; 39. Neundorf; 40. Rehburg; 41. Alexisbad.

I. Sea Baths, viz.—42. Norderney, Wangeroog, and Heligoland; 43. Dobberan; 44. Travemünde; 45. Putbus; 46. Swinemünde.

Carlsbad, Teplitz, and Brückenau are the resort of emperors and kings; Baden and Ems of grand dukes, princes, and high nobility. Wiesbaden is a sort of Margate, whither the overflowing population of Frankfurt repairs on Sunday afternoon; whilst other baths, like Schlangenbad, Kissingen, are frequented by those whose business is to be cured, and who are strenuously endeavouring, by a few weeks of abstinence and exercise, to relieve themselves from the effects of over eating and drinking.

About the end of May the annual migration begins; in June the whole respectable population of Germany may be said to be in motion; July is usually the height of the season; the baths are then crammed, and it is necessary to bespeak accommodation beforehand. There is but little fluctuation till the end of August; then the tide of visitors begins to ebb; but if September be fine, many linger behind; and a few remain till the end of October, unless a succession of rainy weather put them to flight earlier.

"The effect of this natural passion for periodical bathing is, that throughout Germany the Kurzeit (curing-time—season) of the baths, about three months in the summer, forms that sort of general *break up*, to use a familar phrase, in the system of town life, which the rising of Parliament and the pursuit of partridges and pheasants effects in the *season* of the British capital. The capitals of the princes are deserted—court entertainments cease—the ambassadors and general officers obtain leave of absence from their posts—'the weary statesman' quits his bureau, and the merchant his counting-house—and the cumbrous retinue of the princes and their courts are put in motion about the month of July for some favourite scene of picturesque beauty—where nature has placed her fountains of health amidst the wildest and most beautiful features of landscape—as if to mark out the spot at once for the solace and invigoration of the sick and debilitated, and the recreation and indulgence of the sons of pleasure and of toil. During three months all that is distinguished in Germany is busied in the pursuit of health and dissipation at Teplitz, Carlsbad, Baden, Pyrmont, Wiesbaden, Ems, Schwalbach, and Aix-la-Chapelle. Festivity and forgetfulness of care are the general order of the day. State and ceremony, and titled hauteur, are in a great degree

thrown aside in the easy intercourse of the bathing-place; all ranks meet at the balls, the concerts, the saloons, and the wells. The prince and the tradesman lay down their stakes side by side at the *Rouge-et-Noir* table. A princess does not disdain a donkey-ride on the mountains, and a sovereign duke may be seen at the table-d'hôte side by side with a merchant or subaltern officer. All the machinery of amusement is to be found here—all the artists and artificers that contribute to the enjoyments and the follies of indulgence—actors from Vienna—gaming-table keepers and cooks from Paris—money-lenders from Frankfurt—singers from Berlin—shopkeepers, voituriers, pastry-cooks, mountebanks, dancing-masters, donkey-lenders, blacklegs, mistresses, lacqueys—all bustling and contriving in their several vocations to reap the short harvest of profit which the season affords. The scene of bustling and vivacity, occasioned by the concentration of several thousands of gay strangers, the greater part of some style and consideration, with all the proportionate *cortège* of accessories and dependents, in a little village of 500 inhabitants, may be easily imagined—the arrivals, the equipages, the varied costumes and physiognomies of different nations—the uniforms, the decorations, the crowded promenades, the tables, the balls, the *fêtes champêtres*, the theatres, the concerts, and the effect of all this revelling and exuberant dissipation, infinitely heightened by the scene being laid in some deep sylvan valley, where the silence and serene beauty of nature contrast strongly with the artificial enjoyments and agitating pursuits of the busy denizens. Perhaps you will think that the mere circumstance of nature having so lavishly bestowed on the Germans these Hygeian fountains, with their picturesque scenes, is of itself a sufficient cause to account for the fondness with which they are frequented. But other causes will be probably found. The pleasures of a country life are as yet almost unknown in Germany; those mingled pleasures of enjoyment of scenery and rural beauties, domestic tranquillity and fire-side comforts, which so many of our own poets have enthusiastically described, and which every Englishman relishes. With the exception of the châteaux of a few nobles, and the villas near a few mercantile towns, a gentleman's country house is hardly to be seen in Germany. The picturesque scenes, which are so abundant, never appear habited or habitable. Nature has here always a character of wildness and loneliness. The Germans likewise have no one great capital, possessing all those attractions which a metropolis affords. The provincial townsman has no Paris or London to fly to for amusement or change of scene. The summer season at the baths is thus the great object of desire, the rendezvous of friends, the indulgence to the young, and the relaxation of the busy and the care-worn.

"Gaiety has a more decided character at a German watering-place—pleasure is more the avowed business of everybody; and if *ennui* may be the motive of as many visits to Aix-la-Chapelle as to similar places in Great Britain, the remedy here appears more succesful; for you can rarely read in a single countenance, as you often may in the libraries of Brighton or Cheltenham, the inveterate disease of which persons come to be cured. The system of the day commences with a bath taken before breakfast. Afterwards follow excursions in the environs, walks in the gardens, visits to the *cafés* and billiard-rooms, and, above all, the pleasures of the Redoubt, or Grand Saloon, which occupy the gay world till dinner, 2 or 3. This last-mentioned place of rendezvous is the greatest centre of attraction; and, with the exception of much more gaiety, more avowed vice, and the absence of all pretence at rational resources, acts the part of the library at an English watering-place. The Redoubt is a large handsome building, the ground-floor open, with a colonnade in front, appropriated to prints, toy-shops, &c. After depositing your hat and stick with the *gendarmes* at the door, you enter the grand saloon—invariably a splendid room. On one side a crowd of motley but well-dressed and gay-looking persons (I regret to say of both sexes) are pressing over each other's heads, round large banks of *Rouge et Noir*. An anxious silence reigns, only interrupted by the rattling of the roulette, the jingling of the Napoleons and

francs, and the titters and jokes of the few whose speculations are a matter of mere frolic. The play is frequently very high, but the bank does not refuse the stake of a solitary *franc*. Pretty interesting women were putting down their Napoleons, and seeing them swept away, or drawing them in doubled, with a *sang froid* which proved that they were no novices in that employment."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

These German assembly-rooms are usually the property of the sovereign of the state in whose territory the watering-place is situated, and the gaming-houses are tolerated by him, upon the principle that, as it is almost impossible to prevent the scandal altogether, it is better to control it by taking such establishments under his own surveillance, and to render them beneficial to the country by levying a high tax on them, than to prohibit them entirely. The *Licensed Gaming-houses* at the German watering-places are a disgrace and shame to the minor princes, who not only tolerate them, but derive revenue from granting the permission, to the destruction of morality and honesty among their own subjects, as well as among thousands of strangers. The Austrian and Prussian governments are a noble exception, prohibiting all gaming within their dominions. English travellers should be placed especially on their guard against the sharpers who haunt the continental watering-places. The chances of being *robbed* are much greater than was formerly the case in Paris, as none of the precautionary measures are taken to prevent cheating in Germany. The princes who tolerate such a system must be content to bear the reproach of avarice and cupidity.

The evening's entertainment concludes with a ball once or twice a week. A gentleman may ask any lady to dance, without the formality of being presented to her; but this kind of introduction does not entitle him to approach her as an acquaintance on future occasions when he may meet her.

To be properly enjoyed, a German, like an English watering-place, should be visited in company with friends, and there is little society to be found out of your own circle; so that a solitary traveller, after having gazed about him for a day or two, will commonly not hesitate to take flight, in order to escape from ennui.

This work does not pretend to describe the medical properties and sanitary powers of the various mineral springs; those who repair to them with a view of taking the waters or the baths should consult their own physician before leaving home. It is also prudent and customary to ask the advice of the physician resident at the baths as well before commencing a course of waters.

Physicians' Fees.—The usual fee to a foreign physician, from an English patient, is 5 fr. a visit.

The mode and extent of using the waters, whether internally or externally, can only be regulated by a medical man acquainted, if possible, with the case and constitution of each person, and decidedly experienced in the qualities of the particular waters; but as a rule the resident physician must be consulted before drinking or bathing.

Those who travel in a party with the intention of repairing to any fashionable watering-place, in the height of the season, should not omit to write beforehand either to the keeper of some hotel, the bad-meister, or the physician, to secure rooms for them, if they wish to avoid the inconvenience of finding, on their arrival, that every bed and room in the place are engaged, an occurrence by no means unfrequent.

42. Music.

"Music naturally makes too large a figure in the expectations of many pleasure-travellers to be passed over here; the more so because what they will find, and where they will find it, have not been stated with any completeness, fair comparison, or adequate knowledge of the subject, since the days of Burney; and he

wrote at a period when German music had hardly taken its peculiar form and colour.

"The tourist will find an Opera in almost every town; its prices of admission moderate, and its performances on the average very good as regards orchestra and chorus. The musical establishments of Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Brunswick, Frankfort, Cassel, and Hanover, are the most eminent among those within the range of this volume. Most of the above theatres are court dependencies, presided over by composers of some note, and implying life-appointments for the principal artists engaged. Hence *very mature* vocalists are a phenomenon more common than engaging. Further, the preference of the general public for translated Italian or French musical dramas, and the limited number of classical German operas which keep the stage (a dozen at most),—add to this the admitted disregard of many among the classical composers for the refinements of vocal science,—have destroyed the possibility of a school of singing being formed; and kept that branch of art at a level, the lowness and unrefinement of which will strike ears used to Italian and French execution. One or two of the masterworks of Gluck, Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, and Spohr, however, in most cases, form a nominal part of every theatrical repertory. The summer and autumn are generally 'the flat seasons' of Opera in the large towns,—save in cases like the Frankfort and Leipzig fairs, where the managers endeavour to secure some great attraction to entertain the concourse of guests expected. The traveller, however, has always the chance of encountering some favourite singer or actor on 'a starring' excursion; or, as they phrase it in Germany, playing *gastrollen*. It was not thought strange in recent years for the *fanatico* who longed to hear any particular opera in the theatrical repertory of a given town to advertise his wishes in the local newspaper,—of course in a complimentary fashion,—with a fair chance of their being acceded to within a few days.

"In orchestral music the Germans are generally far in advance of all other people. This pleasure too is more easily accessible than in any other country;—it is best to be enjoyed in the late autumn and winter, when the world of artists and audiences has come home 'from the baths.' The Symphonic Concerts of Berlin, and the subscription concerts at the *Gewand Haus* of Leipzig, will give the traveller the 'true reading' of the works of the great German symphonists, and afford him also a chance of hearing the best *solo* players, home and foreign. They are also of a wise brevity, as compared with our more cumbrous and costly entertainments. The 'high places' of chamber-music were recently Berlin, Leipzig, and Brunswick, each of which towns possessed a resident quartett of stringed instrumentalists, possessing very high renown. But all periodical music is more or less interrupted by the fine weather, which tempts the world from home.

"From June till September the tourist has the chance of falling in with some celebration or festival, akin to our own provincial 'music meetings,' but different, inasmuch as the chorus mainly consists of amateurs. These meetings are, on the average, interesting in the music selected, excellent as regards execution from the heartiness, zeal, and patience in co-operation which pervade it, and most pleasantly social. It is the fault of bad English manners, if any Englishman, having claims on the good society of his own country, finds himself 'a stranger amongst strangers' on these occasions—a very slight introduction (and of course some power of communication) securing him a good-natured welcome. Those who winter in Berlin will of course make an effort to attend the meetings of the *Sing Academie*. This may be called the best and most renowned amateur vocal society in Europe, and its members occasionally, for purposes of charity, give public performances on a grand scale. Gentlemen, too, will do well to gain access to such meetings of the *Lieder-tafel* societies as may fall in their way. These are singing parties of gentlemen only, who execute the part-music of German composers with great spirit and energy; both the music and the exe-

cution calculated, by their difference of style, especially to interest those who care for glees and madrigals at home.

"The best orchestral mass, probably, now to be heard in Europe, is that performed in the cathedral at Cologne. The organs in Dresden, in the *Sophien Kirche*, the Catholic Church, and one or two others, built by the Silbermanns, are well worth an effort to hear.

"Lastly, for those who search less scientifically than the traveller to whom the above hints are addressed, most attractive cheap music abounds in Germany. Almost every town has its Casino or private subscription club; its pleasure garden, and other public resorts, to which every one is admitted, where a good band, often of wind-instruments alone, may be heard to play good music to good company for a very small price of entrance. And these unpretending concerts (the very absence of pretension of which is an evidence of popular taste, as distinct from fashion) are sometimes diversified by very fair quartett singing. For the characteristic of German musical execution is, that generally every one occupied in its production takes pains in its production because he likes it. In most of the above matters the traveller has better chance of gaining available and precise information from the landlord of his hotel than in the place where he would naturally seek it—at the music-shop. The want of accuracy and backwardness as regards the amusements of the day, to be complained of on the part of those managing the latter establishments, will often puzzle and inconvenience a prompt and impatient Englishman."—*H. F. C.*

43. CLUBS AND READING-ROOMS.

In all the principal German towns Societies corresponding nearly with a London club, and known by such names as the Casino, Museum, Harmonie, or the like, are to be found. "They are very rational establishments, fitted up with a commodious elegance, which make their resources doubly attractive. The reading-rooms are stocked with a profusion of journals, reviews, and pamphlets, literary and political, from all parts of Germany; besides the French, and sometimes English and Italian newspapers. There is often a library of books of reference, and a conversation-room, where talkative quidnuncs may be relieved from the silence prescribed in the reading-rooms, besides billiard-tables and card-rooms, and sometimes a good table-d'hôte provided by a *restaurateur* of the establishment. The assembly-rooms, which form part of the edifice, are only open on occasions of balls, concerts, and evening societies: to these ladies are admitted, and they are kept sacred from the fumes of tobacco, which frequently perfume and tinge the other handsome apartments. The casinos are supported by subscriptions,—noblesse and bourgeoisie, including common tradesmen, being alike members. A foreign *traveller obtains easy access* to them by means of his banker, and very often through the landlord of his hotel, and finds much sociable respectability, as well as convenience and resources, in them."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

44. GERMAN BURIAL-GROUNDS.

One of the peculiarities which distinguish Germany from England is the different light in which the abodes of the dead are regarded by the living. Before a traveller completes his survey of a German town, it will not be unprofitable or uninteresting to visit the public burial-ground—the "court of peace," or "God's Acre," to give the German names literally translated. In England the churchyard is generally a small space in the precincts of the church, which is regarded as little else than a passage leading to it; or where it is separated, as it happens in many of our populous cities, it is a large enclosure overgrown with weeds and rank grass, which would indicate that it was "by the world

forgot," except for the high walls, which serve the double purpose of keeping out nightly depredators (almost the only class who take an interest in its contents), and of screening the hateful object from the sight of the rest of the world. The French appear to introduce the national frivolity even into their burial-grounds, and have given to Père-la-Chaise the air of a cimetière ornée which is hardly befitting the silent city of the dead. In Germany the public cemetery is a spot in which the community seems to take much interest. It is a place of public resort at all hours,—its gates stand always open. It is planted with a few trees, so that its aspect may not be altogether cheerless; but it is more thickly planted with crosses, gravestones, and monuments, congregated together, thick as a forest, slowly advancing foot by foot, year after year, to occupy all the vacant space. The inventions of the mason and carpenter in fashioning a tombstone rarely go beyond a cross or an urn, a broken pillar or stone sarcophagus; the grave of the soldier is sometimes marked by a sword or helmet; but there are other tokens of honour and respect which show a continuance of attention on the part of the living. Gravestones of various shapes, with lengthy epitaphs, are common among us: here, however, the more touching and trustworthy symptoms of continued recollection are everywhere observed in the fresh chaplet or nosegay, the little border of flowers newly dug, the basin of holy water, all placed by the side of the funereal hillock.

At one end of the enclosure is usually a cloister or arcade, under which repose, beneath more sumptuous monuments, the rich and the noble. Communicating with it also is generally a building where the bodies of the dead are placed, in conformity with a police regulation adopted in most German towns, within 12 hours after death. At the appointed time the dead-cart calls at the door of high or low; and the only distinction made is, that the former repose in an apartment better fitted, hung with black, and lighted by a dismal lamp.

In this gloomy chamber, the dead bodies, deposited in their coffins, await the time appointed for interment. In many places, particularly at Frankfurt, a peculiar precaution is adopted to guard against the accident of burial in cases of *suspended animation*. The fingers of the prostrate corpse are placed in the loops of a string or bell-rope attached to an alarm clock, which is fixed in the apartment of an attendant appointed to be on the watch. The least pulsation in the body would give the alarm, and medical aid would instantly be called in.

It is melancholy, but impressive, to walk round the Friedhof until you come to the spot where the ground has been fresh turned up; for every inch is disposed of systematically, and the vacant space is encroached on only as it is needed. Here may be seen the fresh-painted, newly-gilt monument; then the grave on which the turf has been replaced, and has not united; beyond it the heap of bare mould, the grave of yesterday; and last of all, the open chasm with boards at its sides, gaping in readiness for those who are lying stiff hard by.

SECTION IV.

PRUSSIA—NORTHERN GERMANY—THE RHINE, &c.

Introductory Information.

45. *Passports.* — 46. *Custom-houses.* — 47. *Prussian Money.* — 48. *Travelling in Prussia; Posting or Extra Post; Roads; Tolls.* — 49. *Schnellposts.* — 50. *Inns.*

Routes.

(The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those Routes where they are described.)

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45. Passports.

Passports are seldom demanded in the Prussian dominions from Englishmen. *Tickets of Leave* to reside in the towns (Aufenthalts-Scheine) were abolished 1863.

46. Custom-houses.

The one-headed black eagle, and the alternate black and white stripe on toll-bars, doors, and sentry-boxes, invariably announce the Prussian frontier, and the vicinity of the douane (Zollhaus).

The Prussian custom-house system (§ 32) now prevails in the greater part of Germany, excepting Austria, and is sometimes administered by Prussian officials, even in the states of other princes. The examination is strict without being vexatious. The Prussian douanier (often an old soldier invalided) is above taking a bribe, or rather, government regulates matters so as to prevent his taking one. The person offering a bribe is even liable to punishment by law. Strangers are treated with invariable civility, provided they conduct themselves becomingly.

The Hanse Towns, Hamburg and Bremen, and the Duchy of Holstein, have not acceded to the Prussian tariff.

47. Prussian Money.

The Prussian *Silver Coins* in use are—

The Dollar (Thaler), containing 30 silver groschen (S. gr.), or 24 gute (good) groschen, = about 3*s.* English. (In Brunswick and Hanover accounts are still kept in good groschen).—The Double Dollar.

The *Dollar* is divided into pieces of

	Marked		containing		English value
$\frac{1}{3}$d,	3 einen thaler	-	10 silver groschen	-	= 1*s.*
$\frac{1}{6}$th,	6	-	5	-	= 6*d.*
$\frac{1}{12}$th,	12	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	-	= 3*d.*
$\frac{1}{24}$th,	24	-	-	-	= $1\frac{1}{3}$*d.*
$\frac{1}{30}$th,	ein silber groschen.				

Copper Money:—

12 Pfenninge - - - 1 S. gr.

Pieces of 4, 3, 2, and 1 Pfenninge are coined.

Paper Money (Kassen *Anweisungen* or Scheine), the most convenient, portable, and extensive currency in N. Germany, is issued in notes of the value of 1 thaler, 5 thalers, 10 thalers, 50 thalers, and upwards. As they are often called in, travellers should not retain them in their possession, as they might do, for another journey, as there is no chance of obtaining value for them afterwards. One-dollar notes (value 3*s.*) are very useful.

Accounts *must* now be kept in Silver Groschen (S. gr.).

Prussian *Gold Coins* are—

	Marked			
Double Friedrichs d'or	10 thaler	= 11 dol. 10 S. gr.	= 1*l.* 13*s.* $7\frac{1}{5}$*d.*
Single Friedrichs d'or	5	= 5 dol. 20 S. gr.	= 16*s.* $9\frac{3}{5}$*d.*
Half Friedrichs d'or	$2\frac{1}{2}$	= 2 dol. 25 S. gr.	= 8*s.* 4*d.*

The *Silver Dollars of Prussia* go through all the states of the Zollverein (§ 32). The paper money is not always accepted out of Prussia; it is refused at the Saxon Post-office, and at many Railway Stations. The gold coins and the subdivisions of the dollar are current in Prussia only.

The coins of one German state (including Austria) are now a legal tender in any other. The exchange is fixed at the following scale:—4 Prussian dollars = 6 Austrian florins = 7 Bavarian or Frankfurt florins.

The Kassen Scheine of other states do not pass readily in Prussia.

"It may be useful to warn English travellers that the values marked on German coins are sometimes not the value at which the coin passes. Thus the double Friedrichs d'or (not of Prussian coinage), though current at 11 dollars 10 S. gr., are marked X thaler; and the silver pieces marked 10 and 20 kreutzers, and which are current at that value in Austria, are worth 12 and 24 in

Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, Frankfurt, and wherever the currency consists of gulden of the value of 20*d.* English.

Value of Foreign Coins in Prussian dollars and S. gros. :—

		Doll.	S. gr.
An English sovereign - -	=	6	20
shilling - -	=	0	10
French Napoleon - -	=	5	10
piece of 5 francs -	=	1	10
1 franc - -	=	0	8
Dutch Willem = 10 guilders -	=	5	20
Dutch ducat - - -	=	3	5
guilder - - -	=	0	17
German Kronthaler (crown) -	=	1	16
Conventions thaler -	=	1	11
Bavarian or Rhenish gulden -	=	0	17
Zwanziger, or piece of 24 krs. -	=	0	8

48. Travelling in Prussia—Posting or Extra-post.—Roads.—Tolls.

Posting or Extra Post.—A copy of the printed *Posting Regulations* for Prussia may be obtained at every post-office. The traveller will find them very much in his favour, and in no country is he better protected against imposition.

The posting establishments of Prussia are managed by the government, and are very well conducted. The postmasters are a respectable class of men, often retired officers: in any disputes with postilions, &c., the traveller may generally refer to them with safety. At every stage the postmaster must present (without its being asked for) a printed receipt (*quittung*), including the charge for horses according to the number, for greasing wheels (schmiergeld), ostler (wagenmeister), and tolls (Chaussée, Damm, and Brucke-geld), which must be paid in advance before setting out.

Every horse costs $12\frac{1}{2}$ S. gr. per Germ. m. in the provinces bordering on the Rhine, and in Westphalia, which is the same rate as in France, but the Prussian horses are better. In other parts of Prussia the charge is only 10 S. gr. per shore.

Postilions' Trinkgeld.—The postilion is entitled by the tariff to receive, for 2 horses, 5 S. gr.; for 3 or 4 horses, $7\frac{1}{2}$ S. gr.; and for 5 or more horses, $7\frac{1}{2}$ S. gr. for each postilion per Germ. m. The postilion is not allowed to *ask* for anything above the tariff, but he expects something extra. In the Rhenish provinces they are usually paid at the rate of 1 horse; in Old Prussia they get from 8 to 10 S. gr. per Germ. m.

Post Calèches.—Travellers not having a carriage of their own can be accommodated with a calèche (equivalent to our post-chaise), but open, and not equally good at every post station. The charge for such a carriage per stage varies from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 S. gr.

Travellers desirous of getting over their ground expeditiously should without fail have recourse to the *Laufzettel* (§ 34).

Tolls.—In posting, all charges for roads and barriers are included in the postmaster's ticket, and paid to him—a great convenience.

49. Schnellposts.

The Prussian mail-coaches are called Schnellposten (§ 35); they are generally well managed, being under the direction of the government, and the coach-office and post-office are usually in the same building; they go at the rate of about 6

m. an hour on an average, and are on the whole roomy and comfortable vehicles. The usual cost of travelling by them is 9 or 10 S. gr. per Germ. m., including postilions and everything else. It is entirely optional to give anything to the conducteur. The passport, properly signed, must be shown before a place can be taken, and the fare must be paid beforehand: a receipt is given in acknowledgment of it.

The Prussian coaches have no *outside* places; and no difference is made in the price of the front or back part of the carriage, as is done in France. The places are all numbered, and those who apply first have the corner seats. In most cases, when all the places in the coach are taken, a traveller will be forwarded in a bye-chaise, which starts at the same time, even if there be only one person to be conveyed in it. Smoking is not allowed, unless the passengers themselves permit it.

The allowance of luggage is very small—indeed, too small; usually only 30 lbs. may be taken free of expense, and 20lbs. more by paying for it. The regulations respecting *over-weight* (§ 38) are very strictly enforced at the Prussian post-offices. Every article is weighed before it is placed on the coach, and a heavy charge is made for extra weight. Large wooden boxes are generally rejected, and must be sent by the packwagen. The luggage must be conveyed to the office one hour before the coach starts, in order to be weighed and packed. Each package must bear the name and address of the owner. Great care is taken of the luggage the moment it has been consigned to the post-office, and the porters belonging to the establishment will convey it to and from the owner's lodgings at a charge fixed by government, and never exceeding 5 S. gr. (6*d.*)

Throughout the Prussian dominions, at every inn or post-house where the Schnellpost stops, a room, called Passagier Stube, is provided for the reception of passengers, where they can obtain such refreshments as bread and butter (butterbrod), a sandwich, and a cup of coffee. A tariff fixing the prices of refreshment is hung up in the travellers' room, and a control-book is kept for entering complaints should it be found necessary.

50. INNS.

Travellers in Prussia are protected by a regulation of the police from the impositions of innkeepers, who are compelled to hang up in every apartment, or at least in the public room, a *tariff*, or list of charges for lodging, food, fuel, servants, valets-de-place, &c. This is inspected periodically by a proper officer, who regulates the price of each article, and ascertains that none of the charges are exorbitant. The rule of hanging up the tariff is generally infringed on the Rhine, but the traveller may insist on seeing it if necessary. It is a good custom to order your bill to be sent in to you every day; it checks imposition and prevents mistakes.

The usual *charges* are—for a room on the first floor, 15–20 S. gr. to 1 thaler; 2nd or 3rd floor, 10–20 S. gr.; table d'hôte, 15 S. gr. to 1 thaler; breakfast, coffee or tea, with bread and butter, 7-12 S. gr. (beefsteak or eggs, 6 S. gr.); tea, 8 S. gr.; valet-de-place, 15–20 S. gr., or 1 florin, per diem.

From Amsterdam to Cöln via Utrecht, Arnheim & Dusseldorf July 7 1856 –

ROUTES IN RHENISH PRUSSIA.

ROUTE 34.

THE RHINE (B): ARNHEM TO COLOGNE, BY EMMERICH, WESEL, OBERHAUSEN, DUISBURG, AND DÜSSELDORF.—RAILWAY.

*** For general information respecting the Rhine below Cologne, read Rte. 11.

A steamer leaves Arnhem every day at 6 A.M., and reaches Cologne at 11 P.M. As there is nothing to see in the lower part of the Rhine, it is best to proceed as far as Arnhem and Cologne by rail.

Railway. Trains 4 daily, in 4 h.

Duiven Stat.

Zevenaar Stat. The Prussian territory is entered before reaching

Elten Junc. Stat. (*Inn*, not good) a village with an old abbey. Custom-house. Here the rly. to Cologne by Cleves and Crefeld (Rte. 35) diverges.

The Rhine is crossed by a steam ferry.

About 8 m. above Arnhem, and about the same distance above Nijmegen, the 2 branches of the Rhine—the Waal, and the Lower Rhine, or Lek—unite. Before entering the undivided stream, it is worth while to give some little attention to the hydraulic works erected on the apex of the delta. They consist of dams, dykes, and jetties, constructed of earth, and faced with wicker-work, which are thrown up, along the shore or into the Rhine, to regulate its course and the direction of its waters, the object in view being so to distribute its current that in all states of its flood, both when high and when low, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the water which it brings down may be conveyed into the Waal, and only $\frac{1}{3}$ into the Lek. It is the duty, therefore, of the water-engineers to watch every variation of the current and level of the Rhine, and to guard against changes, and preserve the equilibrium, by constantly throwing out new works. These constructions are of the highest importance, since, in point of fact, the physical existence of Holland in a great degree depends on them: and had not the necessary precautions been taken to strengthen them in 1774, the country would, in all probability, have been overwhelmed by the inundations which occurred in 1784.

At a place called Aart, a dam is drawn across an ancient arm of the Rhine, strengthened by the Dutch with thick plantations of willows. It is intended that this abandoned channel should serve as a safety-valve in case of very great increase in the waters of the Rhine; and by a convention with the Prussian government it is settled that, when the river attains a certain height at the gauge at Arnhem, it shall be allowed an outlet through this dam. This is by no means an impossible contingency; and were it to happen, the dam would be washed away in 5 minutes after the water had begun to flow over it, and a new passage would be opened for the Rhine to the sea.

The frontier of Holland and Prussia is marked by the situation of

rt. Lobith, the station of the Dutch custom-house. The steamer, in descending the river, brings-to here for an hour or more, and is boarded by the officers. Opposite Lobith stood Schenkenschanze, once a strong fortress, constructed by Martin Schenck of Nijdeck, 1586, and considered the key of the Netherlands, taken by Fred. Henry Prince of Orange 1636, and by Turenne 1672. It owed its importance to its position on the tongue of land formed by the forking of the Rhine, but the river has completely

changed its bed in the course of centuries, and the separation of the Rhine and Waal now takes place considerably below the fortress, which has fallen to decay, and is now scarcely discernible.

l. The spires and towers of *Cleves* (Rte. 35) may be seen near this, at a little distance from the river. It takes 4 hrs. steam to reach

rt. EMMERICH *Junction Stat. Inn:* H. de Holland, best. This is the first Prussian town; it is fortified, and has a garrison and 7550 Inhab., and considerable manufactures. It has a Dutch character of cleanliness. At its upper end rise the stunted Gothic tower of *St. Aldegund's Ch.*; at the lower appears the *Minster*, the oldest ch. on the rt. bank of the Rhine; choir and crypt Romanesque of 11th cent.

The custom-house officers here make a slight inspection of the baggage of a traveller (§ 46, 47). *Rail* to Dusseldorf in 3 hrs.

rt. *Rees.* (*Inn:* Krone.) A small town with high walls.

l. Xanten, distinguished by its double-spired church (see Rte. 35), lies at a short distance from the Rhine, which appears to have flowed close to it in former times. The ancient bed is distinctly traceable.

rt. WESEL Stat. *Inn:* Dornbusch's, best. This is a fortress of the first class, forming the bulwark of Prussia on her N.W. frontier; it lies at the junction of the Lippe with the Rhine, and has 13,600 Inhab. including the garrison. A bridge connects the island Büderich with *Fort Blücher*, the tête-du-pont of Wesel, on the l. bank.

The Gothic *Rathhaus* (date 1396) is a handsome building: its front ornamented with modern statues. The town carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and its commerce has increased since the Lippe was made navigable. Much wood and salt are transported out of Westphalia by that river. The Rhine is here divided into 2 branches by the island of Büderich, also fortified by block-houses, and is crossed by a bridge of boats.

A monument has been erected on the parade near the Stat. to the Prussian officers engaged in Schill's revolt at Stralsund, who were mercilessly shot here by the French, 1809. In the *Ch. porch of St. Willebrod* was born (1555) Peregrine Bertie Ld. Willoughby d'Eresby; his father and mother, flying from the Marian persecution, were refused lodgings by the inhabitants of Wesel as vagabonds of evil repute. The register and an inscription in the choir record the event. Wesel nevertheless served as an asylum to many English Protestants, its inhabitants having early adopted the principles of the Reformation. Rapin here wrote his History of England, and died here.

l. Immediately opposite *Wesel* lies *Fort Blücher*, formerly called Fort Napoleon, while it belonged to the French. A small town was swept away to make room for it, and has since been rebuilt about 3 m. off.

Dinslaken Stat. The Rly. turns away from the Rhine.

Oberhausen Junc. Stat. (Buffet.) Rlys. diverge hence to Hanover, Berlin, Leipsig, and all parts of N. Germany; also a short branch Rly. runs to

rt. Ruhrort (Hacks Inn, Clever Hof), at the opening of the Ruhr into the Rhine, the depôt for the coals brought down the Ruhr from the coalfield on its banks. Nearly 3,000,000 tons are exported annually, chiefly to Holland. There are very large boat-builders' yards here. Near the lower (E.) end of the town is a considerable *Castle*. Travellers bound for Cologne or Berlin will gain time by quitting the steamer here, or at Duisburg, and taking the railway.

By means of Armstrong's hydraulic crane, Rly. carriages are lifted into and out of a steam-ferry crossing the Rhine to

l. Homberg. Terminus of the Railway from the Rhine to Aix-la-Chapelle. (Rte. 36A.)

rt. DUISBURG Stat. *Inns:* Post; Rheinischer Hof. (Drusiburgum of the Romans.) A manufacturing town of 14,000 Inhab., near the Ruhr, which falls into the Rhine 3 m. below the town. *St. Salvator's* (1415), 1½ m. distant from the Rhine, is a fine ch. The University,

founded here 1655, was suppressed 1802. *The Minden and Cologne Railway* connects this town with Cologne; trains take 2 hrs. (Rte. 66.)

The Valley of the Ruhr is distinguished not only for its active industry, its coal mines, &c., but also for its very picturesque scenery. It deserves exploring; the most interesting points being Hohen Siegburg, Blankenstein, Werden, Kettwig, and Mühlheim.

l. Uerdingen, marked by the poplars round it. At Eichelskamp, near this, the French revolutionary army under Lefèbvre, 25,000 strong, first crossed the Rhine, 1795, and, by violating the neutrality of the Prussian territory turned the position of the Austrians.

rt. Calcum Stat. [1½ m. from this is

rt. Kaiserswerth, originally, as its name implies, an island, long the residence of the German Emperors. Pepin d'Héristal built here a castle, now in ruins; from which the Emperor Henry IV., when a child 12 years of age, was secretly carried off from his mother Agnes, by Hanno Archbp. of Cologne. There still exist remains of a more recent *Castle*, built by the Emp. Frederick I. The *Church* (13th cent.) contains the curious silver shrine of St. Suibert, an English monk, who preached Christianity here in the 8th cent. Here is a remarkable charitable institution founded by the late Protestant pastor, Fliedner, consisting of a Hospital, Schools, a Penitentiary, all under the charge of Protestant deaconesses or nurses.]

rt. DÜSSELDORF. (*Stat.*) *Inns:* In the town:—Breidenbacher Hof, very good; Hotel Domhardt; Drei Reichskronen (3 Imp. Crowns). Near the Rly.:—Europaischer Hof (good), and Prinz von Preussen. *Post-office*, a handsome Florentine building, near the Stat.

Düsseldorf, capital of the duchy of Berg, is situated on the rt. bank of the Rhine, here about 1200 ft. broad, and traversed by a bridge of boats, at the junction of the small river Düssel, which gives its name to the town. It has 50,000 Inhab., and was a fortified town down to the peace of Luneville; but at present is surrounded by gardens and pleasant walks in the place of ramparts. It is the seat of the Provincial Estates, or Parliament of the Rhenish Provinces. It is divided into 3 quarters—the Altstadt, with narrow and dirty streets; the Karlstadt, and the Neustadt, which are the finest quarters.

Düsseldorf, though a neat town, contains nothing remarkable at present except its school of living artists, who occupy the *Palace* near the Rhine, built by the Elector John William, whose *bronze statue* stands in the market-place on horseback. The main edifice, with many other buildings, was destroyed by the bombardment of the French, 1794, save one wing, and has only recently been rebuilt. It contained, down to 1805, the famous collection of pictures now at Munich. One large painting of inferior excellence, the Ascension of the Virgin, by *Rubens*, was left behind. The old pictures which now fill the gallery are not good for much. Tasso and the 2 Leonoras by *Carl Sohn* is a charming modern work.

There is a very remarkable *Collection* of 1400 *Drawings* by the old masters, including several by *Raphael*, *A. Mantegna*, *Giulio Romano* (designs for the Palazzo del T.), *Domenichino*, *M. Angelo*, *Titian*, &c. Also 300 drawings in water-colours, copies of the finest works of Italian painters of all schools from the 4th cent. by *Ramboux*. Below the gallery is the public *Library*.

The *Düsseldorf school of painting*, which, curiously enough, has had its rise *since* the removal of the picture gallery, was founded in 1828, under the direction of Cornelius (a native of the town), in whose studio many clever artists have formed themselves. In the historical branch of art it is particularly strong. Every summer, usually in July and August, there is an exhibition of paintings here by native and living artists, which continues open till the month of September, after which the pictures are dispersed. The studios of the artists in a wing of the Palace are shown from 12 to 2.

The *Ch. of St. Andrew* (*Hofkirche*) contains some pictures by Düsseldorf artists: in it and the *Ch. of St. Lambert* are several monuments of former princes.

In the ch. of the Jesuits is a good specimen of *Deger's* painting. It is over the altar in the S. aisle, and represents the Virgin standing on clouds, supporting the infant Saviour.

The **Hofgarten* is one of the finest public gardens in Germany, much varied in surface, having groves and water, and commanding a good view of the Rhine; it is a very agreeable promenade. There is a *Theatre* here, and music is very much cultivated.

Düsseldorf derives its chief importance and prosperity from its situation on the Rhine; it serves as a port for the merchandise sent from the industrious manufacturing districts of the Duchy of Berg. Cottons and cloths are brought down hither from Elberfeld, iron-ware from Sohlingen, and limestone from Ratingen, to be shipped and exported.

English Ch. Service on Sunday at the German Protestant Ch., 18, Berger-Strasse, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.

Pempelfort, in the vicinity of the town on the E., was the residence of the philosopher Frederick Jacobi, and the resort of Göthe, Wieland, Herder, Stolberg, and a host of distinguished literary men of the last cent.

The mansion of Count Spee, at *Helldorf*, about 12 m. from Düsseldorf, near the Calcum stat., on the railroad to Duisburg, contains Frescoes by modern German artists of great excellence: — 1. The interview of Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor, in St. Mark's, Venice, by *Cornelius;* 2. Henry the Lion, the head of the Guelphic party, submitting to the Emp. Barbarossa; 3. The Humiliation of the Milanese to Barbarossa—both by *Mücke;* and, 4. Barbarossa seizing with his own hand the Saracen standard, by *Lessing;* two other designs by Mücke and Lessing.

Düsselthal, 3 m. from Düsseldorf, is a sequestrated Abbey, converted into an asylum for destitute children by the benevolent exertions of Count von der Recke, who with his family resides on the spot and devotes his time and attention to the institution. About 140 children of both sexes receive a plain, useful education, and are taught some trade by which they may maintain themselves respectably.

Railroads—from Düsseldorf to Cologne; trains in $1\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Rte. 66) — to Aix-la-Chapelle, by Neuss (Rte. 36A)— to Elberfeld, Minden, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Berlin (in 9 h.) (Rte. 67).

The *Steamer* takes 5 h. in ascending, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in descending the Rhine between Düsseldorf and Cologne. The Rhine winds so much as to render the distance by water about one-fourth greater than that by land. By rly. to Cologne takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

l. Soon after quitting Düsseldorf the steeple of Neuss (Rte. 35) is visible. Drusus is said to have thrown a bridge over the Rhine here: at present there is a flying bridge at Hetdorf.

rt. Benrath Stat., a handsome château, built by the Electors of Cleves and Berg, and inhabited by Murat while grand duke, is seen at a distance.

l. Zons, a town of many towers. The river Wupper is crossed.

rt. Mühlheim Stat., a flourishing town. Close to it is Stammheim, the seat of Count Fürstenberg, with its modern Gothic chapel near the Rhine.

l. *Cologne Station.* (Rte. 36).

In *descending the Rhine* from Cologne to Rotterdam, a steamer reaches Arnhem in 12 hrs., and Rotterdam in 17 hrs.

ROUTE 35.

NIJMEGEN OR ARNHEM TO COLOGNE, BY CLEVES, AND GELDERN OR XANTEN.

Emmerich to Cologne; rail up the l. bank of the Rhine, 73 Eng. m. 4 trains daily, in 4 to 6 hrs.

[Nijmegen to Cleves by post-road; diligence in 2½ hrs.

About 6 m. from Nijmegen the Dutch frontier is passed, and the Prussian custom-house (§ 43) is reached at

1¾ Kranenburg. Before entering Cleves the road passes through the beautiful park called the Thiergarten.]

ARNHEM. See Rte. 5.

Duiven Stat.

Zevenaar June. Stat. Dutch frontier. Here the line to Cleves diverges from that to Düsseldorf, and passengers cross the Rhine by a steam-ferry.

1¼ CLEVES Stat. (Germ. KLEVE). *Inns:* Maiwald, S. of the town; *Robbers, N.; König von Preussen. Cleves is about 2½ m. from the Rhine, but is connected with it by a canal; it has 8687 Inhab., and is capital of the duchy of Cleves, an ancient possession of the house of Prussia. It is built upon 3 gentle hills, and perhaps received its name from the Latin word *clivum*, a slope. The country around is charming from its beauty and fertility, and the pleasing variety of hills and valleys clothed with wood and verdure. In the centre of the town rises the old castle called the *Schwanenburg*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Cleves, in which the ill-fated Anne was born, whom Henry VIII. termed a "Flanders mare," now converted into public offices. The oldest part of it is a massive and picturesque *Tower*, 180 ft. high, built 1439, on the top of a rock, and overlooking the country far and wide. There is a very extensive view from it. It derives its name of "the Swan's Tower" from a traditional story of a strange knight who appeared to a Duchess of Cleves in a vessel drawn by a swan; she fell in love with him, and married him, but after 10 years the swan returned and bore him away from his wife, who never saw him more. The tale forms the subject of one of Mr. Southey's poems. The *Ch.* (1345) contains several monuments of the Counts of Cleves—effigies of Adolph I. of Guelders and wife; engraved *brasses* of John I. (1481) and II. The *Prinzenhof* is a handsome building, erected by John Maurice Prince of Nassau-Siegen, 1663, now occupied by the Count von der Lippe: and at Berg und Thal, 2 m. off, on the road to Xanten, within a grove of trees, is the prince's iron tomb. The *Thiergarten* is an agreeable pleasure-ground, containing a mineral spring, and commanding a fine view. There is a fine panoramic view from Clevesberg, which is near the Hotel zum Thiergarten, and only a pleasant walk from the Hotel Prinz Mauritz.

Cleves is about 4½ m. from Emmerich. *Eilwägen* daily to Nijmegen in 3 h.

1¾ Goch Stat.

1¾ Kevelaer Stat.

1¼ Geldern Stat. *Inn:* Schwarzer Adler, 4668 Inhab.

Kempen Stat., once a fortress, besieged times out of mind, and levelled with the dust 1703, by Prussian cannon. A fine *Pfarrkirche* of 13th and 14th cents. It is thought by some to be Thomas à Kempis' birthplace.

1 Aldekerk Stat.

2¼ CREFELD June. Stat. (*Inns:* Oberheims; Goldner Anker), a flourishing town of 52,000 Inhab. (13,000 Protestants), with straight spacious streets and handsome houses, which, by their neatness, give to this place all the appearance of a Dutch town. It owes its prosperity to the manufactures of silk and velvet, which employ 6000 persons. Part of the silk goods introduced into England as French are in fact manufactured here, and are equal in quality to the French. The annual produce of the looms amounts to 1½ million sterling.

Railways to Aix-la-Chapelle and to Oberhausen and Hanover.

Osterath Stat.

2½ NEUSS June. Stat. *Inns:* Drei Könige; Rheinischer Hof. It is supposed to be the Novesium of the Romans,

mentioned by Tacitus, and built by Drusus, who threw a bridge over the Rhine here. The Cologne gate, still called the *Drusus Thor*, is Roman in the lower part, the upper being of the 14th cent.: some cannon-balls from the siege of Charles the Bold, who besieged the town in vain 48 weeks in 1474, have been built into it. The town is mentioned by Tacitus; in his time it lay close to the Rhine, which at present flows 1½ m. from it. It has 7000 Inhab.

The *Ch. of St. Quirinus*, a splendid edifice, appears, from an inscription in the wall on the S. side of the interior, to have been built in 1208. It, especially the highly ornamented W. end and tower, is one of the most remarkable specimens of the transition from the round to the pointed style. Inside, although most of the side arches are pointed, the vaulting of the nave is round. Observe the oblong cupola, and the peculiar form of the windows in the nave, aisles, transepts, and cupola. The cupola is ornamented with some early paintings by *Cornelius*, in *chiaro oscuro*. Neuss is a station on the Rly. from Aix to Dusseldorf (Rte. 36 A).

Leaving Neuss, the Railroad traverses the abandoned bed of the Rhine.

2 Horrem-Dormagen Stat.

Worringen Stat. (Roman Burancum).

2¾ COLOGNE Stat., in Rte. 36.

[The antiquarian or architect may be disposed to diverge from the rly. l. to visit

1¾ Calcar. In the Gothic *Ch.* (14th cent.) are several elaborate *altar-pieces*, choir-stalls, &c., of carved oak, representing Scripture subjects and legends, of good execution, the productions of a school of art which flourished here in the 15th cent., when Calcar was seat of a great cloth-trade. Some of these are the works of a family of carvers named Boegel, who seem to have furnished other Rhenish cities with similar carved screens, &c. Here is an altarpiece, the best painting of the artist *Johan van Calcar*. There is also a stately *Town-hall*. Frederick the Great's general of cavalry v. Seydlitz was born here. There is a monument to him in the Market-place.

2 XANTEN (*Inn*, Nieder-Rheinischer Hof), a town of 3600 Inhab., the Castra Vetera of the Romans. The Prætorian camp of Varus, from which he led the Roman legions across the Rhine, was on the neighbouring hill called Fürstenberg. According to one version of the legend, the Emp. Maximian, about 290 A.D., caused St. Gereon and the Theban legion, amounting to 6000 men, to be executed here because they had become Christians. The scene of this legend is also placed at Agaunum, now St. Maurice, in Switzerland; but of course this version is not received at Cologne, where the traveller may see the bones of the legion in St. Gereon's Church. The *Ch. of St. Victor*, surmounted by twin spires, is a beautiful structure of trass (or tuff), in the pointed style (date 1383), except the W. front, probably built 1128. The whole was restored 1486-1522. The roodloft dates from 1400. Over the high altar is the antique silver shrine (enamelled) of St. Victor. The *Altar of the Virgin* is of carved oak, like those at Calcar. The altarpiece is the best work of *Barth. de Bruyn*, a Cologne painter, 1534. On the S. side of St. Victor is the *Chapel of St. Michael*, the oldest building in Xanten. In the churchyard an obelisk erected by Napoleon, 1811, marks the grave of the learned antiquary Corn. de Paw. The country around affords abundant traces of its ancient masters, in the variety of Roman antiquities every day brought to light. At Xanten stood the castle of the Niebelungen, the heroes of the old German epic, and here Siegfried, the slayer of the dragon, was born, according to it. Beyond Xanten the road is heavy sand and gravel.

Xanten is about 15 m. distant from Geldern Stat.]

ROUTE 36.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO COLOGNE.—RAILROAD.

9⅓ Prussian m.=43½ Eng. m.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Germ. Aachen). *Inns:* Grand Monarque, close to the new Bath-house; tables-d'hôte at 1 and 5;—Nuellen's Hotel, in a good situation, close to the Fountain. These are both excellent houses, managed by Dremel. H. d'Empereur;—Dubigk's Grand Hotel, good and moderate, close to the Baths;—Bellevue, good and well situated.

2nd Class.—König von Spanien; H. Royal; both conveniently near to the rly.

Cab, vigilante, from Stat. into town, with luggage, 5 s. gr.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a town of 60,000 Inhab. (2500 Protestants), was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquis Granum.* The warm springs induced that bath-loving people to settle on the spot, and remains of their baths are constantly found in digging. It is to Charlemagne, however, who was born here, that the city owes its eminence. He died here, 814. He raised it to the rank of second city in his empire, and made it capital of his dominions N. of the Alps, appointing it the place of coronation for the kings of Germany and of the Romans, his successors, 37 of whom were crowned here between 814 and 1531.

In the middle ages it flourished with the privileges of a Free Imperial City, and attained great eminence in its manufactures, especially in that of cloth, for which it is celebrated even to the present day.

It was the scene of many Diets of the Empire, and of several councils of the Church; and in later times it has been distinguished by the Congresses held here:—1. In 1668, when a treaty of peace was concluded between France and Spain;—2. In 1748, when a general peace was signed by the sovereigns of Europe; and—3. In 1818, at which the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and King of Prussia, were present in person, and Ambassadors were sent from George IV. and Louis XVIII., to decide on the evacuation of France by the Allied armies.

After the Peace of Paris in 1815, Aix was separated from France, to which it had been united by Napoleon, and added to the dominions of the King of Prussia. The handsome streets and fine buildings erected since that event, as well as the increase of population, show a return to its ancient prosperity. Indeed it has rapidly risen into importance as a manufacturing town. The huge chimneys starting up on all sides, and the clouds of smoke, are evidence of this. Since the days of the Romans and Charlemagne it has been celebrated as a watering-place, and is annually frequented by many thousand visitors.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Rathhaus), in the market-place, is a large and somewhat imposing building, erected 1353, on the site of the Palace of the Frankish Kings, in which Charlemagne was born. The *Tower of Granus,* at the E. end, was built 1215. The semicircular tower on the W. side is the only part remaining of 9th cent. The Rathhaus has been splendidly restored, and a new staircase added. It is remarkable as the place of meeting of the two Congresses of 1748 and 1818. In the grand saloon (Kaisersaal), on the 3rd floor, are some modern frescoes—scenes from the life of Charlemagne—by *Rethel* and *Kehren.* In the Chamber of Conferences are numerous portraits of Sovereigns: among them the oldest known of Charlemagne; Napoleon, Josephine, Maria Theresa.

In the centre of the square is a fountain surmounted by the bronze *statue* of the *Empr. Charlemagne,* erected 1620. The *Grasshaus* in the Fischmarkt, once a prison, has a good front with statues of the 7 Electors, built 1257-72.

The **Münster* or *Dom* is one of the

oldest, if not *the* oldest ch. in Germany. The *nave*, an octagon within, but having externally 16 sides, with round arches, was erected by Charlemagne (796-804). It is "the chapel," after which the city was named. He designed it to be a burial-place for himself, causing it to be constructed in the form of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was consecrated by Pope Leo III., "with a ceremony worthy of its splendour; 365 archbishops and bishops were to be present at the solemnity, but, unluckily, 2 were missing; and there is no knowing what might have resulted if 2 reverend prelates of Tongres, quietly reposing in their graves at Maestricht, had not been so kind as to walk out and supply the vacant seats at the ceremony. So says the tradition of the place." The original church was in part destroyed by the Normans, and repaired by the Emp. Otho III. in 983; but much of the original fabric still stands, of rude masonry, though partly encased, and modernised. The W. porch (the core of it), and the solid *bronze doors*, are also old. The brazen wolf and fir-cone, on either side of it, belonged to an old fountain.

The position of the *Tomb*, in which once reposed the mortal remains of Charlemagne, is marked by a large slab of marble under the centre of the dome, inscribed with the words "CAROLO MAGNO." There is no crypt or vault underneath, so it is probable the Emperor's body was placed in a sort of mortuary chapel, above ground. A massive brazen chandelier (the candlesticks are modern) hangs above it, the gift of the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa. This tomb-house was opened in 1165, after the anti-Pope Paschal III. had made Charlemagne a saint. The body was found, not reclining in his coffin, as is the usual fashion of the dead, but seated in his throne as one alive, clothed in the imperial robes, bearing the sceptre in his hand, and on his knees a copy of the Gospels. On his fleshless brow was the crown, the imperial mantle covered his shoulders, the sword Joyeuse was by his side, and the pilgrim's pouch, which he had borne always while living, was still fastened to his girdle. All these venerable relics were removed, and used in the coronation ceremonies of succeeding Emperors of Germany. They are now deposited at Vienna. The *throne*, in which the body of Charlemagne was seated, alone remains here: it is placed in the gallery (Hoch Münster) running round the octagon, facing the choir. It is an arm-chair, in shape somewhat like that of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, but made of slabs of white marble, which, during the coronation, were covered with plates of gold. It is protected by wooden boards, which the sacristan will remove to satisfy a stranger's curiosity.

The arches of the triforium gallery are now once more adorned with some of the 32 pillars of marble and porphyry brought by Charlemagne from the Exarch's Palace at Ravenna, and partly from Rome. These were somewhat wantonly removed by the French: a part of them only were returned from Paris, the rest have been replaced by modern pillars given by the King of Prussia. In the side chapel of St. Nicholas stands an antique Sarcophagus of Parian marble, the work of Roman or Greek artists, ornamented with a fine bas-relief of the Rape of Proserpine: the feet of the dead Charlemagne originally rested in it, within his tomb.

The *Choir* of Charlemagne was pulled down to make way for the present one 1353. It was finished 1413, "is of prodigious height (114 ft.) and lightness, having the appearance of a stupendous lantern all of glass." Its windows, 85 ft. high, are filled with modern painted glass from designs by Cornelius—gifts of Fred. William IV. and others. It contains a pulpit, or ambo, a gift of Emp. Henry II., covered with plates of silver gilt, ornamented with antique carvings in ivory, gems, and precious stones: this is concealed by a wooden case, which the sacristan will remove. The Emp. Otho III. was buried in front of the high altar. Full musical mass every Sunday, at 10 A.M.

The **Treasury* or Sacristy of the

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church is very rich in relics. These are divided into the Lesser and the Greater relics. Among the former are the skull of Charlemagne, enclosed in a silver case, something like a barber's block, and his arm-bone, both taken from his grave. It is recorded of Charlemagne that he was of tall stature, and this is believed to be confirmed by the immense length and thickness of this arm-bone; unluckily it has been discovered by one whose knowledge of anatomy leaves no room for doubting the fact, that the bone is no *arm* at all, but a *leg-bone*, or tibia! The case for the arm was the gift of Louis XI. of France, who had it made 1481. The rest of the bones of Charlemagne were discovered here, in 1847, in a chest, put away in a dark closet. Besides these are the *hunting-horn* of Charlemagne, formed of an elephant's tusk; also a locket of the Virgin's hair, and a piece of the true cross, 2 relics which he wore round his neck, in his grave, as well as while alive. The leathern girdle of Christ (on which may still be seen the impression of Constantine's seal), the cord which bound the rod which smote him, a nail of the Cross, the sponge which was filled with vinegar, that arm of Simeon on which he bore the infant Jesus, some of the blood and bones of St. Stephen, some manna from the Wilderness, and some bits of Aaron's rod, are still preserved here! It was upon these relics that the Emperor of Germany swore at his coronation.

In addition to these, this ch. possesses the Grandes Reliques, which are shown only once in 7 years, from the 10th to the 24th of July. The next exhibition will take place in 1867. In 1860 upwards of 500,000 persons, chiefly peasants, resorted to the exhibition! These relics were presented to Charlemagne by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and by Haroun-al-Raschid. They are deposited in a rich shrine of silver gilt, the work of artists of the 9th cent., and consist of —1. The robe worn by the Virgin at the Nativity; it is of cotton, 5 ft. long. —2. The swaddling-clothes in which Jesus was wrapped; they are of cloth, as coarse as sacking, of a yellow colour. —3. The cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was laid.—4. The scarf worn by our Saviour at the Crucifixion, bearing stains of blood. Intermixed with these religious relics are many curious antique gems, some Babylonian cylinders, and the like, which serve as jewels to ornament the saintly treasury. The **church plate* and articles of goldsmith's work, shrines, ampuls, reliquaries, crosses, chalices, &c., preserved in this sacristy, render it a perfect museum, and a real treasure of the best period of Gothic art, deserving attention for the inventive skill shown in the designs, and the excellent execution of the ornaments. Those who despise the relics will at least be gratified by the sight of the cases in which they are enshrined. It is perhaps the richest collection of the kind remaining, and gives a vast idea of the wealth of the church in former days. The most remarkable pieces are 2 large shrines of silver gilt enamelled, with figures and inscriptions, said to be gifts of Otho III. and Frederick II.; the golden plates that covered the throne of Charlemagne, impressed with figures in the Byzantine style; a fine ivory cup; 2 pure Gothic reliquaries of gold, of the most beautiful workmanship, gifts of the Emp. Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, but evidently of much earlier date.

The plate and the lesser relics are shown by the treasurer for a *fee* of 1 thaler or 4 fr.; and the throne, sarcophagus, and pulpit, by the verger, who expects ½ a dollar from a party.

On the way from the rly. stat. you pass by the *New Jesuit Church* into a very handsome wide street terminating in the *Theatre* and the *Fountain of Elisa* (Elisenbrunnen), a fine building with a Doric colonnade; it serves the purpose of a pump-room, and has a café and Restaurant attached to it, and a pretty *Garden* behind. The guests, or visitors, repair hither at 7 in the morning to drink the water, which, though conducted in pipes direct from the Emperor's spring, retains a temperature of 42° Réaumur. A band of excellent music plays at the spot from 7 to 8 A.M. until the end of

Sept., which is considered the end of the season.

The *Mineral Springs* of Aix rise in the centre of the town; they are of 2 classes: the upper, which is the hottest; the lower, which are cooler. In the first class the principal spring is the *Source de l'Empereur*, at the upper end of the street called Büchel, where a new and extensive *Bathing Establishment* is erected, 1863. This spring contains a larger quantity of sulphur than any other known in Europe; and when the vapour arising from it is confined, and not allowed to escape, it deposits crystals of sulphur. It has a temperature of 131° Fahr., and owes its disagreeable taste to the presence of supersulphuretted hydrogen gas. According to Liebig's analysis these springs contain iodine and bromine. These waters are efficacious in chronic cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, gout, the effects of metallic poisons, in certain cases of neuralgia, and in lymphatic and strumous swellings and ulcers. The Emperor's spring supplies—2. The *Bain Neuf*, in the Büchel, comfortable, and better lighted than No. 1.—3. *Bain de la Reine d'Hongrie*, in the Edelgasse (new). The less hot Quirinus spring supplies the *Bain St. Quirin*, having only 38° Réaumur.

The baths supplied by the lower spring, situated in the street called Comphausbad, are—1. *Le Bain de la Rose.*—2. *Bain St. Corneil.*—3. *Bain St. Charles.*—4. *Armenbad*, appropriated to the use of the poor.

Besides the warm spring there are also sources of chalybeate water, to receive which a Bath-house and Hotel are erected in the Theatre Strasse.

The bath-houses are the property of the town, and are let to tenants: they contain lodgings, and are pretty much on a par.

The *Kurhaus* (No. 10), in the Comphaus-Bad-Strasse. The grand suite of rooms is devoted to the use of visitors. Here is a reading-room, supplied with English and foreign newspapers; open 10 A.M. unto 11 P.M.; *Admission*, 5 groschen a day; ball-room and refreshment rooms. The band plays in the adjoining garden from 3 to 4½ daily. Every Saturday here is a ball paré, commencing at 8½. It is usual to subscribe to the Kurhaus for a month, or for the season. This building was formerly the Redoute. In the garden is the *New Music Hall.*

Portions of the *ramparts* remain of 14th and 15th cent., and 2 old *gateways*. *Pont Thor*, on the N., retains its barbican, and *Marschir Thor*, near Cologne Terminus, is a small mediæval fort, with grooves for portcullis, a hall on the upper floor, and dungeon below.

The *Manufacture of Cloth*, the most important in Aix-la-Chapelle, employs more than 14,900 persons, who work either in the 48 factories in and around the town, or at their own houses. In 17 *needle* manufactories employment is found for 1500 persons. An important manufacture of *looking-glasses* has been established by a French company here and at Stolberg. These workshops well deserve a visit. There are several manufactories of steam engines, spinning machinery, &c.

At Mayer's *Library* are to be found English newspapers. H. Benrath has a well-furnished library and music-shop. He keeps the subscription book for the English Church.

Physicians: Dr. Velten, Dr. Wetzlar, Dr. Brandis, Dr. Diemer, Dr. Sträter, Dr. Reumont, and Dr. Velten, jun., all speak English.

Chemist: Weidenbach, 94, Cologne Street.

Post Office: 23, Jacob Strasse, near the Town Hall.

English Ch. Service is celebrated on Sunday, at 12 and 7, in the ch., 21, Anna-Strasse.

Lovers of music will easily gain admission to the *Liedertafel* Saturday Evening Concerts, and those of other societies.

The *Boulevard*, above alluded to, is a pleasant promenade, occupying the place of the levelled ditch and walls of the town, prettily laid out, shaded by fine trees.

The *Environs* of Aix abound in beautiful walks. A pleasant walk of ¾ m. from the gates of Aix leads by an avenue of trees to

Borcette (Germ. Burtscheid), a small town of 5000 Inhab. and a watering-

place. On the way the noble viaduct is passed, which carries the Cologne railway (see below) over the valley of Burtscheid. Persons intending to take the waters, and desiring retirement, will find this a less expensive place of residence than Aix. *Inns:* H. St. Charles, good;—Bain de l'Epée, board and lodging 5 fr. per day.

The principal source, called *Fontaine bouillante*, Kochbrunnen, is hotter than any at Aix (179° Fahrenheit); it resembles the Aix waters in its contents, but, while they are nauseous from the taste of sulphur, this is almost tasteless: all that can be detected is a slightly saline flavour, by no means disagreeable. It rises in the open air in the middle of the principal street. Burtscheid also contains springs of saline water not unlike that of Wiesbaden. The hot springs are so copious that the rivulet formed by the union of them runs warm;—der Warme Bach.

Walks, Drives, and Excursions.—*a.* N. of Aix, on the opposite side to Borcette, ¾ m. beyond the Pont Thor, or Sandkaul Thor, is the hill called the *Lousberg*, 200 ft. high, planted and laid out in winding walks, surmounted by an obelisk, raised for trigonometrical purposes, commanding a beautiful view of Aix, of the line of the Railway, and along the rich valley (Soersthal) strewn with country-houses, coal-pits, &c. The white pilgrimage church on the Salvatorsberg is a conspicuous object. The summit of the Lousberg may be reached in ¼ hr. by an easy carriage-road. On the lower slope stands a Café, commanding a noble prospect.

The *Hospital* on the Boulevard, near the Cologne gate, stands in a garden of 30 acres well laid out.

b. An agreeable drive of 3 m. along the Burtscheid road, and by the Ronheid Stat., leads to Carlshöhe, pretty grounds on a thickly wooded ridge, laid out with walks.

c. The *Frankenberg*, described next page, 1 m. distant from the theatre, 20 min.'s walk from the Rhine Railway Stat. 1 m. further is the wood of Drimborn, a grove whose refreshing shade is resorted to in the summer heats.

d. About 2 m. out of Aix, on the rt. of the post-road to Cologne, is the château of Kalkofen, in which General Eliott, the brave defender of Gibraltar, died.

e. About 4 m. S.W. of Aix., near the great railway viaduct over the Geul, is an old castle on a height, called *Emmaburg*, from the daughter of Charlemagne, who ran off with his secretary Eginhard. Near it are the calamine-mines and zinc-works of the *Vieille Montagne* Company.

Carriages for hire are expensive at Aix; 25 gros. an hour for a drive within 5 m. distance from the town, with *pour boire* to driver. There are omnibuses at the railway, § 20 A. *Vigilante* (cab) from stat. into town, with luggage, 5 s. gr.

Schnellposts (§ 50) to Treves (Rte. 43), and to Jülich.

Railroads—to Cologne; to Liége 4 times a-day; to Brussels and Antwerp 3 times, and to Ostend twice a-day, in 7 hrs.; to Maestricht and Brussels; to Düsseldorf, Hanover, and Berlin (Rte. 36 A); to Paris twice a day, express in 9½ hrs.

Railroad to Cologne, 43½ Eng. m.; trains 4 times a-day in 1½ to 2 hrs.

The terminus stands midway between Aix-la-Chapelle and Borcette. A noble *Viaduct*, 892 ft. long and 70 ft. high in the centre, consisting of 2 tiers of 15 small and 20 large brick arches, carries the railway from the station across the narrow valley of the Wurmbach, in which Borcette is built. A good view is obtained, a little beyond it, of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Lousberg behind.

(l.) Close by the side of the railway, 1 m. from Aix, stands the *Castle of Frankenberg*, an ivy-clad and ruined tower of considerable antiquity, to which a more modern edifice (date 1642) is attached, surrounded by a pool of water, once a lake. Charlemagne is said to have founded and inhabited a castle on this spot; and here, according to the legend, died his beloved queen Fastrada. He caused her body to be enclosed in a coffin of glass, and never quitted it day or night,

neglecting the concerns of his empire, and abandoning himself wholly to grief, until Turpin the Wise, watching one day until he slept, opened the coffin, took off the golden wedding ring from the dead queen's finger, threw it into the castle moat, and thus released the emperor from the spell of sorrow.

(l.) The village Nirm is seen just before we enter the cutting leading to the *Nirmer Tunnel*, 327 yards long, which carries the railway through the basin of hills which surrounds Aix. Traversing a beautiful wood called Reichswald, we reach

1·35 rt. Stolberg Stat. (Bissels and Welters *Inns.*) Stolberg, a manufacturing town of 3000 Inhab., lies about 3 m. S. of this, up a valley studded with mills, forges, and country seats. The town is surmounted by a picturesque old *castle* on the top of the hill. The principal manufacture is that of brass, and the conversion of it into wire, &c. In the large *glass-works* a million square feet of looking glass are made in a year. Zinc, coal, iron, lead, and silver are obtained from mines in the vicinity.

The district traversed by the railway, and in which Stolberg lies, is a productive coalfield, supplying numerous manufactories of iron and glass, &c. It is scattered over with houses, steam-engines, and chimneys.

l. and rt. The village Eschweiler-Pumpe, which includes extensive iron-works, is inhabited chiefly by coal-miners, and receives its name from the steam-engines used to pump water out of the coal-mine near to which the railroad passes. Excellent coal is furnished hence, and is much used by the steamboats on the Rhine. Some of the shafts are more than 1000 ft. deep.

After crossing the Inde, the small stream flowing out of the vale of Stolberg, a second tunnel of no great length, driven through the rock of the Ichenberg in a curve, brings the railroad to

·43 l. Eschweiler stat. *Inn:* Post. This is an industrious town of 3600 Inhab., on the Inde, having manufactures of silk, iron, wire, &c., and an old picturesque *castle* close to the railway, on the l., restored in the ancient style.

The fortress of Jülich is about 9 m. from this stat.

We next pass l. the old Castle of Nothberg, flanked by 4 round towers. From the top of a high embankment a good view is obtained of the pleasing vale of the Inde, which is finally concealed by the sides of the deep cutting leading to

1·05 Langerwehe Stat. A viaduct of 7 arches conveys the railroad over the vale of the Wehe beyond this stat. On the rt., after coming out of the cutting beyond this, lie the village and castle *Merode*, with 4 towers at the angles, 2 high and 2 low, capped with irregularly shaped spires. This is the cradle of a family still existing in Belgium, one of whose ancestors, in the 30 years' war, was leader of a free corps in the Imperial army, distinguished above all others for its insubordination, habits of plunder, and brutality. The name "Merodeurer" became a by-word for a plunderer, and a name of terror so widely understood, that it has been adopted even in our own language in the word "marauder," properly applied to undisciplined soldiers, who desert their corps to steal.

The railway is carried through the midst of the village Dhorn, and a little to the l. of Gürzenich, before it crosses, by a bridge of 6 arches, the Roer, a river well known in strategic history, especially in the revolutionary French campaign of 1792-3.

Less than 1 m. beyond the Roer lies

1·25 Düren Junct. Stat. — *Inns:* Bellevue, near the railway; Post, good. Düren (Marcodurum of Tacitus), 8000 Inhab., devoted to manufactures, the chief of which are of cloth and paper. The *Church of St. Anne*, with a high tower, possesses the head of that saint enclosed in a strong box. A Protestant church has been built. Charles V. was nearly killed by a shot fired from the walls by a townsman, as he was besieging Düren, which he took and destroyed, after an obstinate resistance, with a force amounting to 61,800 men, in the year 1543. There is nothing very remarkable in the town. [A branch rly. ascends the valley of the Roer by Vettweis Stat. Not

far off is the picturesque village Niedeggen, 8 m. S. of Düren, on a hill crowned by ruins of the *Castle* in which Engelbert Archbishop of Cologne was imprisoned 1267-70, commanding an extensive view—10 m. *Zülpich Stat.*, the *battle-field of* Tolbiacum, where Clovis defeated the Alemanni, A.D. 496, and, becoming a convert to Christianity, was baptized, it is said, in the *font* still preserved in the venerable crypt under the parish church. The rly. is carried to Euskirchen Terminus.]

A cutting nearly 3 m. long carries the railway through the high ground which separates the basin of the Meuse from that of the Rhine. It terminates a little way short of

1·25 Buir Stat.

The railroad is carried by a high embankment over the lowlands of the valley of the Erft, which river is crossed on 3 bridges a little before reaching

1·5 Horrem Stat.

l. Beyond the village rises the Castle of Frenz, whose ancient owners were descended from one of the 15 noble families of Cologne who traced their descent from colonists established in that city by the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 108!

The railway passes from the valley of the Erft into that of the Rhine by the *Königsdorfer Tunnel*, 1 m. long, carried through a hill of sand 136 ft. below the summit, and lined with brick.

·67 Königsdorf Stat.

l. See the spire of Brauweiler, a large Benedictine convent, now a Penitentiary. In the fine *Ch.* (13th cent.) is an engraved monumental slab, and some paintings on the roof.

Close beyond this the high road from Cologne to Jülich is crossed.

·88 Mungersdorf Stat.

A fine view is presented of Cologne, with its many towers and steeples; conspicuous among which rises the octagon of St. Gereon. Just where the railroad arrives abreast of the walls, it passes (rt.) one of the detached forts, half-buried towers, surrounded by trees like an island in the open plain, each capable of mounting 100 guns, forming part of the defences of the city, and a second, on the l., shortly before reaching the

·95 COLOGNE *Terminus*, or Central Railway Stat., in the heart of the city, near the Dom. Buffet at the stat. Omnibuses to the several hotels. Cabs (German Droschken) stand for hire.

COLOGNE (Germ. Köln, Dutch Keulen). *Inns:* On the Rhine Quay, close to the steamers, are—Holländischer Hof; Grand Hôtel Royal, very good; Hôtel de Cologne; Rheinischer Hof, clean and well conducted. In the middle of the town are—the *Hôtel Disch, Brücken Strasse, recommended; Mainzer Hof, near the Post-office, good; *Hôtel du Nord, near the Cathedral; H. Victoria, well managed and furnished, on the Heumarkt; Wiener Hof. *2nd class:* H. du Dome, near Central Rly. Stat.; H. Kleff, ditto; Laacher Hof.

Inns in Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine: *Hôtel de Bellevue, *excellent*, commanding from its front windows a fine view of Cologne, and not far from the station of the Minden, Hanover, and Berlin Railway; Prinz Karl. These inns have gardens overlooking the river, in which there is commonly music every evening in summer.

Droskies (cabs). *Fares:* for 1 or 2 persons, 5 s. gr., for 3 persons 7½, for 4 persons 10, for a drive within the walls (including the Rly. Termini), and Deutz, and the Cöln-Minden Stat., with the addition of a bridge toll of 6 s. gr. Tariff of prices is hung up in every cab.

Cologne the largest and wealthiest city on the Rhine, and a free port, is a fortified place on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 116,000 (12,000 Protestants, 6500 soldiers), including Deutz, its suburb, and Tête de Pont, on the rt. bank, with which it is connected by a *boat bridge* 1400 feet long, and by a handsome permanent double iron lattice *Bridge* for railway and carriage traffic, crossing the river on a line with the Dom. Its length is 1352 ft.; it rests on 3 piers, 313 ft. apart, calculated to resist the floating ice of winter, supporting 4 iron lattice spans of 344 ft. 6 in. each. The carriage and foot way over it is approached from the

Franken-Platz, E. of the Dom. It was begun 1855, and finished 1859.

Cologne owes its existence to a camp pitched here by the Romans, under Marcus Agrippa, which was afterwards enlarged and rendered permanent by the removal, under Tiberius, of a native tribe, called the Ubii, from the rt. bank of the Rhine (Tacitus, Ann. I. 36), and their settlement at the spot now occupied by Cologne. This first city was called *Civitas Ubiorum*. More than 80 years after, Agrippina, mother of Nero, sent hither a *colony* of Roman veterans, and gave to it her own name, calling it *Colonia* Agrippina. A part of its ancient appellation is still retained in the modern name of *Cologne*.

Cologne abounds in historical associations. Traces of the possession of this city by the Romans remain, not only in various fragments of walls, originally part of the outer defences, though now far within the city, and in the numerous altars, inscriptions, coins, &c., which come to light almost wherever the ground is turned up, but even in the features and complexions of its inhabitants, who are said to betray their hereditary blood, and to differ considerably from their German neighbours. The inhabitants were so proud of their Roman origin, that up to the time of the French revolution the higher citizens styled themselves patricians — the 2 burgomasters wore the consular toga, and were attended by lictors—while the town banners bore the pompous inscription S. P. Q. C. The foundations of the Roman walls may be traced in the very heart of the present city through the street Auf der Burgmauer, by the Zeughaus—by the *Klarenthurm*, a tower of brick in *opus reticulatum*, called Roman, though really a work of the Franks, but standing on the Roman wall; thence through numerous gardens past the Apostles' church to the Lach, where is another so-called Roman tower, and the Marsilstein; thence eastward to St. Mary's Church, where the capitol stood; thence past the Rathhaus, which occupies the site of the Roman Prætorium, to the Dom.

The existing *outer Walls* of Cologne present one of the most perfect examples of the fortifications of the middle ages, with picturesque flanking towers and gate-houses. They were built between the 12th and 15th cent., the greater part about 1185. The extent of Cologne along the bank of the Rhine, from the tower at the upper end called the Bayenthurm, down to the small tower at the lower end called the Thürmchen, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m., and the extent round the wall on the land side between these same towers is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.

Agrippina, mother of Nero, was born here, in the camp of her father Germanicus; Trajan here received the summons to assume the Imperial purple; Vitellius and Sylvanus were proclaimed Emperors of Rome on the spot, and the latter was murdered in the Capitol. At a later period, 508, Clovis was declared king of the Franks at Cologne. From the middle of the 12th nearly to the end of the 15th cent., Cologne was the most flourishing city of Northern Europe, one of the chief emporiums of the Hanseatic League, concentrating the trade of the East, and keeping up a direct and constant communication with Italy. From this connection, not only the productions, but also the arts of the East, were at once transferred to the then remote West of Europe. The architecture of many of the oldest churches is identical with that of Italy, and there is some similarity between the paintings of the early Italian and Rhenish schools; it is even probable that the Southern school of art was indebted to the artists of the North for some portion of its excellence. "In the middle ages, from its wealth, power, and the considerable ecclesiastical foundations of its bishops, it was often called the Rome of the North."—*Hope*. Another relic of the ancient alliance with Italy is the *Carnival*, which is celebrated here, and nowhere else in the N. of Europe, in the same manner, and almost with as much spirit and pomp of masquerading, &c., as in Rome or Venice. The procession of masks is tolerated even in the streets here, and in one or two other towns of the Rhenish provinces, as an ancient custom. Another amusement common

in Italy, but found nowhere in Germany but at Cologne, is the *Puppet Theatre* (Puppen Theater — Hennes-chen), Blind-Gasse, near the Haymarket, where droll farces are performed by dolls; and the dialogue, spoken in the patois of the country, and full of satirical local allusions, is carried on by persons concealed behind the scenes.

Cologne has an interest for the Englishman, from various associations. William Caxton settled here, 1470, and here learned the art of printing, which he speedily transferred to his own country.

In 1259 Cologne obtained the staple right by which all vessels were compelled to unload here, and ship their cargoes in Cologne bottoms. The Cologne merchants enjoyed important privileges in England; Henry VI. granted them the exclusive use of the hall of the Steelyard in London. After its period of prosperity and splendour, during which the city could send forth 30,000 fighting men, came the season of decay. Commerce took a new route across the continent of Europe, and Cologne fell under the blighting domination of priests. Almost uninterrupted feuds arose between the free citizens, bent on maintaining their privileges, and the archbishops, intent on reducing them to serfage, so that in 1262 Archbishop Engelbert removed first to Brühl, and afterwards to Bonn. The uncontrolled sway of bigoted ecclesiastical rulers, on 3 occasions, marred Cologne's prosperity, and finally completed its downfall. The first injurious act of intolerance was the persecution and expulsion of the Jews, 1425; the second, the banishment of the weavers; and the third, the expatriation of the Protestants, 1618. The injury done to the city by these arbitrary acts is best proved by the desolate condition to which they reduced it, contrasted with the increasing prosperity of Crefeld, Verviers, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Mühlheim, Solingen, and other cities, in which the exiles, victims of these persecutions, who were almost invariably the most industrious and useful citizens, settled themselves. During this period the number of churches and convents multiplied enormously. Cologne is said to have had as many steeples as there were days in the year. Before the French Revolution the number of buildings devoted to religious uses was 200; she is now content with 29, but many of the buildings remain, applied to the secular purposes to which the French first turned them. 2500 of the inhab. were ecclesiastics; and more than twice that number were beggars, who subsisted principally on the monks. The French revolution nowhere created a greater change than here; the rich foundations were all plundered, the convents secularised, the churches stripped, and converted into warehouses and stables.

Since 1830 trade has greatly revived; improvements have followed increasing prosperity, and under the Prussian government the town is throwing off the dirty and gloomy appearance for which it was notorious. Many of the streets have been widened and paved, new streets and houses built, and old ones repaired; and some of the thoroughfares boast of traffic and crowds like those of London. A large portion of the space enclosed within the walls, formerly the fields and gardens of conventual houses, is rapidly becoming covered with buildings.

One of the leading causes of the decline of the prosperity of Cologne in the 16th cent. was the closing of the navigation of the Rhine by the Dutch. This restriction was removed in 1837, pursuant to treaty, and Cologne now trades directly with the countries beyond sea. Seagoing vessels are constructed here, and lie alongside a quay lined with bonded warehouses, which has been built just below the bridge. The transport of corn and Rhenish wine down the Rhine, and into the neighbouring countries of Holland, Belgium, and Westphalia, employs a great many vessels and persons. There are considerable sugar refineries here.

The yearly increasing prosperity, fostered by the long peace, and augmented by the convergence to this point of the Railroads from Paris, Antwerp, and Berlin, have caused Cologne

again to raise her head high among the chief cities of Europe. This huge carcase of ruined buildings and vacant enclosures, revived by increasing wealth, is swelling out into its former proportions, and flourishing both in population and industry.

Plan of a Walk through Cologne.

The objects of interest being spread over a wide space, the following plan may be useful to the stranger :—

Begin with the Cathedral: thence by the Jesuits' Church (a gorgeous combination of Gothic and Italian architecture) to St. Ursula (the curious in architecture should visit St. Cunibert's); from St. Ursula to St. Gereon; pass the Roman (?) Tower to the Apostles' Church ; to St. Peter's, St. Mary's in the Capitol, the Gürzenich, the Rathhaus, the Ch. of the Minorites, and the Museum, which completes the circuit.

N.B. The names of streets running to or from the Rhine (E. and W.) are written in *red* letters, at the corners ; those running parallel to the Rhine (N. and S.) in *black* letters.

Among the new buildings are a Protestant church in the Filzenstrasse, a *Synagogue* of Moorish architecture in the Glocken-gasse, and the Ch. of *St. Mauritius*, near the Neu Markt.

The churches are commonly open from 7 to 10 a.m.

*The**Cathedral* (Domkirche), though begun about 1270-75 (Archbp. Conrad of Hochsteden, merely repaired an older ch., 1248), has remained up to the present time unfinished, and had very nearly become a ruin. The choir was consecrated in 1322: but in 1509 a stop was put to its further progress. Had the original plan been completed (views of the intended edifice are to be procured), it would have been the St. Peter's of Gothic architecture. Even in its present state, it is one of the finest Gothic monuments in Europe. It is to be regretted that the name of the great architect who designed so splendid a structure has been lost: one Master Gerhard, who was living 1252, is the builder earliest named, but nothing is *known* of him. The 2 principal towers, according to the original designs, were to have been raised to the height of 500 ft. That which is most finished at present is not above one-third of the height. On its top still remains the crane employed by the masons to raise the stones for the building. And it has stood for centuries. It was once taken down; but a tremendous thunder-storm, which occurred soon after, was attributed to its removal by the superstitious citizens, and it was therefore replaced. Its permanent presence there may have indicated that the idea of completing this noble structure was never abandoned. The N. tower is now in the builder's hands, and has already risen nearly 100 ft.*

To King Frederick William III. is due the merit of rescuing the Dom from the state of a ruined fragment. During his reign near 50,000*l.* were laid out upon it, chiefly in repairs; in that of his successor, Frederick William IV., 225,000*l.*, more than half of which was contributed by the King, the rest by public subscription. In 1842 he laid the foundation of the transept. The choir is now finished. The late architect Zwirner estimated the cost of completing the whole at 750,000*l.*

An Association, called *Dom-bau Verein*, has been established, with branches in all parts of Europe, to collect subscriptions for completing the edifice according to the original design. In Sept. 1848, the nave, aisles, and transepts were consecrated and thrown open ; the magnificent *S. portal* was finished 1859

* *In order to see the Cathedral—Obs.* The nave and painted glass are open to all, through the day. The hours of service are 7-8, 9-10, and 3-3½; on Sunday, 10-11, 3-3½, and 5-6. During these hours the church is open, but is not shown. The Swiss, or Red Bedel, who may be found in the transept, is authorized to give out *tickets* (which cost 15 s. gr. for 5 persons) to see the choir, chapels, and the Dombild; another ticket (also 15 s. gr. for 5 persons) admits to the inner and outer galleries round the choir, which are well worth visiting ; for opening the Magi's Shrine and Dombild, 1½ thaler. A single person may readily join a party, on paying his share of the ticket. Reject the offers of intrusive guides, who are useless.

at a cost of 100,000*l.*; the N. portal, more simple in detail, is also finished—both are from Zwirner's designs. The iron central spire and iron roof of the nave were added 1860, and the whole (except the towers) may be finished shortly.

The restoration has been conducted in a masterly manner, the faulty stone from the Drachenfels, on the exterior, replaced by another of a sounder texture brought from Andernach and Treves, of volcanic origin; and the workmanship in the new sculpture and masonry is at least equal to the old.

The entire length of the body of the church is 511 ft., equal to the height of the Towers when finished; the breadth, 231 ft., corresponds with the height of the gable at the W. end.

"The *Choir* is 161 ft. high, and internally, from its size, height, and disposition of pillars, arches, chapels, and beautifully coloured windows, resembling a splendid vision. Externally, its double range of stupendous flying buttresses, and intervening piers, bristling with a forest of purfled pinnacles, strike the beholder with awe and astonishment. If completed, this would be at once the most regular and most stupendous Gothic monument existing."—*Hope.* The fine old stained windows of the choir (14th cent.) have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired: and some concealed frescoes brought to light on the walls have caused them to be decorated afresh by Steinle and artists of the Düsseldorf school. Round the choir, against the columns, stand 14 colossal statues of the 12 Apostles, the Virgin, and Saviour, gaudily coloured and gilt, sculptured in the beginning of the 14th cent. Of the same date are the finely carved stalls and seats of the choir.

King Louis of Bavaria presented 5 painted windows, which have been placed in the S. aisle of the nave. They are eclipsed by the 5 painted windows in the N. aisle, executed in 1508, of which the 4th from the W. entrance is the best.

In a small chapel immediately behind the high altar is the celebrated *Shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne*, or Magi, who came from the East with presents for the infant Saviour. Their bones were carried off from S. Eustorgio at Milan by the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa, when he took that city by storm (1162), and were presented by him to Rainaldo Archbp. of Cologne, who had accompanied him on his warlike expedition. The case in which they are deposited is of plates of silver gilt, and curiously wrought, surrounded by small arcades, supported on pillars, enclosing figures of the Apostles and Prophets. The vast treasures which once decorated it were much diminished at the time of the French revolution, when the shrine and its contents were transported for safety by the chapter to Arnsberg, in Westphalia. Many of the jewels were sold to maintain the persons who accompanied it, and have been replaced by paste or glass imitations; but the precious stones, the gems, cameos, and rich enamels which still remain, will give a fair notion of its riches and magnificence in its original state. The skulls of the three kings, inscribed with their names — *Gaspar*, *Melchior*, and *Balthazer*—written in rubies, are exhibited to view through an opening in the shrine, crowned with diadems (a ghastly contrast), which were of gold, and studded with real jewels, but are now only silver gilt. Among the antiques still remaining are 2, of Leda, and Cupid and Psyche, very beautiful. On the front of the shrine are these 2 monkish leonine lines, asserting the possession of the entire royal remains, against all rival proprietors of relics:—

Corpora sanctorum recubant hic terna Magorum,
Ex his sublatum nihil est, alibive locatum.

Those who show the tomb assert that its treasures are still worth 6 millions of francs = 240,000*l.*: this is an exaggeration, no doubt.

This shrine is opened to the public gaze on Sundays and festivals; but those who desire to see it at other times, or to have a nearer and more minute view of it, must apply to the sacristan, and pay a fee of 1½ th., which admits a party to see it and the sacristy.

Under a slab in the pavement, be-

tween the high altar and the shrine of the three kings, *the heart of Mary of Medicis* is buried. In the adjoining side chapels around the choir are several monuments of Archbishops of Cologne; the most remarkable are those of Conrad of Hochsteden (its founder), of bronze (1261), and that of Philip of Heinsberg (1191), surrounded by a mural parapet, to signify that he built the walls of Cologne.

In the side chapel of St. Agnes, on the right of the Magi, is a very *ancient painting*, in distemper, called the *Dombild* (the Cathedral picture), bearing the date 1410, by one Stephan Lothener or Master Stephan. It represents the Patron Saints of the city of Cologne, viz.—in the centre, the Adoration of the Magi, or the Three Kings; on the one side, St. Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins; on the other, St. Gereon with the Theban Legion. It is a masterly production for so early a period.

In the *Sacristy*, or Schatzkammer, N. of the choir, are many relics of Saints, including a bone of St. Matthew; St. Engelbert's shrine of silver, ornamented with reliefs of good workmanship, date 1635; some church plate, and the like curiosities—among them the Sword of Justice, with a finely chased scabbard, borne by the Electors of Cologne at the coronation of the Emperor; 10 elaborate carvings in ivory; the State Cross of the Archbishop, 7 ft. high, ornamented with enamel; and a Pax of solid gold, 5 in. by 4.

It is well worth while to climb up to the triforium gallery to appreciate the grandeur of the edifice, and to examine the painted glass; or even to mount to the roof for the sake of the view of the town, and of the exterior of the edifice.

An excellent engraving of the Dom as intended to be completed, from Zwirner's design, and admirable photographs of the building, on a large scale, are published by Eisen, 2, Friedrich-Wilhemstrasse.

St. Cunibert, finished in 1248, the year the Dom was begun, but in a style totally different from it, is a remarkable instance of the adherence to the older style after the pointed style had become prevalent and perfect. The largest tower was burnt in 1376, and rebuilt in 1388, in the pointed style. It fell down in 1830, while undergoing repairs, and destroyed the vaulting of the adjoining parts of the nave and transepts: these have been restored. It contains the oldest painted glass in the country, of most glowing hues, and has an elegant portal.

The *Ch. of St. Ursula, and of the* 11,000 *Virgins* (built partly in the 12th, partly in the 14th and 15th cent.), is too singular a sight not to be visited. It is situated just within the walls, and is not remarkable in its architecture, but is filled with the bones of St. Ursula's companions. That saintly lady (according to the legend, a princess of Brittany or Armorica) set sail with her virgin train from Brittany for Rome, and sailed up the Rhine to Bâle, whence she proceeded to Rome, on her return from which place the whole party was slaughtered at Cologne by the barbarian Huns, because they refused to break their vows of chastity. On entering the ch. these hideous relics meet the eye, beneath, above, around: they are built into the walls, buried under the pavement, and displayed in gaunt array in glass cases about the choir. The Saint herself reposes in a coffin behind the altar, while the skulls of a select few of her associates are admitted to the *Golden Chamber*, encased in silver, along with a number of other relics, such as one of the stone vessels which held the water that was turned into wine at the Marriage in Cana, &c. A bad picture in the church represents the landing of this female army of Saints at Cologne. Some, who have been staggered at the number of Ursula's maiden train, have supposed that the legend arose from confounding the name of one of her attendants, Undecimilla, with the number undecim millia (11,000). The ch. contains a series of old German pictures of the Apostles painted on slate, 1224.

The *Church of the Jesuits* (Maria Himmelfahrt) dates from 1636, and, like others erected by the order, is over-

loaded with gorgeous decorations of marble, sculpture, &c. It contains the crozier of St. Francis Xavier, and the rosary of St. Ignatius Loyola. Its bells were cast out of the cannon taken at Magdeburg by Tilly, and presented by him to this church.

Travellers interested in architecture will find in Cologne many excellent examples of the Romanesque style, with some specimens of the transition style from the round to the pointed. "The east ends of these [Romanesque] churches look like those of the Greeks, or the mosques of Constantinople."—*Hope.* The architects who designed these earliest churches at Cologne, and many similar along the Rhine, had evidently studied the Lombard churches of Pavia, which became familiar to the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine by the residence of the Carlovingian Emperors in that capital of their Italian dominions. The architectural traveller will visit Sta. Maria in Capitolio, the Ch. of the Apostles, St. Gereon, St. Martin, St. Cunibert, and St. Pantaleon.

**St. Gereon's Kirche*, another ossuary, since it is lined with the bones of the Theban Legion of 6000 martyrs, slain, according to the legend told here, either on this spot or at Xanten, during the persecution by Diocletian, is one of the finest and most ancient churches in Cologne. The decagonal portion dates from 1212; the rest of the church, including the choir and the crypt, was built 1066–69. The earlier building is in the round style, except where some repairs were executed, as is thought, after a storm in 1434; the latter shows a preponderating mixture of the pointed. "By a singular and theatrical arrangement, arising out of these various increments, its body presents a vast decagonal shell and cupola, the pillars of whose internal angles are prolonged in ribs, which, centering in a summit, meet in one point, and lead by a high and wide flight of steps, rising opposite the entrance, to an altar and oblong choir behind it; whence other steps again ascend to the area between the 2 high square towers, and to the ½ circular east end, belted, as well as the cupola, by galleries with small arches and pillars, on a panelled balustrade, in the style of the Ch. of the Apostles. The entrance-door, with square lintel, low pediment, and pointed arch, is elegant; and the crypts (well worth visiting) show some remains of handsome mosaics."—*Hope.* The baptistery is a very elegant building, in the transition style of the decagonal church. It contains a font of porphyry, said to be a gift of Charlemagne. The sacristy, in the pointed style, is apparently of the 14th cent. It contains some painted glass.

Near St. Gereon's, in front of the Archbp.'s palace, rises a *monument to the Virgin* (Marien Saule), erected to commemorate the reception of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, 1858.

Not far off is the *Arresthaus*, or prison, built on the radiating panopticon plan.

Between St. Gereon's and the Apostles' Church you pass

The *Roman Tower*, circular, distinguished by coloured masonry, arranged like a mosaic, of Roman origin, and perhaps part of the oldest fortification. The outer coating is mediæval.

The **Apostles' Church*, in the Neumarkt, was begun in 1020, and finished in 1035. It suffered from fire in 1098 and 1199, and was partly rebuilt in the beginning of the 13th cent. It has a double transept. To the earlier building belong the choir, the eastern transept and octagonal cupola, the 2 small towers, the lower part of the nave, and the great tower. The western transept and upper part of the nave are the parts rebuilt in the 13th cent. The vaulting of the nave, which had become ruinous, has been restored in wood, after the old pattern. This church has "3 absides, or ½ circular cupolas, with slim octagonal steeples between them, rising undiminished to the top, from the transepts and the choir. Their common centre is crowned by an octagonal cupola, which, as well as the 3 absides, is belted, immediately under the cornice, by galleries of small arches, on small columns,

coupled in the depth of the arch, resting on a panelled balustrade, such as is displayed by all the other churches here and on the Rhine of the same period, and covered with a low ribbed roof of lead, so as to present a striking resemblance to some of the oldest Greek churches in some of the remotest parts of Asia Minor; and at the same time in its proportions as airy and elegant, and calculated to magnify its apparent size, as the heavy, clumsy, English-Saxon roof often does the contrary."—*Hope.*

The *Church of St. Peter* contains the famous altarpiece of the Crucifixion of that Saint, with his head downwards, by RUBENS, who was baptized in this church. The picture usually exposed to view is a copy made when the original was carried to Paris; but for a fee of 15 S. gr. (for a party) the sacristan will turn the picture round, and display the original at the back of the copy. On Sundays and festivals the original is turned outwards. "It was painted a little time before Rubens's death. The body and head of the Saint are the only good parts in this picture, which is finely coloured (broad light and shade), and well drawn; but the figure bends too suddenly from the thighs, which are ill drawn, or rather in a bad taste of drawing; as is likewise his arm, which has a short interrupted outline. The action of the malefactors (executioners) has not that energy which he usually gave to his figures. Rubens, in his letters to Gildorp, expresses his own approbation of this picture, which he says was the best he ever painted: he likewise expresses his content and happiness in the subject, as being picturesque; this is likewise natural to such a mind as that of Rubens, who was, perhaps, too much looking about him for the picturesque or something uncommon. A man with his head downwards is certainly a more extraordinary object than in its natural place. Many parts of this picture are so feebly drawn, and with so tame a pencil, that I cannot help suspecting that Rubens died before he had completed it, and that it was finished by some of his scholars."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* "The composition is the best part of this picture: the bringing of the figures together is most original and skilful, and presents the difficulty of a bad subject overcome. Still the painting, except in the left shoulder and breast of the Saint, is below the usual run of this great master; though done indeed with great power, yet in the drawing of the figures the indication of anatomy is far from good."—*Wilkie.* The 3 painted E. windows are fine, representing—1. Christ bearing his Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. Descent from the Cross. They were executed 1528-1530.

The brazen font in which Rubens was baptized still exists in this church.

Maria de' Medici died, 1642, in the house, No. 10, Sternengasse; her remains, except the heart, were carried to France. RUBENS lived in this house until he was 10 years old. He was born 1577, at Siegen (Rte. 47).

Santa Maria in Capitolio, so called from its occupying the site of the capitol of the Roman city, stands on a height surmounted by flights of steps. The Frankish kings had a palace here, to which, in 696, Plectrudis, the wife of Pepin of Héristal, retired, having separated from her husband on account of his attachment to Alpais, the mother of Charles Martel. She, in 700, removed the capitol, and built a church and a nunnery on its site. It has been contended that the existing church is nearly entirely of that period. It is more probable that the greater part at least was built about 1000. Observe the upper circuit of the choir, both inside and outside. Inside, the coupled columns, with their rich arabesque capitals, are in the style of the 11th or 12th cent. outside, the wall is crowned by a row of arches on small pillars. The transepts are in an older and plainer style. The lower windows of the choir have been filled with tracery of the latest period of the pointed style. The pointed vaulting of the nave is apparently a restoration of the latter part of the 14th cent. "Externally, in the same style with the *Ch. of the Apostles*; internally resembling a Greek church still more, and, in fact, a counterpart

of one existing among the ruins of Seleucia, since round its semicircular absides and east end run internally semicircular rows of columns supporting round arches."—*Hope.* The effigy of Pleetrudis, a very early work (10th cent.), is let into the wall outside of the choir. The doors of the N. transept, carved with scriptural subjects in relief, executed at the end of the 12th cent. at the latest, are very curious (compare the doors at Hildesheim). The walls of the *Hardenrath chapel* are covered with paintings by an old German master (1466); and the windows have some good stained glass. That of the Schwarz family, with groined vaulting, contains the brass *Font* (1594), surmounted by a figure of St. Martin on horseback. The walls of the crypt, once a salt depôt, are covered with ancient paintings nearly effaced. The tower was built after 1637, when the old one fell. The convent has disappeared. A cloister of the 10th cent. remains and has been restored.

The *House of the Templars*, in the Rheingasse, No. 8, supposed to be of the 12th or 13th cent., was repaired, 1840, and now serves as the Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. The *Casino* is a handsome building, near the theatre, provided with ball and reading rooms, where newspapers are taken in. The *Regierungs Gebäude* is also a handsome edifice.

In the ancient *Kaufhaus or Gürzenich* (so called from the person who gave the ground on which it stands), finished in 1474, restored 1857–59, several Diets of the Empire were held, and many German Emperors entertained at the hospitable board of the patrician magistrates, in the huge hall which occupies the 1st floor: here the carnival balls are given, and the Art-Union exhibition takes place in July. It has two remarkably fine Gothic fireplaces.

The *Rathhaus* (Town-hall), fronting the Alten Markt and Stadthaus-platz, was erected at different periods; the Gothic tower, containing the Archives, in 1414; the very pleasing marble porch of 2 stories, in style of the Renaissance, in 1571; the ground-floor dates from the 13th cent. In the Gothic *Hansa Saal* were held the meetings of that mercantile confederation which at one time carried on the commerce of the world.

Gross St. Martin, on the Rhine, was dedicated 1172, but its lofty tower, resting on arches nearly 100 feet high, was not added until the beginning of the 16th cent. Its site, originally an island in the Rhine, was occupied by an earlier church, which, in 980, Bishop Warin gave to the Scotch Benedictines. The interior was modernised in 1790. In the church is an octagonal font of white marble, a Roman work of 13th centy., gift of Pope Leo III., and having apparently been a labrum of a bath.

In the *Church of the Minorites*, whose pointed Gothic choir, 13th centy., nearly cotemporary with that of the Dom, has been restored along with the W. front, is the tomb of *John Duns Scotus*, philosopher and divine (died 1309). The late Pointed *cloister* is included in the adjoining Museum.

The *Museum* is a Gothic edifice near the Ch. of the Minorites, erected at the cost of a private citizen (Wallraff Richartz), 1855-59 (admittance fee $7\frac{1}{2}$ S. gr. each person; on Sundays, Wednesdays, and holidays it is open free from 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$). The staircase is painted by Steinle. It is chiefly occupied with works of art bequeathed by Prof. Wallraff to his native city, consisting of early specimens of the School of Cologne.* Among the more remarkable are — the Last Judgment, by *Master Stephan Lothenar*, painter of the Dombild (1410), (the angels are painted of the brightest ultra-marine by this master and others of the same school); the Death of the Virgin, by *Schoreel;* and a Descent from the Cross, by *Israel von Mechenen* (1488); also a Virgin and Child, and several others, by *Master William* of *Cologne* (1380). A fine *Memling.*

* See Kugler's Handbook of Painting, § xi.

These pictures deserve attention as monuments of a school whose very existence was almost unknown till the present cent. We are now aware that, nearly simultaneously with the revival of painting in Italy, there sprang up a race of artists on the banks of the Rhine, and in the Netherlands, who succeeded in raising art from the degradation into which it had fallen in the hands of the Byzantine painters, to a comparative state of excellence; and maintained that peculiar style which is seen in the greatest perfection in the works of Van Eyck, Memling, and Schorcel.

One wing is devoted to pictures by modern artists. Observe the Captive Jews at Babylon, by *Bendemann*, "no less remarkable for the simple beauty of the composition, than for the depth and earnestness of feeling it expresses;" the Convent Court, in a snow-storm, by *Lessing*, is also good.

In the lower story are rooms containing old armour, furniture, painted glass, pottery, &c.; also many Roman antiquities, some of which were found in or near Cologne; besides these are several busts and statues, and one specimen of sculpture, distinguished as a work of Grecian art, of great beauty and value—it is the *Head of Medusa*, resembling the famous "Medusa Rondinini," in the Glyptothek at Munich, but larger, and it is said to be even finer.

Those who take interest in Art will find many *private collections of pictures* here; the most interesting being those of Messrs. Merlo (Unter Fettenhennen), Weyer (Perlengraben), Essingh (Neumarkt), Engels (Glockengasse), &c.; they are, for the most part, limited to works of the Old German masters.

St. Pantaleon, S. side of the city, near the gate named St. Pantaleon's, is in part the oldest Christian structure in Cologne, since the lower part of the great tower, and the walls connected with it, are probably not later than 980. It was built by Archbishop Bruno, with the materials of the Roman bridge and Castle of Deutz. The greater part of the present ch. is of the year 1622. It is used as the garrison ch. Against the piers hang lists of soldiers who fell in the war of 1813–15.

Eau de Cologne, so renowned all over the world, is an article of considerable commerce for the city. There are 24 manufacturers, and several who bear the same name; but the original Jean Marie Farina, the rightful heir of the inventor (1670-1680), the best fabricator of Eau de Cologne, is to be found opposite the Jülichs Platz. Zanoli, Hochstrasse, also may be recommended. Another kind, invented by the *nun* Mary Clementina Martin, was honoured with a prize in the Great Exhibition, and may be had opposite the Dom. A box (6 bottles) costs 2 th. 10 S. gr. The value of this manufacture cannot fail to be appreciated *on the spot*. One of the peculiarities of Cologne, its filthiness, will not long escape the attention, or the nose, of the stranger; it occasioned the following verses of Coleridge:—

Ye nymphs, who reign o'er sewers and sinks,
The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne:—
But tell me, nymphs, what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?

Dumont-Schaubourg, Hochstrasse 133, has a good store of guide-books, &c.; so has C. Eisen, book and print-seller, 2, Friedrich-Wilhelm Street.

Physicians. Dr. Edw. Metz, 55, Hochstrasse, and Dr. Sticker: both speak English.

On the rt. bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, stands

Deutz (*Inns:* Hôtel Bellevue, surpasses in excellence all its rivals on the l. bank). It is connected by the iron bridge and *bridge of boats* with Cologne, and strongly fortified as a tête de pont: it is a favourite place of resort in summer evenings. The gardens at the river side afford the amusements of music, dancing, and beer-drinking to the citizens.

An old Benedictine abbey has been converted into an *artillery* depôt, and there is also a great cavalry barrack. Deutz is said to owe its rise to a castle built here by Constantine the Great.

From the extremity of *the Bridges*, *the finest view of Cologne* and its ranges of buildings, extending for 3 m. along the opposite bank, is obtained. The tubular *Suspension Bridge* (see above) rests on piers sunk in the bed of the river, so strong as to resist the floods and ice of winter. The boat-bridge requires to be opened to let vessels pass, by which passengers and carriages are often delayed 15 or 20 minutes: it is removed in winter. The *Minden and Berlin Rly. Terminus* is in Deutz, but express trains start from the Central Stat. at Cologne.

[An exceedingly interesting excursion may be made from Cologne to the Cistercian *Abbey of Altenberg*, 14 m. distant, 2½ hours' drive, off the post-road to Lennep. The Abbey lies about a mile from the post-house at Strasserhof, to the S. of the road, in the midst of beech forests, buried in the pretty retired valley of the Dhün, and close to the rushing stream. There is no carriage road to it, but a pathway turns off from the road, a little short of Strasserhof, through a glen. The distance is a very long mile, and parts of the way are ankle deep in very wet weather. The church is a most beautiful specimen of Gothic, the choir finished in 1265, the rest in 1379; it is 84 ft. high, and of graceful proportions. The windows contain some beautiful painted glass; and remains of frescoes may be traced on its walls. The high altar, richly ornamented with carvings, the pulpit, and numerous curious monuments of abbots and monks, knights and noble ladies, are in a tolerably perfect state. Among them are several of the Counts of Altena, and the Counts and Dukes of Berg, an ancient family allied to the reigning house of Brandenburg. It has been supposed that this church was designed by the architect of Cologne cathedral; but the simplicity and solidity of the columns seem to indicate an artist of an earlier style. Observe the free and natural foliage of the capitals; it is well executed, and with great taste. The choir windows are narrow, and tall out of all proportion; hidden on the outside by the projecting buttresses, and rather poor when seen within. The conventual buildings, from which the monks were turned out only about 1799, were built about 1214: they were converted into a manufactory of Prussian blue, and were destroyed in 1815 by a fire which began in them, and reduced part of the church to a state of impending ruin. In 1836 the Crown Prince of Prussia undertook its restoration. This exquisite relic of Gothic architecture has thus been saved, though at a great cost, from the destruction which was imminent. A dinner, with trout from the Dhün, may be had at Schmitz's *Inn* at Engelrath near Strasserhof.]

Railroads—to Aix-la-Chapelle (Rte. 36) (express train to Paris by Charleroi and St. Quentin in 11 hrs.);—to Mayence, by Bonn, Coblenz, and Bingen, in 4½ to 5¾ hrs. (Rte. 37);—to Crefeld and Cleves (Rte. 35);—and the express trains to Minden and Berlin,—all start from the *Central Bahnhof*, near the Cathedral. Ordinary trains to Minden and Berlin;—to Düsseldorf and Arnhem;—to Siegburg and Giessen (Rte. 45 A); Terminus in Deutz.

Steamers several times a-day, *up* the Rhine to Coblenz (Rte. 37), and *down* to Nijmegen and Arnhem (Rte. 34), and thence to Rotterdam (Rte. 12); to Mühlheim many times a day.

Schnellposts (§ 50); to Prüm and Treves.

ROUTE 36 A.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO MINDEN, HANOVER, AND BERLIN, BY RUHRORT OR DÜSSELDORF.

Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf, by Gladbach and Neuss. Rail. 11½ Germ. m. 4 trains daily, in 2¼ to 3 hrs.

Travellers bound to Hanover, Berlin, or N. Germany, from England or Belgium, should proceed direct from Aix to Ruhrort by this railway. They will save time and expense by taking places from Ostend only to Aix-la-Chapelle, instead of going round by Cologne. They should take care, on arriving at Calais or Ostend, to have their luggage booked for Aix, and not for Cologne.

This rly. has 2 Stats., one near the Marschier-Thor (near the Rhenish Rly.); the other near the Pont-Thor. It breaks through the old walls of Aix, near a lofty watch-tower, and skirts the Lousberg, and soon leaves (on l.) the line to Maestricht (Rte. 27), through a rich coal-field.

1·1 Kohlscheid Stat.

1·8 Herzogenrath Stat. (French Rolduc), a small town, with an old Castle. See l. former Abbey Klosterrath, now a boys' school.

3·3 Geilenkirchen Stat.

4·2 Lindern Stat. The rly. crosses the river Roer.

5·2 Baal Stat.

5·9 Erkelenz Stat. has a picturesque *Castle* in ruins, and a fine ch., 14th cent. [About 8 m. up the valley rt. lies *Juliers* (Germ. Jülich). *Inn:* Drei Königen—civil people, and clean beds. A melancholy-looking fortress, with 3000 Inhab., in the midst of a plain, surrounded by marshes and stagnant ditches, which render it very unhealthy. The surrounding district, however, is so fertile that it has received the name of the Granary (Kornkammer) of the Rhineland.]

7·1 Wickrath Stat.

7·6 Rheydt Stat. (Krüseman's *Inn*).

8·1 Gladbach Junction Stat., close to a gigantic Gothic cotton-mill (Herf's *Inn*). The *Minster* dates from the 12th cent., except the crypt of the 10th, and the choir, pure Gothic, of 1275. Cotton-spinning was established here 1807, while England was shut out from the Continent, and flourishes greatly. [l. A branch railway diverges to *Crefeld*, and to the Rhine by Uerdingen and Homberg, opposite Ruhrort, whither a steamer plies across the river (Rte. 34). From Ruhrort runs a short branch railway to Oberhausen June. Stat., on the Cologne, Hanover, and Berlin Rly. (Rte. 65).]

9·1 Kleinenbroich Stat. 6 m. E. of Rheydt, rt., stands the Schloss Dyck, residence of the family of Salm-Dyck, which once bore the title Altgraf; the principality was mediatised 1812. The Castle is modernised, and offers little for observation, but the *gardens* are famous for a curious and rare collection of cactuses.

10·4 Neuss June. Stat. (Rte. 35). The Rhine is crossed by a flying bridge.

11·3 *Düsseldorf Stat.* (Rte. 34.)

Colu to Coblentz, 9 July. Steamer

✗ ROUTE 37.

THE RHINE (C).

FROM COLOGNE TO COBLENZ.

rt. denotes the right, l. the left bank of the Rhine, according as they would lie on the right or left of a person looking down the stream.

The Rhine.

" On the banks of the majestic Rhine,
There Harold gazes on a work divine,
A blending of all beauties; streams and dells,
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,
And chiefless castles breathing stern farewells
From grey but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells.

" And there they stand, as stands a lofty mind,
Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
All tenantless, save to the crannying wind,
Or holding dark communion with the cloud.
There was a day when they were young and proud,
Banners on high, and battles pass'd below;
But they who fought are in a bloody shroud,
And those which wav'd are shredless dust ere now,
And the bleak battlements shall bear no future blow.

" Beneath these battlements, within those walls,
Power dwelt amidst her passions; in proud state
Each robber chief upheld his armed halls,
Doing his evil will, nor less elate
Than mightier heroes of a longer date.
What want these outlaws conquerors should have
But History's purchas'd page to call them great,
A wider space and ornamented grave?
Their hopes were not less warm, their souls were full as brave.

" In their baronial feuds and single fields,
What deeds of prowess unrecorded died!
And Love, which lent a blazon to their shields,
With emblems well devis'd by amorous pride,
Through all the mail of iron hearts would glide;
But still their flame was fierceness, and drew on
Keen contest and destruction near allied,
And many a tower for some fair mischief won
Saw the discolour'd Rhine beneath its ruin run.

" But Thou, exulting and abounding river!
Making thy waves a blessing as they flow
Through banks whose beauty would endure for ever,
Could man but leave thy bright creation so,
Nor its fair promise from the surface mow
With the sharp scythe of conflict,—then to see
Thy valley of sweet waters, were to know
Earth pav'd like Heaven; and to seem such to me,
Even now what wants thy stream?—that it should Lethe be.

" A thousand battles have assail'd thy banks,
But these and half their fame have pass'd away,
And Slaughter heap'd on high his weltering ranks;
Their very graves are gone, and what are they?
Thy tide wash'd down the blood of yesterday,
And all was stainless, and on thy clear stream
Glanc'd with its dancing light the sunny ray;
But o'er the blacken'd memory's blighting dream
Thy waves would vainly roll, all sweeping as they seem.

" Adieu to thee, fair Rhine! How long delighted
The stranger fain would linger on his way!
Thine is a scene alike where souls united
Or lonely contemplation thus might stray;
And could the ceaseless vultures cease to prey
On self-condemning bosoms, it were here,
Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,
Is to the mellow earth as Autumn to the year.

" Adieu to thee again! a vain adieu!
There can be no farewell to scene like thine:
The mind is colour'd by thy every hue;
And if reluctantly the eyes resign
Their cherish'd gaze upon thee, lovely Rhine!
'Tis with the thankful glance of parting praise:
More mighty spots may rise—more glaring shine,
But none unite in one attaching maze
The brilliant, fair, and soft,—the glories of old days.

" The negligently grand, the fruitful bloom
Of coming ripeness, the white city's sheen,
The rolling stream, the precipice's gloom,
The forest's growth, and Gothic walls between
The wild rocks shap'd as they had turrets been
In mockery of man's art; and these withal
A race of faces happy as the scene,
Whose fertile bounties here extend to all,
Still springing o'er thy banks, though Empires near them fall." BYRON.

To the above accurate description of the poet is added another in prose,

from the pen of a German, because it serves to illustrate the feelings of pride and almost veneration with which the Rhine is regarded in Germany; it is indeed looked upon as the national river.

"There are rivers whose course is longer, and whose volume of water is greater, but none which unites almost everything that can render an earthly object magnificent and charming in the same degree as the Rhine. As it flows down from the distant ridges of the Alps, through fertile regions, into the open sea, so it comes down from remote antiquity, associated in every age with momentous events in the history of the neighbouring nations. A river which presents so many historical recollections of Roman conquests and defeats, of the chivalric exploits in the feudal periods, of the wars and negotiations of modern times, of the coronations of emperors, whose bones repose by its side; on whose borders stand the two grandest monuments of the noble architecture of the middle ages; whose banks present every variety of wild and picturesque rocks, thick forests, fertile plains; vineyards, sometimes gently sloping, sometimes perched among lofty crags, where industry has won a domain among the fortresses of nature; whose banks are ornamented with populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, castles and ruins, with which a thousand legends are connected, with beautiful and romantic roads, and salutary mineral springs; a river whose waters offer choice fish, as its banks offer the choicest wines; which, in its course of 900 miles, affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation, from Bâsle to the sea, and enables the inhabitants of its banks to exchange the rich and various products of its shores; whose cities, famous for commerce, science, and works of strength, which furnish protection to Germany, are also famous as the seats of Roman colonies and of ecclesiastical councils, and are associated with many of the most important events recorded in the history of mankind;—such a river it is not surprising that the Germans regard with a kind of reverence, and frequently call in poetry *Father* or *King Rhine*." — Dr. Lieber.

Rafts on the Rhine.—Every traveller on the Rhine should have his attention called to the vast floating islands of timber which he will constantly meet with on that river. They are the produce of the forests which cover the remote hills and mountains traversed by the Rhine and its tributaries,—the Neckar, the Murg, the Main, the Moselle, &c. &c. They are first hurled down, in single logs, from the almost inaccessible heights where they have grown, and, having been felled, are committed to some rushing mountain rivulet, whenever its waters, swelled by rain or melting snow, suffice to float them. If the tree escape unshattered from the rocks against which it is dashed by the stream, it is caught, bound together with other logs, and again set afloat, till it is conveyed by the tributary rivulet into the recipient river, and reaches other stations on its banks, where it is again enlarged, and intrusted to the care of boatmen to navigate. It may thus bear the same motto as the snowball, *vires acquirit eundo*, until, on reaching the lower part of the Rhine, it is carefully built into one prodigious fabric, which is then navigated to Dortrecht, and sold. These constructions have the appearance of a floating village, composed of 8 or 10 little wooden huts, on a large platform of oak and deal timber. The rowers and workmen sometimes amount to 400 or 500, superintended by pilots, and a proprietor, whose habitation is superior in size and elegance to the rest. The captain places himself upon a raised platform or stage, from which he can survey the float from end to end, and direct, by words and signs, its movements. It is steered by means of anchors and the immense oars or sweeps of a quadruple row of rowers, placed fore and aft. The vast fabric bends and twists like a snake, when passing near dangerous eddies and narrow straits, such as are met with in the Rhine under the Lurlei and the Bingen Loch. The raft is composed of several layers of trees, placed one on

the other, and strongly fastened together by chains and rivets, planked over with rough deals so as to form a deck, which is sunk nearly to the level of the water. Several smaller rafts are attached to it by way of protection, besides a string of boats loaded with anchors and cables, and used for the purpose of sounding the river and going on shore. The domestic economy of an East-Indiaman, or an English man-of-war, is hardly more complete. The boatmen are often accompanied by their wives and families, and spinning, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking, are carried on; poultry, pigs, and other animals are to be found on board—and several butchers are attached to the suite. A well-supplied boiler is at work night and day in the kitchen; the dinner-hour is announced by a basket stuck on a pole, at which signal the pilot gives the word of command, and the workmen run from all quarters to receive their messes. The consumption of provisions in the voyage is almost incredible. It has been stated to be, from the time the construction of the raft commences until it is sold at Dort, 45,000 lbs. of bread, 30,000 lbs. of fresh and dried meat, 15,000 lbs. of butter, 10,000 lbs. of cheese, 50 sacks of dried vegetables, 500 tuns of beer, 8 butts of wine, and several other articles in proportion. The expenses are so great that a large capital is necessary to undertake a raft. Their navigation is a matter of considerable skill, owing to the abrupt windings, the rocks and shallows of the river; and some years ago the secret was thought to be monopolised by a boatman of Rüdesheim and his sons.

At present the rafts are not so large as formerly; instead of 900 feet in length, they are now commonly not more than 600 or 700; they never exceed 250 in breadth, and are subjected to be measured at Caub, to ascertain that they do not exceed this width; if larger they could not pass through the narrow channel between the rocks at Oberwesel. They do not draw more than 2 or 3 ft. of water. The smaller rafts, which still often require 400 men to navigate them, are both more easily managed, and can also set out from a higher point up the river than the larger floats. A single float is commonly the property of a great number of shareholders. The timber is sold at the end of the voyage, and sometimes produces from 300,000 to 350,000 florins (25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*). During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine amounted annually to 110,500 tons Eng. weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot logs, spars, weals, staves, and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in Holland, with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in Holland amount to about 170,000*l.* The voyage from Bingen to Dort may be performed, under favourable circumstances, in 8 days; but it sometimes takes up 6 weeks. It is curious to find that the boatmen who navigate the Rhine still call the l. bank of the river Frankenland, and designate the rt. Hessenland,—though these names no longer apply to the present possessors of either bank.

STEAMBOATS ON THE RHINE.—(See Rte. 11.) 1. Belonging to the Amalgamated Cologne and Düsseldorf Company. 2. The Netherlandish or Dutch Company, between Rotterdam and Mannheim. At the rate of 10 or 12 m. against the stream, and of 15 m. with it.

Steamers daily in summer.

Mannheim to Mayence .	2 or 3
Mayence to Cologne . .	4 to 6
Cologne to Rotterdam, several.	

There are also *night-steamers*, furnished with sleeping-berths for passengers.

As the hours of departure and arrival are constantly changing, the traveller is referred to the Companies' printed bills, which he may obtain at their offices, and find in every inn or steamboat he enters; or to the numerous little books, with time-tables, fares, distances, &c., published in France, Belgium, and Germany. The best are

those compiled by Hendschel, and published by Jügel, at Frankfurt a. M.

Carriages are embarked and landed free of charge.

The steam-boats are divided into 3 cabins:—1. The pavilion. 2. The chief cabin. 3. The after-cabin, for servants and inferior persons. The pavilion differs from the chief cabin only in being more expensive; and unless a person wishes to be very exclusive, he has no occasion to take any other place than the second cabin.

Meals are provided on board, at prices fixed by a printed tariff hung up in the cabin. Dinner at the table-d'hôte, at 1 o'clock, 17 S. gr.; at other times, apart, 1 dollar; half a bottle of wine, 6 S. gros.; tea or coffee, with bread and butter, 7 S. gr.

Caution.—Places are booked at all parts of the Rhine and at Frankfurt *direct for London, daily*, but the tickets so issued are available only for one set of steamers plying between Rotterdam and London. One of the Rhenish companies corresponds with the Batavier, which sails only once a week; consequently the unwary traveller may be detained 7 days at Rotterdam, unless he choose to sacrifice the money which he has paid, and take a passage in the other company's steamers. Even upon the Rhine it is scarcely worth while, for the sake of a small saving, to bind oneself down to go by the boats of a particular company. If the hour of departure happen not to suit the traveller, or he arrive too late for the boat to which he is engaged, he must either forfeit his money, or wait till the next day. If he pay the money in advance, he has probably only one chance in a day; if he is free, he has three or four up and down the river.

In 1827, when the Cologne company commenced, 18,000 passengers were conveyed up and down, between Cologne and Mayence; the number had increased to 800,000 in 1851, and is now not less than 1,000,000.

The completion of the *Railways* along *both* banks of the Rhine has diminished the use of steamers *up* the stream, except in that portion between Bonn and Mayence, where the deck of the steamer affords the best means of enjoying the scenery.

The traveller who confines himself to the Rhine, and the routes contiguous to and branching off from it, will find that, with very few exceptions, he may make his way very well without knowing any other *language* than French, which is generally spoken in the inns, passport and coach offices, and public conveyances, from Cologne to Mayence and Frankfurt, and thence to Baden.

The *money current upon the Rhine* is, in Prussia, Dollars and Groschen (§ 48); higher up, in Nassau, Frankfurt, and Baden, Florins and Kreutzers. (Section VII.)

Scenery of the Rhine.—The *glories* of the Rhine commence about 20 m. above Cologne with the beautiful cluster of mountains called the Siebengebirge; and the banks of the river afford, nearly up to Mayence, a succession of scenes of equal beauty and variety. English travellers are often under the erroneous impression that they have *seen* the Rhine in passing up and down in a steam-vessel, and they hurry onwards to something beyond the Rhine. It may be said of them, in the words of a homely phrase, that they "go farther and fare worse." The views in many places, looking *down* upon the Rhine from its lofty banks, far surpass those from the river itself; and the small valleys, which pour in their tributary streams on the rt. hand and l., have beauties to unfold of which the steam-driven tourist has no conception, which are entirely lost to him. At the same time, to avoid disappointment at first, he should remember that below Bonn or Godesberg he will find nothing to admire in the scenery of the river. In order thoroughly to explore and appreciate the Rhine, it is necessary every now and then to make a halt, and the following places appear the most appropriate stations to remain at:—*Godesberg*, or *Königswinter; Coblenz; St. Goar; Bingen;* or *Rüdesheim.*

Railroads—*Cologne to Coblenz by Bonn, Remagen, and Rolandseck*, about 47 Eng.

m. Trains in 1½ hr. Terminus at Cologne (Central Bahn-hof), near the Dom. Express trains, Cologne to Mayence in 4¾ hrs.; ordinary trains 6 hrs. The seats on the l. side of the carriages alone command the view. Quitting Cologne, the train leaves rt. the line to Aix (Rte. 36), passes the goods depôt, and skirts the city walls on the W. side.

Distance by the Rhine 54 Eng. m.

The line at first runs through a plain of corn-fields, at some distance from the Rhine, and near a chain of hills called Vorgebirge.

1. Kalscheuren Stat.

·5. *Brühl* Stat., in front of the *Château* built by the Episcopal Elector, Clement Augustus, 1728: it was the residence of Marshal Davoust in the time of Napoleon, and now belongs to the Prussian Government. The King of Prussia received Queen Victoria here in 1845, during the Beethoven festival at Bonn. It contains some portraits of Electors and old German princes, and has a garden and an old-fashioned park attached to it.

The ancient Franciscan convent is now a seminary for schoolmasters. Brühl contains about 2000 Inhab. (*Inns:* Pavillon and Belvedere).

1. The hunting-seat of Falkenlust, united to Brühl by avenues of trees, also belonged to the Electors.

·7. Sechtem.

At Waldorf are remains of a Roman aqueduct, which, extending up to the course of the Erft, conveyed its waters to the Rhine.

·8. Roisdorf Stat. Here are mineral springs resembling the Seltzer water. The outline of the Seven Mountains beyond the Rhine is a pleasing feature in the view.

The Kreuzberg, with its ch., and the village of Poppelsdorf, are seen rt. before reaching

·9. *Bonn* Stat., close to the horse-chestnut avenue leading to Poppelsdorf. *Omnibus* from the stat. to the steamers.

Several *steamers* start every morning from Cologne to Coblenz, making the voyage in 8 hrs., descending in 5.

At the upper end of Cologne, at the margin of the river, rises the *Bayenthurm*, a stately and picturesque Gothic tower of the 14th cent. From its position, projecting into the river, it serves in winter to stave off the ice-shocks from the city below.

From Cologne to Bonn the banks of the Rhine are as flat and uninteresting as in Holland, and the villages which lie on them do not require any notice. On nearing Bonn, the picturesque outline of the Siebengebirge (7 mountains) on the rt. bank, rivets the attention.

rt. The castle of Siegburg, rising conspicuously on an eminence above the Sieg, about 3 m. E. of the Rhine, is now a lunatic asylum.

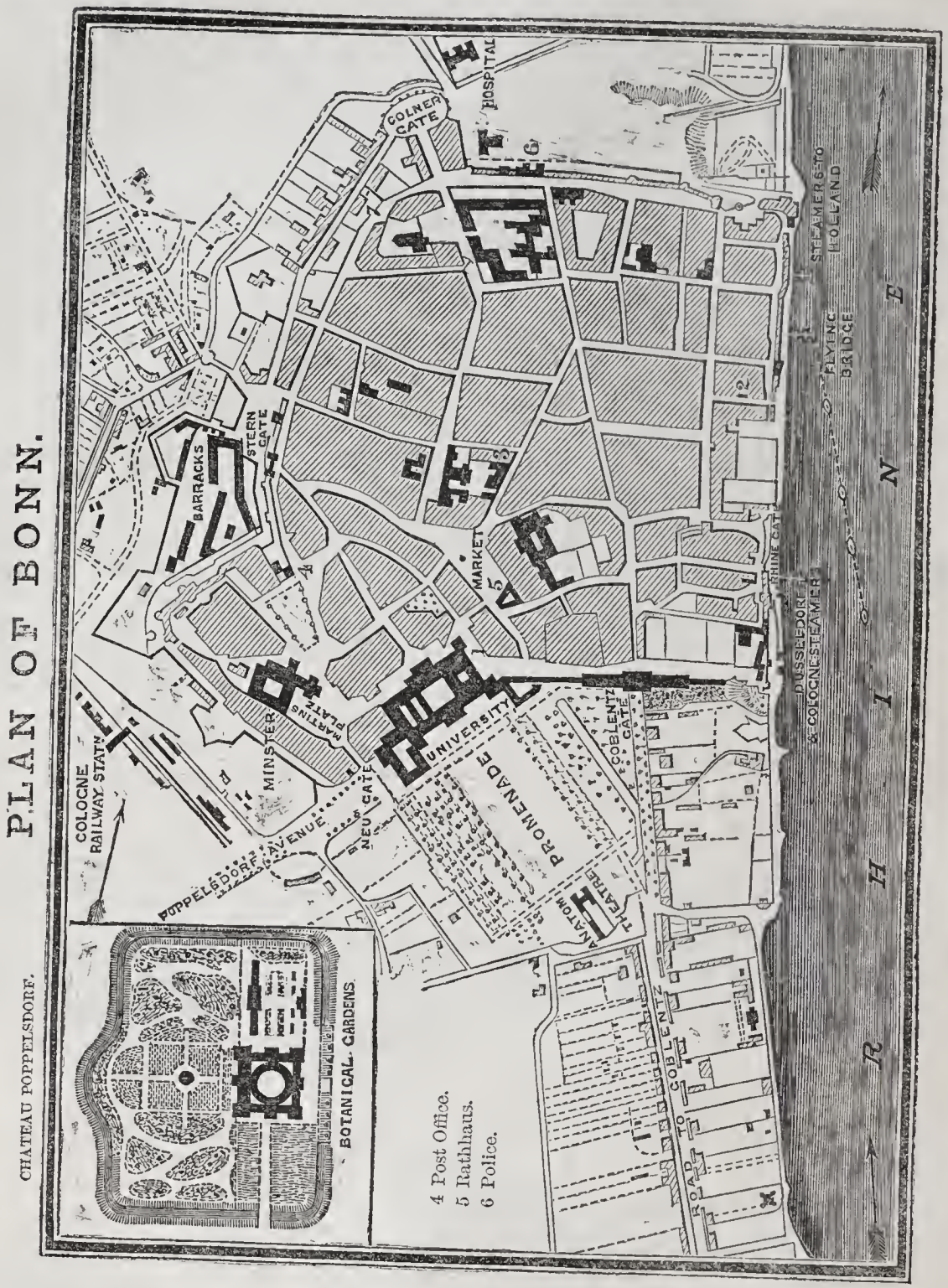
rt. Mouth of the river Sieg. The Sicambri (Sieg-ambri), an ancient people, lived upon its banks.

rt. At Schwarz-Rheindorf, opposite Bonn, about ½ m. below the Flying Bridge, there is a curious architectural monument, *The Stift Kirche*—a church of 2 stories. It was erected by Arnold von Weld, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1151, yet it is entirely in the Romanesque style, showing no traces of the pointed Gothic. The upper church, now restored for divine worship, is surrounded by an open gallery or arcade, supported by more than 100 little pillars, whose bases and capitals exhibit a prolific variety of ornament. It will interest none but architects and antiquaries.

X

1. BONN *Stat., Buffet. Inns:* Goldner Stern (Star), good and comfortable, in the market-place; Cölnischer Hof (Cour de Cologne); Königlicher Hof (Royal Hotel) outside the Coblenz gate; Hotel Kley—these have gardens down to the water-side;—Deutscher Hof (H. d'Allemagne), near the Railway, good and moderate. *Boarding House:* Château du Rhin, close to the river, quiet, comfortable, and well kept, by an English lady, Mrs. Livermore. The red wines called Walporzheimer and Ahrbleichart, produced in the neighbouring valley of the Ahr, are very good here.

Bonn, a town of 19,425 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Rhine, is chiefly re-



markable for its *University*, established by the King of Prussia in 1818. Prince Albert was a student here. The students of the present day must beware lest they obtain the character of *ruffians*—1865. Among those who have filled chairs here, the most distinguished are Niebuhr and A. W. Schlegel, both dead.

The Electors of Cologne formerly resided here, having removed their court hither from Cologne in 1268. Their huge palace, built 1730, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, now serves to contain the *University;* and includes the Lecture-rooms, *Library* of about 150,000 vols., and the *Academical Hall*, decorated with modern frescoes, painted under the direction of *Cornelius* by his pupils. The subjects are the four faculties, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Medicine, in which Cuvier and Linnæus are conspicuous, and Theology, where Luther, Calvin, Wickliffe, St. Jerome and the Fathers, Ignatius Loyola, and other divines, both

Catholic and Protestant, are introduced.

The same building contains the *Museum of Rhenish Antiquities*, a small but interesting assemblage of local remains discovered on the banks of the Rhine, and relics of Roman settlements in this part of Germany, in three small rooms, but not named nor catalogued. The following seem to be the most remarkable objects:—A Roman altar, dedicated to Victory, which formerly stood in the square called Römerplatz, and is supposed by some to be the identical *Ara Ubiorum* mentioned by Tacitus (Annal. I. 39). A bronze vase, bearing figures of Hercules, Mars, and Venus, in a pure style of art, found at Zülpich. Numerous weapons, trinkets, vases, glass vessels, a winged head of Mercury, found at Haddernheim; the gravestone of one M. Cælius, who fell in the great battle of Varus against Arminius, very interesting from the event it commemorates, as well as for its representation of Roman military costume; Jupiter's wig and a thunderbolt of bronze, from the Hundsrück; tiles stamped with the numbers of several Roman legions (xxi. xxii.) stationed in these parts; a Roman millstone of Mendig tufa, and an ancient German shield of wood, dug up at Isenburg, in Westphalia, besides 200 bronzes. The Universetätspedell shows the hall—fee 5 S. gr., for the Museum 8 S. gr. The collections are opened to the public Wed. and Sat., 12-1; the library on the same days, 2-4.

A double *Avenue of chestnuts*, about ½ m. long, forming an agreeable walk, conducts to the *Château of Poppelsdorf*, containing the *Museum of Natural History*. The collection of minerals and fossils is extensive and good, and especially interesting, as illustrating the geology of the Rhine, and of the volcanic deposits of the Siebengebirge and Eifel, arranged by Prof. Goldfuss. Among the fossil remains may be seen a complete series from the brown coal formation of Friesdorf, near Bonn. A set of fossil frogs, from the most perfect state down to that of a tadpole, discovered in the shale called paper-coal, deserves notice. Attached to the Château is the *Botanic Garden*, very spacious, very rich, and beautifully situated. ¾ hour's good walking brings you from this garden to the church on the Kreutzberg.

The *Minster*, a fine building externally, surmounted by 5 towers, was founded, it is said, by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, and contains a bronze statue of her, in the style and of the age of Louis XIV. The circuit of the choir and its 2 towers were apparently built in the 10th cent.: the rest, including the middle tower, about the year 1177. The more remarkable parts are the central tower and the windows of the nave formed of 5 small pointed arches. The interior is very plain. It contains 2 good monuments of ecclesiastics.

To the *Reading-Rooms* of the University admission may be obtained by a Professor's order.

The *English Ch. Service* is performed on Sunday by an English clergyman, in the Electoral Chapel of the Schloss.

There is a very good club (§ 40) here, called *Lese-* and *Erholungs- Gesellschaft*.

Dr. Wolff is a clever and safe *physician*; also Dr. Ungar: both speak English.

Beethoven, the composer, was born (1770, d. 1827) in the house No. 934, Rheingasse. A bronze statue by Hähnel was erected to him in 1845, in the Münster-platz.

In the *Churchyard*, outside the Sternen Thor, Niebuhr the historian is buried. His monument, placed on the wall against the road, is by Rauch. Also A. W. Schlegel. Here also are the graves of several students killed in duels. A small Romanesque chapel (d. 1200), brought from Romersdorf, has been set up here.

The most notable events in the annals of Bonn are its capture after a long siege, in 1584, by Archbp. Ernest of Bavaria, from Gebhard Truchsess, who had been deposed from the see because he had become a Protestant; and its surrender to the English and Dutch army under Marlborough, in 1703, after a siege, the operations of which were conducted by the celebrated Cochorn.

In the course of it a great part of the town was burnt. Bonn is mentioned by Tacitus as Castra Bonnensia, and was the spot where Claudius Civilis, the rebel leader of the Batavi, was defeated by the Romans, A. D. 70. (Hist. iv. 20.)

At Bonn the beauties of the Rhine may be said to have already commenced. There are several most agreeable excursions round about it, and the view of the Seven Mountains on the opposite side of the river is strikingly grand. They are seen to great advantage from the Bastion, or *terrace*, called *Alte Zoll*, overlooking the Rhine, outside the Coblenz gate.

On the summit of the *Kreuzberg*, one of the hills behind Poppelsdorf, 1½ m. from Bonn, is a *church* formerly attached to a convent of Servites, built 1627. In a chapel behind the altar are shown the *Sacred Stairs* which led up to Pilate's Judgment Hall, still bearing stains of the blood which fell from the wounds caused on the Saviour's brow by the Crown of Thorns! They were built of Italian marble by the Elector Clement Augustus (1725), in imitation of the staircase at Rome called the Scala Santa; and no one is allowed to ascend them except on his knees. A trap-door in the pavement leads into a small *vault* under the church, remarkable for having preserved, in an undecayed state, the bodies of the monks buried in them. These lie in 25 open coffins, with cowl and cassock on. The flesh in some is preserved, though shrivelled up to the consistence of a dried stockfish—they are in fact natural mummies, and their preservation is attributed to the dryness of the sandy soil. They have been interred here at various times, from 1400 to 1713. The church is annually visited by numerous pilgrims, chiefly the rude peasants of the Eifel.

The other agreeable expeditions which may be made from Bonn are to—1. Godesberg, on the road to Coblenz, and the Alum Works at Friesdorf; 2. The Drachenfels and Siebengebirge, with the ruins of Heisterbach on the opposite side of the Rhine, described further on; 3. The Lower Eifel (Rte. 40); 4. The valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). A direct carriage-road leads over the hills to Altenahr, 18 m.

Steamer, Bonn to Coblenz, 4½ hrs.

Omnibus to Siegburg Stat., Rte. 47, beyond the Rhine; crossing it by the flying bridge.

BONN TO COBLENZ.

Railway, traversing the Poppelsdorf Avenue, runs at first across the plains at a little distance from the Rhine.

(1.) After leaving Bonn about 3 m., *see* l. a *Gothic Cross* called *Hochkreuz*, erected by an Archbishop of Cologne, 1331.

49 [About 1 m. from this, to the rt. of the road, are the brown-coal mines and alum-works of *Friesdorf*. The stratum here worked is, in fact, a forest, buried in an early period of the world's existence, and now converted into lignite or brown coal. The trunks of trees are intermixed with clays and sands, and exhibit all the stages from fossil wood, in which the vegetable fibre and texture are quite discernible, down to bituminous earthy coal fit for burning as fuel. Many fossil fishes and freshwater shells are found in these beds. Associated with the coal is a stratum furnishing the ingredients for extensive alum-works. The alum of commerce is a compound of sulphuric acid, potash, and aluminous earth, and all these substances are obtained on the spot, from materials found in contact with the alum clay. The sulphuric acid is formed by the action of air and moisture upon iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron), previously gently roasted, and the potash from the ashes of the brown coal used as fuel in evaporating and crystallising the alum salt. The same mine furnishes a fine potter's clay, which is used in making the conical moulds employed in refining beet-root sugar, which is extensively manufactured hereabouts.

At Putzburg, near Friesdorf, gigantic trunks of trees, sometimes 10 or 12 ft. in diameter, occur embedded in the strata. The earthy brown coal worked here affords the valuable pigment known

by the name of burnt umber, or Cologne earth.]

l. Plittersdorf, a village of quaint houses fronting the river. Here the steamer stops for passengers to or from Godesberg, 1½ m. distant from the Rhine, and 5 from Bonn. Here is a ferry to Nieder-Dollendorf (fare, 1 S. gr.).

[About 2 m. inland S.E. from Nieder-Dollendorf lie the ruins of the *Cistercian Abbey of Heisterbach*. A carriage-road leads to it. The pedestrian, after passing Ober-Dollendorf, will proceed by a wooded path into the Petersthal, a secluded valley at the base of the Petersberg, one of the Seven Mountains, in which the Abbey lies. A fragment—the apse of the choir—alone remains to attest its ancient magnificence. It is a beautiful specimen of the finest style of the transition from the round to the pointed styles—begun in 1202, finished 1233. The building was sold for the mere value of the materials by the French in 1806, and the greater part was pulled down and removed to form the fortifications of Wesel. The beautiful fragment which still exists is carefully preserved from further decay by the Count zur Lippe-Biesterfeld, its present owner, and well deserves the stranger's attention.]

GODESBERG Stat. *Inn:* Blinzler's Hotel—very good. The Bellevue was built as a Kursaal by the last Elector of Cologne, who projected making Godesberg a watering-place, but was prevented by the French Revolution. Table-d'hôte, 15 S. gr.; in private, 1 th.; table wine, 15 S. gr.; breakfast and tea, 10 S. gr.; bed, 15 S. gr. Visitors may board at 5 frs. a day, exclusive of wine. Donkeys ply near the hotel, to convey personss up to the castle, or for other excursions in the neighbourhood.

Godesberg, a village of 1000 Inhab., on the high road, is, on account of its situation, near the Rhine, an agreeable summer residence. Many rich merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, &c., have villas here. Near it is a mineral spring, called Draitscher Brunnen, where there are baths, 10 S. gr. each.

½ m. from the stat., to be reached by numerous paths winding round the hill, is the ancient *Castle Keep*. It was built by the warlike Archbishops of Cologne, 1212, on the site of a Roman fort, and served them long as a stronghold, till the Bavarians took it and blew it up, 1583, because it held out for the Protestant Archbp. Gebhard Truchsess. The cylindrical Donjon tower (100 ft. high, built 1340) commands a beautiful prospect over the Rhine. The key is kept at the well below. The interior of the castle is now the village ch.-yard.

Godesberg is 1½ m. distant from the Rhine: persons staying here may make excursions to—1. The volcanic hill of Roderberg. 2. The Seven Mountains. The nearest way to them is to cross the Rhine by the Flying Bridge to Königswinter, at the foot of the Drachenfels. This excursion may be lengthened profitably, by ascending the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Rolandseck, and, after exploring its ruined castle, crossing in a boat to Nonnenwerth and then dropping down the river to Königswinter. The excursion will not take up more than a day, and is decidedly a very interesting one. 3. The short tour up the valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). 4. "A visit to the abbey of Heisterbach may be combined with the tour of the Seven Mountains, but is better made separately, crossing the Rhine by the ferry from Plittersdorf (l.) to Nieder-Dollendorf.

Mehlem Stat. is 5 min.'s walk from the Rhine, and from the ferry (flying bridge) across it to

rt. *Königswinter* (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, comfortable—Hôtel de Berlin; both overlooking the Rhine), a village of 1500 Inhab., at the foot of the Drachenfels, which is most conveniently ascended from this in 30 min. Heinrich Becher is a good guide to the 7 mountains. Asses for the ascent of the mountain cost 10 S. gr.; to Heisterbach, 2½ m., 20 S. gr. *Boats* to Nonnenwerth and back, 20 S. gr.; to Bonn, 15 S. gr.

rt. The SEVEN MOUNTAINS (Siebengebirge). This group of hills, in reality

more than 7 in number, forms a grand commencement to the beautiful scenery of the Rhine. They are the highest and wildest on its banks, entirely of volcanic origin, and consist of lava, trachyte, and basalt, ejected through the rocks, which form the basement of the surrounding country, by subterraneous eruptions which took place previous to the existence of any human record or tradition. The names and heights of the 7 principal summits (for there are many minor heights) are as follows:—Stromberg, 1053 ft.; Niederstromberg, 1066 ft.; Oelberg, 1453 ft. (the highest); Wolkenberg, 1055 ft.; Drachenfels, 1056 ft.; Löwenberg, 1414 ft. (commanding a view considered by some superior to that from the Drachenfels); and Hemmerich. They are almost all crowned with a chapel or the ruin of some ancient tower or hermit's cell, which adds much to their picturesque features.

The trachyte rock of the Wolkenberg is quarried to a considerable extent as building stone. It abounds in the mineral called glassy felspar.

The most interesting of the whole group, from its shape and position, but more than all from the verses of Byron, is the famed DRACHENFELS (Dragon Rock), whose precipices rise abruptly from the river side, crowned with a ruin.

"The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine,
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me.

"And peasant girls with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers,
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;
Above, the frequent feudal towers
Through green leaves lift their walls of gray,
And many a rock which steeply lowers,
And noble arch in proud decay,
Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers;
But one thing want these banks of Rhine,—
Thy gentle hand to clasp in mine!

"The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round:
The haughtiest breast its wish might bound
Through life to dwell delighted here;
Nor could on earth a spot be found
To nature and to me so dear,
Could thy dear eyes in following mine
Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine!"

BYRON.

The *summit* of the Drachenfels commands a noble view, and it may be reached in about half an hour from Königswinter. The slopes are covered with brushwood, through which the path winds, except near the summit where the rock break through. The traveller is shown the quarry from which the stones were originally taken to build the cathedral of Cologne, called, in consequence, Dombruch, and the cave of the Dragon (from which the mountain was named) killed, as it is reported, by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the Niebelungen Lay. On a platform a little below the top is a tolerable tavern, where people may dine. The ruined fragment on the top of a tall keep-tower, reduced to 3 sides of wonderfully solid masonry, is of remote origin, and was once the seat of a noble race, long since extinct, named after the mountain on which they dwelt. They were dependent upon the Archbp. of Cologne as feudal superior, and seem to have chosen this airy situation for their castle from the facilities it afforded them for spying at a distance the merchant's laden boat or labouring waggon, and for sallying down to pillage or exact tribute.

The *View* hence extends down the river as far as Cologne, 20 m. off; upwards, the Rhine is soon shut in by rocks, which, however, are very grand, while Bonn and its University, with old castles, villages, and farm-houses almost beyond number, fill up the foreground of the landscape. The principal objects are Remagen and Apollinarisberg, the volcanic chain of the Eifel behind, Oberwinter and the island Nonnenwerth, the ruined arch of Rolandseck, the extinct crater of Roderberg, and the donjon of Godesberg.

Scarcely less interesting is the view in the rear of the Drachenfels, over the Seven Mountains and their intervening valleys. The ruins on several of their summits are remains of castles of the Archbishops of Cologne. In

that which crowned the *Löwenberg* the reformers Melancthon and Bucer passed some time with the Archbp. Herman von Wied, who afterwards adopted the reformed faith; and his successor, the Protestant Archbp. Gebhard Truchsess, took refuge here, with his beautiful wife, Agnes von Mansfeldt, 1585. The view from this summit extends back over part of the Westerwald and of Westphalia.

l. Near Mehlem is the *Roderberg*, one of the most interesting extinct volcanoes on the Rhine. Its crater is circular, nearly ¼ m. in diameter, and 100 ft. deep. It is now covered with fields of corn. The sides are composed in many places of tufa and scoriæ, exactly similar to those found on Vesuvius. From this crater you may walk through the gorge called Eliasschlucht to the ridge on which stand the ruined arch and turrets of (l.) the *Castle of Rolandseck*, an admirable point of view for surveying the Rhine. This ruin receives its name from a tradition that the famous nephew of Charlemagne chose this spot because it commanded a view of the Convent of Nonnenwerth, within whose walls his betrothed bride had taken the veil upon hearing a false report of his having fallen at Roncesvalles. He lived here a lonely hermit for many years, according to the story, which has furnished the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads, "The Knight of Toggenburg." The scene, however, has been transferred by Schiller from the Rhine to Switzerland, and the tale to the time of the Crusades. The castle is called, in the oldest records where it is mentioned, Rulcheseck, and the convent Rulcheswerth. The former was, at one time, a nest of robbers, whose depredations rendered them the terror of the vicinity.

↗ *Rolandseck Stat.* Buffet, good. *Inns:* H. de Roland, with pretty garden, at foot of the rock: H. de Rolandseck, often full in summer.

The bold and precipitous rock of Rolandseck, composed of prismatic basalt, with its scanty and mouldering baronial fortress and desolate arch, is a very striking object from the river. Its summit, ¾ m. from the Stat., 340 ft. above the Rhine, commands a view less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Drachenfels on the opposite bank. Rolandseck projects so far forward, that the rail and high road have barely room to pass between its foot and the brink of the Rhine.

Exactly opposite, in the *middle* of the stream, is the *island of Nonnenwerth* (Nun's island), so called from the large building upon it, embowered in trees, an Ursuline nunnery, built 1673, on the site of that which was once the asylum of the bride of the unfortunate Roland. The amiable intercession of Josephine with Napoleon, on behalf of the nuns, is said to have preserved to them the possession of their ancient retreat, at the time when the other religious establishments on the Rhine were secularised by the French. It still remains in the condition in which it was left by its former inmates, and has been again converted into a nunnery for Sisters of Charity.

l. Oberwinter, a village through which the road passes.

The greater part of the road from Rolandseck to Remagen may be said to be literally quarried in the rock. It was begun by the Bavarians, continued by the French, and completed by the Prussians. The Romans, however, have the credit of laying the foundations of this noble highway, as was proved by remains turned up by the modern road-makers, such as coffins, coins, and a Roman milestone, the inscription of which proved, that under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, A.D. 161-180, a road had been already formed here.

l. Opposite the village of Unkel, whose market-place abounds with picturesque houses, is the Unkelstein, a hill composed of basaltic columns, resembling those of the Giant's Causeway. They are found both in a horizontal and vertical position, and extend far into the bed of the Rhine, where they formed an obstacle to the passage of timber-rafts, until the rock was blown up by the French. As it is, the current

of the Rhine sweeps with great force past the Unkelstein. The basalt affords the best material for roads and pavements, on which account it is extensively quarried. In 1846 a landslip in the basalt lifted up the high-road 40 ft. above its former level.

l. *Apollinarisberg*, a wooded height, named after a Saint, whose head is preserved here, bears on it a *Gothic Church*, built from designs of Zwirner (the restorer of the Dom of Cologne), by Graf Fürstenberg of Stammheim; it is surmounted by 4 pinnacled spires, and decorated internally with *Frescoes*. These, as some of the best of the works of the German fresco-painters, are well worth the traveller's attention, and especially of all English artists. The subjects and artists are as follows:—Entering by the W. door: on the l. are scenes from the life of Christ, by *Deger*. In the N. transept, St. Apollinaris destroying, through prayer, the statue of Jupiter in the presence of the Roman Empr., by *A. Müller*. Figures of Saints, by *Ittenbach*. The Crucifixion, and, beneath, the Passion of Christ, by *Deger*. Justice, Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance, by *Ittenbach*. Martyrdom of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. In the choir: on the l. the Resurrection of Christ, by *Deger*. Noli me tangere, and Delivery of the Keys to Peter, by *Ittenbach*. On the arch of the apse, the Adoration of the Lamb, and the Sacraments, by *C. Müller*. In the apse, Christ among the Saints of the old and new Covenant, by *Deger*. On the rt. of the choir, the Coronation of the Virgin, by *C. Müller*. In the S. transept, the episcopal ordination of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. SS. Theodore, Sophia, Francis of Assisi, and V. Paula, patrons of the founder and his family, by *Ittenbach*. Annunciation, Marriage, and Visitation of the Virgin (close to the window), by *C. Müller*. Faith, Love, Hope, and Humility, by *Ittenbach*. St. Apollinaris raises the daughter of the Governor of Ravenna, by *A. Müller*. On the rt. on entering by the W. door, Scenes from the Legends of the Virgin, by *Ittenbach*. There is a very good distant view of the 7 mountains from the Apollinarisberg. Ch. open 9½ to 12 and 2 to 4. At the foot of the hill lies

l. 2¾ Remagen Stat. (*Inns:* Hôtel Fürstenberg; König von Preussen); the Rigomagus of the Romans, a town of 1400 Inhab. It has nothing to interest the traveller, except the Romanesque *Gateway*, part of the Palace of the Frankish kings, now leading to the Pfarrhof, close to the church. The sculptures on it are quaint and difficult to explain;—on the l. jamb, a warrior trampling on another man; griffins; a man in a tub, &c. On the arch, figures male and female with fishes' tails and birds, a sow with 3 pigs, &c. A Roman milestone dug up here proves that the Roman road passed this way to Cologne.

Excursions may conveniently be made from this—1, to Ahrweiler, Neuenahr, and Altenahr, in the Ahr valley (Rte. 39); 2, to Brohl and the Lake of Laach, returning by Andernach. *A carriage* with 2 horses—to Ahrweiler, 2 thr.; to Altenahr, 3 thr. (to and fro 4½ to 5 thr.); to the Lake of Laach and back (a day), 4⅔ thr.; but see the tariff.

The Railway above Remagen quits the side of the Rhine, crossing a flat plain to avoid a great bend which the river makes, to Niederbreisig. On the way the bed of the Ahr, nearly dry in summer, is crossed.

rt. A little beyond Remagen, on the opposite bank, rise the basaltic precipices, 700 ft. high, called *Erpeler Lei*, hollowed into *quarries* of paving stones. The ingenuity of man has converted these barren rocks, which are almost inaccessible, into a productive vineyard. The vines are planted in baskets filled with mould, and inserted in crevices of the basalt. By this means alone can the earth be preserved from being washed away by every shower.

rt. The blackened walls of the ruined castle of Ockenfels. A little further on is

rt. *Linz* (*Inn:* Nassauer Hof), an ancient fortified town, partly sur-

rounded by walls of basalt; it has 2200 Inhab. An Archbp. of Cologne, in 1365, built the tower, still standing, near the Rhine gate, to enforce the payment of tolls on the river, and to defend the place from the Burghers of Andernach, who were engaged in almost perpetual feuds with him and the townspeople of Linz. The *Pfarrkirche*, on the height behind, commands a fine view; it contains some curious monuments of the noble families of the neighbourhood, and a picture of 7 compartments, probably of the school of Cologne, bearing the date 1463. A cross 40 ft. high has been placed on the top of the Hummelsberg, a hill behind Linz, as a memorial of the battle of Leipzig. About an hour's walk from Linz are extensive and picturesque **Quarries* of columnar basalt, like that of the Giant's Causeway, or Fingal's Cave in the Isle of Staffa, near the summit of the *Minderberg;* carriage-road to within 300 yds. of the top; fine *view*. The basalt quarries of Dattenberg are only 20 min. walk from Linz.

l. The river Ahr issues into the Rhine opposite Linz. As its mouth is passed, the black conical summit of the Landskrone is seen up the Ahr valley.

l. 1½ *Sinzig Stat.* (*Inns:* Stern; Krone), an old walled town, about 1½ m. from the Rhine, was the Sentiacum of the Romans. The *Parish Church* is an interesting building, of the time of the transition from the round to the pointed style, dating probably from the beginning of the 13th cent. The decoration of the W. front, and of the ends of the transepts, resemble, on a smaller scale, those of the ch. at Neuss. The transition style is seen in the polygonal form of the choir, with a gable over each side. The interior resembles the ch. at Andernach, in having both pointed and circular arches, and over each aisle a gallery, called here the *Mannhaus*. According to an obscure tradition, near this spot the Cross appeared in the sky to Constantine, on his march to attack Maxentius. There is a rude painting representing this event in the church; and in an adjoining chapel a natural mummy, called the Holy Vogt, carried to Paris by the French. Out of the ruins of the Reichs-Pfalz (Palace of the Empire), rt. of the stat., a Gothic castle has been raised by a merchant of Antwerp. *Diligence* to Ahrweiler in 1½ hr.

rt. The gable-fronted château of Argenfels or Ahrenfels, the Stammhaus, or cradle of the family von der Leyen, is seen in the distance behind the ancient village of Hönningen. It has been restored by Graf Westerholz, and a chapel with spire added.

l. Niederbreisig Stat. Further from the river lies Oberbreisig, with a curious ch. of the 14th cent.

l. The train passes under the *Castle of Rheineck*, an ancient watch-tower, 65 ft. high, to which a modern castellated residence has been added at a lavish expense, by *Lassaulx*, for Professor Bethman-Hollweg, of Bonn. The architectural taste displayed in this edifice is very questionable; but it contains some modern pictures, and in its chapel are frescoes of the Beatitudes by *Steinle*. It is shown to strangers when the owner is absent. Its garden commands a fine view.

l. *Brohl Stat.*, a small village (Nonn's Inn, tolerable), at the mouth of the stream and valley of the Brohl. It possesses a paper-mill, and several others moved by the streams of the Brohl-Bach for grinding tuff-stone into *trass* (Dutch tiras—*i. e.* cement); and there are very singular cave-like quarries of tuff-stone about a mile up the stream. This rock resembles the tufa formed at the present day by Etna, Vesuvius, and other active volcanoes, and is probably the result either of a torrent of volcanic mud discharged from some extinct crater into the valley, or of showers of pumice and ashes, thrown up by one of the volcanoes of the Eifel, falling into a lake, mixing with the mud at the bottom of it, and now consolidated into a soft stone. This, when quarried and ground into powder, is called *trass*, and from its possessing the valuable property of hardening under water is in great request as a cement. Large quantities are exported from this to dis-

tant countries, especially into Holland, where it is employed in the construction of the dykes; it resembles the puzzolana of Naples, and the imitation of it, Roman cement. The ancients made use of this kind of stone for coffins; and from its property of absorbing the moisture of the dead body, gave them the name of sarcophagi, *i. e.* flesh consumers. Votive tablets, bearing Roman inscriptions, have been discovered in the Rhenish quarries, proving at how early a period they were worked. Trunks of trees reduced to the condition of charcoal, and even land-shells of various species, are embedded in the substance of the rock.

The mineral spring called Tönnisstein lies 4½ m. up the valley. (See Rte. 40.)

[The pleasant day's excursion to the *Lake of Laach*, described in Rte. 40, may be made from Brohl, returning to the Rhine at Andernach.]

The rly. cuts through the lava stream descending from the Fornieherkopf.

rt. On the summit of a bold, black, precipitous rock, opposite to an island in the river, stand the broken walls of *Hammerstein castle*, built in the 10th cent., the refuge in 1105 of the Empr. Henry IV., when persecuted by his son, and the place of deposit for the time of the regalia of the Empire. It was besieged by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, and destroyed by the Archbp. of Cologne in 1660. The small old ch. within it is interesting.

l. Namedy has a pretty church.

The rly. passes by the side of the Rhine, under the old walls of Andernach; and at a distance of a mile from the town is

(l.) *Andernach Stat.* (*Inn:* H. Hackenbruck), one of the oldest cities on the Rhine, 3000 Inhab. It was called by the Romans Antonaeum, and originated in one of Drusus' camps pitched on the spot. Most of the present fortifications date from 1577-83. The picturesque telescope *Watch-tower*, at the lower end of the town, by the water-side, round below, and eight-sided above (date 1520), and the *Crane*, a little lower down the stream, built 1554, add to its air of picturesque antiquity.

There are 2 articles of traffic peculiar to this spot: *millstones* obtained from very singular quarries near Nieder-Mendig, and exported to England, Russia, the East and West Indies, and to other remote parts of the world. They were used by the Romans, and have been found among Roman ruins in England, and are spoken of as Rhenish millstones by Latin authors. The stone is a species of basaltic lava which separates into columns, and is used as door-posts, window-sills, and side-posts at the corners of the streets, &c. (Rte. 40.) Another volcanic production is the trass, or cement, brought from the neighbouring quarries of Brohl and Kruft. A species of pumice called Oven-stone, because, from its resisting heat, it is used for lining ovens, is also obtained from 14 quarries at Bell near Nieder-Mendig, 5 m. W. of Andernach.

The *Parish Church* has 4 towers; those at the W. end tall and much ornamented, built, together with the nave, in the beginning of the 13th cent., but the choir, the tower on its N. side, and the lower part of that on its S. side, belong probably to a preceding church of the 10th, which so far escaped the destruction of Andernach by Philip of Hohenstaufen about 1200. A bas-relief over the S. door, the carvings of the capitals which support it, and the ornaments on the W. façade, are interesting specimens of sculpture. The interior is supported upon 2 tiers of arches of nearly equal height; behind the upper tier runs a spacious gallery, intended for the male part of the congregation, and called the *männerchor*, or *mannshaus;* the women sate below. The pulpit once belonged to the abbey ch. at Laach. The *Franciscan ch.* 1414-63, now a stable, has only 1 aisle attached to the nave.

Beneath the Rathhaus is a *Jews' Bath*, of considerable antiquity (perhaps Roman). It has not been used since the Jews were expelled from the town, 1596; they have never since been allowed to settle here.

The Coblenz *Gate* is an elegant Gothic

portal. Adjoining it, on the rt. of the road, are the extensive ruins of the castellated *Palace* of the Archbishops of Cologne, built about the end of the 15th cent.

Not far from the Stat., on the rt., are the noble remains of the *Abbey of St. Thomas*, a convent for ladies of rank, which was burnt in 1795. It is now turned into an asylum for incurable lunatics. The architecture of St. Michael's chapel, attached to it, is interesting: it was built in 1129.

Excursions to the lake and abbey of Laach (Rte. 40) may be made in a carriage from hence, as a tolerable road leads thither through Wassenach (6 m.), also to *Schloss Elz*.

At Andernach the mountains on both sides of the Rhine again approach the river, and form a majestic defile.

rt. At the water's edge stands the ruined castle of *Friedrichsstein*, or the *Teufelshaus*, *i. e.* Devil's House; so called probably by the peasants, or serfs, who were compelled to build it by forced labour. It was begun in the 17th cent. by a prince of Neuwied, but never finished.

From Andernach to Coblenz the banks of the Rhine are flat.

rt. Just above the village of Irrlich the river Wied issues out into the Rhine. A long avenue, partly of tall poplars, joins Irrlich with Neuwied.

l. The small river Nette is crossed by the rly., which a little further on reaches

Neuwied Stat., named from the town on the opposite side of the Rhine, with which it is connected by a ferry.

× rt. [*Neuwied* (*Inns:* Brüder-Gemeinde [Moravian Hotel]; Golden Anker; Wilder Mann), a neat and uniform town of straight streets, crossing each other at rt. angles (7000 Inhab.), the capital of the principality of Wied, now mediatized, and attached to Prussia. It was founded in 1653 on the site of a small town destroyed in the Thirty Years' war, by Prince Frederick of Wied, who invited colonists of all persuasions, from all parts, to come and settle, with a promise of perfect toleration. The wisdom of such liberality has been proved by the flourishing condition of the industrious manufacturing town which has sprung up in consequence, and by the harmony in which Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and Herrnhuters live all together.

The *Palace* of the prince is at the lower end of the town, on the Rhine. Here is a collection of *Roman antiquities*, derived from the buried city of *Victoria*, near the village of Niederbiber, 2 m. N. of Neuwied. The objects brought to light comprise a bronze genius nearly 2 feet high, helmets, weapons, a plough-share, tools of various trades, a sacrificial knife, pottery, coins, and hand-mills; bones of deer, pigs, dogs, and a large quantity of oyster-shells; proving that the garrison of a remote colony in the 3rd cent. sent all the way to the sea for the luxuries of the table. Many tiles have been found stamped with the names and numbers of the legions quartered here.

In the Pheasantry (Fasanerie), a detached building in the park, is the *Museum of Natural History*, remarkable for the collections made by Prince Maximilian of Neuwied during his travels in Brazil and North America.

The *Colony of Moravian Brothers* exceeds 400, who occupy a distinct quarter of Neuwied: their establishment, church, schools, and workshops are worth seeing. Visitors are expected to make some purchase at the magazine.

The park and gardens of the château of *Monrepos*, situated between the Wied and the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. from Neuwied, form a pleasant excursion, and afford beautiful prospects.

There is a flying bridge over the Rhine at Neuwied.]

(l.) The train passes between the Rhine and the village of *Weissenthurm* (White Tower), so called from the square watch-tower built by the electors of Treves to mark the frontier of their domain. Its modern *church* is decorated with frescoes. Here the French crossed the Rhine in spite of the opposition of the Austrians in 1797. On an eminence behind, to the rt. of the

road, stands an *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the French general Hoche, who achieved that memorable exploit by throwing a bridge across to the island in the middle of the river. The monument bears the simple inscription, "L'Armée de Sambre et Meuse à son Général Hoche." Byron says of it, "This is all, and as it should be; Hoche was esteemed among the first of France's earlier generals, until Napoleon monopolised her triumphs. He was the destined commander of the invading army of Ireland."

(l.) Beyond Weissenthurm the railroad quits the side of the Rhine.

(rt.) Engers, a small village, with an old-fashioned *Château*, built 1758 by the Elector of Treves, facing the river. This is supposed to be the scene of Cæsar's second passage of the Rhine, described in his Commentaries, by means of a bridge which his army threw across the river. A short way above this the remains of a Roman bridge-head are discoverable near the river.

(rt.) Mühlhofen, a village at the mouth of the river Sayn, rising out of which appear the furnaces of the Royal Iron-works and Cannon Foundry (Sayner Hütte). [A good road strikes up the valley behind the village of Bendorf, and leads, in 3 m. from Engers, and about 8 m. from Coblenz, to the village and modern Château of Sayn, belonging to the Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg. It is handsomely furnished, and contains a good collection of modern paintings—shown in the absence of the family (on Thursday). Pleasant walks lead through the grounds behind to the picturesque ruins of the *old Castle of Sayn*, destroyed by the French in the 30 years' war, crowning the point of the hill, and commanding a fine view. Further up the valley is the romantic Park of Renneberg. At the upper extremity of the valley is the castle of the Counts of Isenburg, whence they used to sally forth and plunder the merchants upon the Rhine. The whole valley is beautiful; the stream of the Sayn gives it verdure; its woody sides afford a cool shelter even in summer, and are interseeted with walks, and provided with seats and summer-houses. It is a favourite excursion of the people of Coblenz. N. of the valley, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Sayn, and as far N.E. of Engers, on the slope of a hill, stands the ruined abbey *Rommersdorf*. The church was consecrated in 1210: the chapter-house and cloister were built between 1214-1236. The abbey has become the property of the Duc d'Aremberg, and is well preserved.]

✗ (rt.) The walls and buildings of the *Castle of Ehrenbreitstein*, on the top of its massive and commanding rock pedestal, are visible long before Coblenz appears behind the green slopes of the l. bank.

l. Neuendorf. Here the comparatively small timber-rafts from the upper Rhine and its tributaries, and from the Moselle, are formed into the large rafts which descend to Holland.

(l.) Near Kesselheim are remains of the château of *Schönbornlust*, originally a palace of the Elector of Treves, and only remarkable because it was the residence of the Bourbon princes and their supporters who were exiled from France during the first revolution. It became the head-quarters of the army of the refugees and their allies, and their plans of invading France were here concocted. The part of the building now standing serves as an inn. The plain between Andernach and Coblenz becomes every 3 years the scene of very extensive military reviews of the Prussian army; 25,000 men are manœuvred on these occasions, usually in August or September, for the space of one month.

(l.) Near the junction of the Moselle and Rhine, the railway skirts the fortified height of Petersberg, crowned by the strong *Fort Franz*. Within its walls, on the l. as you enter, a plain marble slab with 4 corner-stones marks the *Grave* of the French General *Hoche*, who died at Wetzlar. Not far off is the "*Monument* of General Marceau,

killed at the battle of Altenkirchen, in attempting to cover the retreat of Jourdan, on the last day of the 4th year of the French republic." (Sept. 21, 1796.)

"By Coblentz, on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid,
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb
Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough soldier's lid,
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,
Falling for France, whose rights he battled to resume.

"Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career,—
His mourners were two hosts, his friends and foes;
And fitly may the stranger lingering here
Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose;
For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,
The few in number, who had not o'erstept
The charter to chastise which she bestows
On such as wield her weapons; he had kept
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept." BYRON.

Byron adds: "The inscriptions on his monument are rather too long, and not required: his name was enough. France adored, and her enemies admired; both wept over him. His funeral was attended by the generals and detachments from both armies." It was in allusion to the last circumstance that the words of the Imperial captain, in whose arms Bayard breathed his last under nearly similar circumstances, were inscribed on the monument: "Je voudrais qu'il m'eut conté le quart de mon sang, et vous tinse en santé, mon prisonnier! quoique je sais que l'Empereur mon maître n'eut en ses guerres plus rude ni fâcheux ennemi."—*Mémoires de Bayard.* On another side of the monument were inscribed the words, "Qui que tu sois, ami ou ennemi, de ce jeune héros respecte les cendres."

This injunction has not been exactly complied with. The monument originally stood at a little distance from its present position; but as it interfered with the line of fortifications, it was removed in 1819, along with the remains of the General, to the spot which they now occupy, where the tomb was rebuilt at the command of King William III. of Prussia, on its present site, ¼ hr.'s walk from the Moselle Bridge.

l. After passing under the works of the *Fort Kaiser Franz*, which the French commenced and called Fort Marceau, the railroad crosses the Moselle, a little above the old stone *bridge*, some distance above its confluence with the Rhine, and penetrating the walls reaches 8h. from Cöln.

Coblenz Stat., from which little is seen of the town.

The breaking up of the frost is sometimes attended with danger to the town of Coblenz. In the spring of 1830 the ice on the Moselle came down while the Rhine was still frozen over; and being forced on by the current, while there was no outlet for its discharge, was raised into vast heaps near the junction of the river, so as to overtop the stone bridge across the Moselle, and the quays along its banks. Indeed, but for these quays, then recently built, it is probable some of the houses in the lower town would have been injured, as the icebergs were piled up against them to a height of 10 ft., and the boats moored in front of them were crushed by the weight. The water of the Moselle rose so high as to break over the tongue of land on its l. bank, threatening destruction to the village of Neuendorf, whose inhabitants took to flight; and it *even floated up the Rhine on the top of the ice as far as Boppart!* The fields between the 2 rivers were covered with ice, and all communication by the road cut off.

The vast *Palace of the Electors of Treves* (now the King's), the Government-house, and a long row of stately houses, hotels, &c., extending along the l. bank of the Rhine, are conspicuous as the steamer reaches her moorings. *Porters* receive 2 S. gr. for every box, 1 S. gr. for every smaller package, from the steamer to the hotels; 3 S. gr. to the midst of the town.

2½ l. COBLENZ *Stat.* — *Inns:* the *Giant (Riese), nearest to the landing-

PLAN OF COBLENZ.

place of the steamers, is good and moderate, frequented by English; *H. Bellevue, quiet; both excellent establishments, both facing the Rhine: table-d'hôte, with wine, 24 S. gr.; tea 10 S. gr.; br. 12 S. gr.; beds 15 to 21 S. gr. Trierischer Hof (Poste), in the Square, good and quiet; Anker, next to the Giant, good. At Ehrenbreitstein the White Horse (Zum Weissen Ross—Cheval Blanc) one of the best managed hotels on the Rhine. Moselle wines may be had good here.

Coblenz is a strongly fortified town, the bulwark of Germany and Prussia on the side of France, on the l. bank of the Rhine, and rt. of the Moselle (Germ. Mosel). The Romans called it Confluentes, modernised into Coblenz, from its situation at the *confluence* of these 2 rivers. It is the capital of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and its population, including that of Ehrenbreitstein and 5000 men in garrison, is 32,000.

Fortifications, which occupied nearly 20 years to complete, defend the town on

the land side, extending from the l. bank of the Rhine to the rt. of the Moselle.

These are less important than the works round the town, external and detached—the Fort Kaiser Franz below it, on the l. bank of the Moselle, which commands the approach from Cologne and Treves; the forts Alexander and Constantine, above the town, on the site of the convent of the Chartreuse, command the roads to Mayence and that over the Hundsrück mountains; and lastly, the many-mouthed batteries of Ehrenbreitstein, with some important works on neighbouring heights, sweep the stream of the Rhine and the road to Nassau. These vast defences form a fortified camp, capable of containing 100,000 men, and are unique in their way, combining the 2 systems of fortification of Carnot and Montalembert.

The presence of the military and civil government, and of an extensive garrison; the situation of the town in the centre of the great highway up and down the Rhine, nearly equi-distant from Cologne and Mayence, at the point of junction of the roads to Frankfurt and by Treves to Paris; its vicinity to the fashionable watering-place Ems; and the number of persons daily arriving and departing by coaches, carriages, rail, and steamboats, render Coblenz a lively and bustling place, especially in summer.

A walk round Coblenz, including the most interesting objects.—Start from the Rhine Bridge to the mouth of the Moselle, through the gate to see St. Castor's ch. and Fountain, thence to the Moselle Bridge, and through the town to the *Löhr* and *Mayence* gates, massive specimens of modern military architecture; cross the drawbridge and ascend the Karthause for the view; return by the Schloss-Platz.

The *Ch. of St. Castor*, at the very confluence of the 2 rivers, distinguished by its 4 towers, and boasting of Louis the Pious (836) for its original founder, in its actual structure dates from 1208, and is an early instance of the appearance of the Lombard style in the Rhenish provinces. It was the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met (843) to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. The exterior of the choir dates from 1201; the nave and transept from 1208; the vaulting from 1498. In 1830 the church was restored. On the l. of the chancel stands the beautiful *tomb* of Cuno of Falkenstein, Archbp. of Treves (d. 1388); it is ornamented with a painting of the Crucifixion, attributed to the old German master, William of Cologne. 2 modern frescoes in the choir are by *Settegast*.

In 1338 King Edward III. repaired to Coblenz to meet the Emp. Lewis of Bavaria, who installed him, in front of this church, Vicar of the Empire, in order that he might secure the succour of the Crown-vassals on the l. bank of the Rhine, to aid him in his designs against France.

In the square in front of St. Castor stands a *Fountain*, erected by the French in 1812, bearing an inscription to commemorate their Invasion of Russia, affixed to it by the French Préfet of the Département, at the time of Napoleon's expedition. This inscription had not stood many months before the Russians, pursuing the army of Napoleon, arrived here on their way to Paris. Their commander, St. Priest, instead of erasing the obnoxious words, contented himself with the following sarcastic addition, which remains to the present time: "Vu et approuvé par nous, Commandant Russe de la Ville de Coblence, Janvier 1er, 1814."

The *Liebfrauenkirche* has early pointed arches and scalloped windows in the style of Cologne. It was originally built in 1259; the choir 1404-1431; the vaulting about 1500; the upper parts of the towers after the siege of 1688.

The *Moselle Bridge* (b. 1344) commands a pleasing view up and down the river, and along the picturesque old buildings which line the quay. Below it, on the rt., rise the ancient

Town Hall, and the original *Castle of the Electors* of Treves, built 1280, now a manufactory of Japan ware. One of the first buildings on the l. hand, after passing through the archway from the bridge, is the "*Stammhaus*" (family house) of Prince Metternich, the late Austrian Prime Minister, who was born in it. There are many other seats of the ancient nobility of the empire, as that of the Princes von der Leyen, Counts Bassenheim, Elz, &c. The *Hospital* is under the exemplary management of the "Sœurs de la Charité."

The principal building in the *New Town* is the *Palace*, fitted up for the summer residence of the King of Prussia. Its long façade extends along the Rhine, above the Bridge of Boats; its principal front is turned towards the Great Square, near which the parade is held between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the band plays. It was built by the last Elector of Treves, Clement Wenceslaus, Prince of Poland, Duke of Saxony, and uncle of Louis XVI., 1778-1788. The building was degraded by the French into barracks.

The *Service of the Church of England* is performed in the beautiful *Palace Chapel* by an English clergyman twice every Sunday, by permission of the Queen of Prussia.

The *Palace of Justice* contains the Law Courts, which are open to the public. Justice is administered by judges in gowns, but without wigs, and by trial by jury. The assizes are held every 3 months.

The *Casino*, or town club, is of chaste architecture; it has an elegant ball-room, good reading-rooms, and gardens.

Close at hand is an ancient *Convent of Jesuits*, now the grammar-school. The *Cellars* beneath it well deserve to be visited from their vast extent; they are so lofty and wide that a stage-coach loaded might easily drive round them. They belong to Mr. Antony Jordan, banker and wine-merchant here, and contain about 300 vats of the choicest Rhine and Moselle wines, each equal to 7 ohms, or all together to about 400,000 bottles.

A very agreeable sparkling wine is made from the grapes of the Rhine and Moselle; and the vines which grow under the very guns of Ehrenbreitstein furnish, under skilful management, a highly flavoured wine, which is no bad substitute for Champagne.

Coblenz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce up and down the 3 rivers, Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn, supplying the country around with colonial produce. From its vicinity to the wine districts it forms the natural staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines, going down the river to Great Britain, Holland, and other parts of the world. About a million jars of Seltzers and other mineral waters from the duchy of Nassau are shipped annually from hence. Corn and the excellent iron of the neighbourhood are exported up the Moselle into France. The volcanic productions of this country form very peculiar articles of trade; such are the lava itself, in the shape of millstones, and the ashes, or pumice-stone, ground to form Dutch tiras: these, as well as potter's clay from the Moselle, bark from the forests of the Eifel and Hunsdrück, and stoneware from the Sauerland, a mountainous and poor district of Westphalia, N. of the Duchy of Nassau, are much in request in Holland.

No town on the Rhine surpasses Coblenz in the beauty of its situation: from whatever side you approach, by land or water, it presents a beautiful picture. The views from the centre of the bridge of boats, from the heights of Ehrenbreitstein, of Pfaffendorf, or of the Chartreuse, are all fine.

The most interesting object in the vicinity, on account of its towering and majestic appearance, for the glorious view of the junction of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the course of the Rhine from Stolzenfels down to Andernach, which it commands, and for the vast extent of its fortifications, is the rock and fortress of

(rt.) EHRENBREITSTEIN (honour's broad stone), the Gibraltar of the Rhine, connected with Coblenz by a bridge of boats. An order to see it must be obtained from the junior commandant (Thal-Ehrenbreitstein), at the foot of the fortress (fee 2½ S. gr.), which a valet-de-place will easily procure on presenting the passport.

This fortress was, during the middle ages, the refuge and stronghold of the Electors of Treves, who, in later times, occupied the *Palace* at the foot of the rock, before the erection of their more princely residence on the opposite side of the Rhine. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1688, under Marshal Boufflers, notwithstanding the celebrated Vauban directed the works against it, and although Louis XIV. repaired hither in order to be the eye-witness of its surrender. But it fell into their hands in 1799, after a siege, in which the garrison was reduced to such extremities from want of food, that a cat sold for 1½ florin, and horse-flesh rose to 30 kreutzers per pound. It was blown up by the French when they evacuated it after the peace of Luneville.

"Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd wall
Black with the miner's blast upon her height,
Yet shows of what she was, when shell and ball
Rebounding idly on her strength did light:
A tower of victory! from whence the flight
Of baffled foes was watch'd along the plain;
But Peace destroy'd what War could never blight,
And laid those proud roofs bare to Summer's rain,
On which the iron shower for years had pour'd in vain."—BYRON.

It has long ceased to be a ruin. Since 1814 the Prussians have spared no pains or cost in restoring it, and adding new works. Prussia devoted to the re-construction of this fortress 15 millions of frs., her share of the contribution which France was compelled to pay the Allies after the war: but 1,200,000*l.* have been expended on it by the Prussian government. The works on both sides of the Rhine at Coblenz, although they may be converted into a fortified camp holding 100,000 men, are so constructed as to be defensible by a garrison of 5000. The magazines are capable of containing provisions for 8000 men for 10 years.

Ehrenbreitstein is defended by about 400 pieces of cannon. The escarped rocks, or steep slopes, on 3 sides, would bid defiance to almost any assault: its weak point is on the N.W. Here, however, art has done its utmost to repair a natural defect, and 3 lines of defences present themselves, one within another, which would require to be taken in succession before the enemy could enter in this direction. The great platform on the top of the rock, serving as a parade, covers vast arched cisterns, capable of holding a supply of water for 3 years, furnished by springs without the walls. There is, besides, a well, sunk 400 ft. deep in the rock, communicating with the Rhine: the Rhine water, however, is very unwholesome from the quantity of vegetable matter decomposed in it.

Those who reach Coblenz too late to get an order to see Ehrenbreitstein may content themselves with the view from the Pfaffendorfer Höhe (a hill on the same side of the Rhine), which is nearly as fine.

(l.) *Hill of the Chartreuse.* — The view from Ehrenbreitstein is, perhaps, even surpassed by that from the heights of the Karthäuserberg, on the l. bank of the Rhine, about ½ m. above Coblenz. It is named from an old convent, removed to make way for Fort Constantine, standing on the lower slope of the hill, while Fort *Alexander* crowns its top. The stranger may walk round the forts. Ehrenbreitstein's rock and citadel form the grandest feature of the view. By approaching the verge of the hill, on one side the Rhine is seen, with the fortified heights of Pfaffendorf beyond it, and on the other side the Moselle flows at the gazer's feet. A platform halfway up, shaded with trees and furnished with seats, called "Die Schöne Aussicht," may satisfy those not strong a-foot.

There are so many interesting spots near Coblenz, to which *Excursions* may be made, that it deserves to be chosen

as a halting-place for some days. (*a.*) To the *Castle of Stolzenfels*, 3 m. up, on the l. bank of the Rhine, where is a station on the railroad to Mayence, Rte. 38; vehicles (einspänner, with one horse) may be found near the Mainzer Thor to take you there and back for one thaler—with 2 horses 1 th. 10 S. gr.: (*b.*) to the top of the *Kühkopf*, the wooded hill, 1160 ft. high, rising S. of the Chartreuse, about 1½ m. from Coblenz: (*c.*) to *Lahnstein* Stat., on the rt. bank of the Rhine, Rte. 38: (*d.*) to *Sayn*, and the Abbey of Rommersdorf. Tours of a day may be made to the *Abbey* and *Lake of Laach* (Rte. 40); to the *Castle of Elz* (Rte. 41); to *Neuwied*, below Engers; to the *Castle of Marksburg*, Rte. 38—taking the train, or a carriage to Niederspay, opposite Braubach (2 dollars), stopping to see Stolzenfels and Königsstuhl. Cross the ferry at Niederspay, ascend to the Marksburg.

The numerous forests around abound in game—roes, stags, wild boar, and even wolves. The preserves of the Duke of Nassau and Prince of Wied are richly stocked, but they are not known to be liberal in admitting foreigners to their shooting parties.

The Rhine, above Coblenz.—Some of the finest scenery of the Rhine lies between Coblenz and Bingen. Its beauties are better seen from the steamer than from the railroads, which run up both banks. The voyage up to Bingen takes 4 hrs., 2 hrs. down; up the valley of the Moselle by carriage.

Excursion from Coblenz to Ems, and the Castle of Nassau, 6 m. beyond it (see Rte. 95), by railway or carriage. Ascend the hill above Ems (ladies may mount a donkey): enjoy the view.

Those who have a week to spare may make from Coblenz the tour of the beautiful *Moselle* to Treves (Rte. 41), returning by the river in the steamer (Rte. 42). N.B.—The Moselle steamer is liable to run aground in summer. They who cannot afford time to go all the way to Treves will find it worth their while to devote 1½ or 2 days to an excursion to the castle of Elz, and the village of Alf, situated on the Moselle, at a spot where its scenery is most beautiful, and to the Baths of Bertrich, returning by the Moselle; and in this short space the traveller may enjoy some of the most beautiful scenery that river presents. (Rte. 42.)

The *Moselle Excursion* of 1 day. By carriage or diligence in 3 hrs. to Münster-Mayfeld; thence 3 m. to *Schloss Elz*, one of the most picturesque and best preserved castles in Germany. The pedestrian may descend the valley of the Elz, often wading the stream, to Moselkern, where it joins the Moselle, and descend that river by steamer (if the time suits), or in a punt, to Cobern and Coblenz.

The young peasant girls in the country around Coblenz wear before marriage a very elegant cap richly embroidered, with a silver-gilt knife or stiletto stuck through their hair.

First-rate *physicians* are Dr. Soest, Dr. Baermann, and Dr. Ch. Velten, who understand English. (For Fees see § 41.) The *pharmacy* of Mr. Mohr is excellent.

Swimming Baths on the Rhine below the Boat Bridge belong to Government; on the Moselle, opposite the Crane, reached by ferry-boat. A bath costs 5 S. gr.

Steamers on the Rhine several times a-day up to Mayence and down to Cologne; up the Moselle daily (in summer) to Treves, in 1½ day, returning in 10 hrs. (Rte. 41.)

Schnellposts (§ 50) to Treves.

Railways to Cologne; to Bingen and Mayence;—to Ems, Lahnstein, Rudesheim, and Wiesbaden, along the rt. bank of the Rhine. (Rte. 38.)

Omnibus to Ems several times a-day. *Droskies* (cabs) are much cheaper than carriages hired at the hotels.

ROUTE 38.

THE RHINE (D). COBLENZ TO MAYENCE. RAILWAY OR STEAMER.

Railways along both banks of the Rhine, 56 Eng. m. *Steamers* (5 or 6 daily): up in 8 hrs., down in 5 hrs.

l. The *Rhenish Railway* along the l. bank of the Rhine. 5 trains daily in 1½ hr. to Bingerbruck; to Mayence in 3 hrs.; express in 2¼ hrs.

rt. The *Nassau State Railway*, from Coblenz and Lahnstein to Wiesbaden, along the rt. bank of the Rhine: 6 trains daily in 2½ to 3 hrs.

Immediately above Coblenz the mountains close in upon the Rhine, which flows through a contracted gorge extending as far as Bingen. The dark shadows of the mountains, the numerous feudal castles in ruins, and walled and turreted towns, are the prominent features of its unrivalled scenery, the effect of which is heightened by historical associations and the charms of romance and chivalry.

(l.) On quitting Coblenz the *Left Bank Railway* passes rt. under Fort Constantine. On the rt. bank rises another fort, crowning the heights of Pfaffendorf, above a village of that name. They have been fortified with as much care and expense as the citadel itself. The rly. rejoins the Rhine opposite the island Oberwerth, upon which stands the country-house of Count Pfaffenhofen, formerly a nunnery.

The Nassau or Right Bank Railway, passing inside the Löhr and Mayence gates, crosses the Rhine by a permanent bridge just above the Palace, to

rt. Horcheim Stat., the last Prussian village.

(l.) Stolzenfels Stat., at *Capellen*, a little village at the foot of the *Stolzenfels*, a castle, finely placed on a jutting rock overlooking the Rhine, and nearly opposite the confluence of the Lahn, 3 m. above Coblenz. Its picturesque outline and commanding position seem to justify its name of the *Proud Rock*, and render it one of the most imposing feudal castles on the Rhine. It is one of the numerous fortresses built by the Archbishops of Treves, and was a favourite residence of several of those princely Prelates. The Princess Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, and bride of the Emp. Frederick II., was lodged here with a splendid retinue in 1235. It was destroyed by the French in 1688, and had been abandoned to decay, until it was presented by the town of Coblenz to the present King of Prussia, while Crown Prince, by whom it has been restored at a cost of more than 50,000*l*. A carriage road has been formed, partly by bridging a ravine, up to the castle, 300 ft. above the Rhine, and is carried thence in zigzags to the top of the neighbouring hill. Pretty plantations and walks have been laid out around it. The *view* over the Rhine from castle and grounds is unsurpassed. The chapel is painted by E. Deger; the Rittersaal by *Stilke*, with frescoes representing the knightly virtues and accomplishments by scenes from history. 1. Courage: the death of the blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crecy, after having fastened his horse to those of two knights. 2. Fidelity: Herman von Siebeneichen saves the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa, by exposing himself to the Guelph assassins, having compelled the Emperor to fly. 3. Love: the Empr. Fred. II. receives his bride Isabella Plantagenet, sister of Henry III. 4. Music: Philip

of Swabia and his wife Irene sailing down the Rhine, surrounded by the most famous minstrels of their day. 5. Justice: Rudolph of Habsburg re-establishes general peace. 6. Perseverance: Godfrey of Bouillon hangs up his arms in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. On the window side are St. Gereon, St. George, St. Maurice, and St. Reinhold. In another room is an armoury, where are preserved the swords of Tilly, Blücher, Napoleon, Murat, &c. The King of Prussia received Queen Victoria here in 1845, and the apartments occupied by H.M. are ostentatiously shown. The castle is often resorted to by the Coblenzers on account of its fine view. Near the *Inns* at the foot of the rock (Stolzenfels, Bellevue) donkeys swarm to convey the strangers up it.

Both banks of the Lahn and the rt. bank of the Rhine, nearly all the way hence to Mayence, belong to Nassau.

(rt.) Below the mouth of the Lahn stands the *Church of St. John*, built about 1100, but reduced to a ruin through a lawsuit about the liability of the titheowner to repair it, which lasted 40 years. The choir is square outside, but curved within: the sacristy has elliptical vaulting: a tower is raised very boldly upon columns: the great tower is the oldest. Beyond it is the village of Nieder-Lahnstein, on the rt. bank of the Lahn. Here the Russians, under St. Priest, crossed the Rhine in 1814. Douquet's *Inn*, at Lahnstein, is a good dining place, and its small court-yard commands fine views.

There is a *steam-ferry* over the Rhine from Capellan to Oberlahnstein Stat.; a good carriage-road leads up its rt. bank to Ems (Rte. 95), and a *Railway* along the l. bank.

(rt.) Above the mouth of the Lahn, on the top of a rock, are the ruins of the *Castle of Lahneck*, which gave rise to Göthe's verses 'Geister Gruss.' It belongs to an Irish gentleman, and has been refitted.

rt. Oberlahnstein (H. Weller; H. Lahneck), an old unaltered walled town, whose most conspicuous edifice is the red Castle of the Electors of Mayence, on the margin of the Rhine. Just without its walls a little white *chapel* is visible among the trees; it is memorable as the spot where the Electors met to pronounce the deposition of the weak and indolent Emperor Wenceslaus, and to elect Rupert emperor in his stead (1400).

l. The railroad passes (l.) the *Königsstuhl* (King's Seat), where the Electors used to meet to deliberate on affairs of the Empire. It is an open vaulted hall with 7 arches and 9 pillars, 1 being in the middle, and with 7 stone seats round the side for the 7 Electors. Here many treaties of peace were concluded, emperors dethroned and elected, and here the Emperor Maximilian appeared in person to take the oaths. It was allowed to go to ruin under the French government, and was pulled down 1807, but has been rebuilt in its original shape, and partly out of the old materials (1843). This situation was selected from its vicinity to the territories of the 4 Rhenish Electors. The town of Rhense belonged to the Elector of Cologne, Lahnstein to Mainz, Capellen and Stolzenfels to Treves, and Braubach to the Palatinate. Thus each could repair to this spot, or retire from it into his own dominions, in a few minutes' time. The Rly. passes through the midst of

(l.) *Rhense* (*Inn*, Zum Königsstuhl), one of the least altered towns on the Rhine; its timber houses, few of which are newer than the 16th cent., and some even of the 14th cent., retain entirely the mediæval German aspect.

(rt.) *Braubach Stat.*, a small town, with a Château, at the water-side (now turned into an *Inn*, zur Phillipsburg), stands at the foot of a high and almost conical rock, surmounted by the imposing *Castle of Marksburg*, an unaltered specimen of a stronghold of the middle ages, and on this account deserving of a visit. It is sometimes used as a prison, and is garrisoned by a corps of invalids. It is indeed the beau-ideal of the old Ritterschloss, with mysterious narrow passages, winding stairs, vaults hewn in the living rock, which served in former days as dungeons; among them the

horrible pit called *Hundloch* (Doghole), into which prisoners were let down, as a bucket into a well, by a windlass; and above all, a *chamber of torture* (Folterkammer), whence the rack has been only lately removed. Here is shown the cell in which the Emp. Henry IV. was confined. A secret passage is said to pass down through the rock to a tower on the borders of the river. The view from the top of the Donjon keep (called Wimpel) will please the lover of the picturesque. Braubach is about 7 m. from Ems. A tolerable road connects the two places (Rte. 95). Just out of the town, at the roadside, is a delicious spring of mineral water, resembling that of Selters.

(l.) Three small villages close together, called *Mittelspay*, *Peterspay*, and *Oberspay*. The Rhine here makes a very great bend, and does not recover its former direction till Boppart is passed.

(rt.) Osterspay Stat. 2 m. beyond Braubach, nearly opposite Oberspay, is a mineral spring called Dinkholder Brunnen.

(rt.) Above the little village of Osterspay rises the *Castle of Liebeneck*, with white walls.

(l.) BOPPART *Stat.*, behind the town. (*Inns:* Post; Rheinischer Hof; Spiegel), a very ancient walled town, with 3500 Inhab. and dark narrow streets, no better than lanes. It was the Roman Baudobriga, and, like many other places upon the Rhine, it owed its origin to a castle built by Drusus, and the walls of this Castrum, an oblong square of Roman masonry, still exist in the heart of the town: the outer walls date from the middle ages. Boppart was made an Imperial city, and many Diets of the Empire were held in it. The *Hauptkirche*, built about 1200, and distinguished by its twin pointed spires united by a gallery like a bridge, is an interesting specimen of the Romanesque style, with inside galleries over the aisles [*münnerchöre*], small round-headed arches, supported on twin columns, and enclosed in larger ones: wall-plates with arches, some round, some pointed. A door at the E. end, surmounted by 3 concentric arches of peculiar arrangement, is worth the architect's notice. The *Carmeliterkirche* contains a monument of the family von Elz,—rich specimens of sculpture of the 16th cent., but mutilated. Within the picturesque streets the antiquary and artist will find much to interest them. The *Tempelhof* preserves the recollection of the Knights Templars of Boppart, who first mounted the breach at the storming of Ptolemais in the 3rd Crusade.

The large *Convent of Marienburg*, built 1738, behind Boppart, once a cotton-mill, afterwards a girls' school, is now converted into a medical boarding-house for the *Water-cure*. The Mühlbad near the river is also a *Water-cure*.

Excursions.—(*a*) The Mühlthal, running up from the Rhine at Boppart, is one of the prettiest of its lateral valleys. (*b*) From the *Fleckerts-hohe*, 1663 ft. above the sea, 6 m. distant (1½ m. on l. of the road over the Hundsrücken), a most extensive view, extending to the 7 Mountains, but commanding only a glimpse of the Rhine. (*c*) From another eminence nearer Boppart 4 different glimpses are caught of the winding of the Rhine, hence called *The Four Lakes*. (*d*) To *Schloss Ehrenburg* and the Moselle at Punderich, a walk of 9 m., requiring a guide, by the village of Buchholz.

Before reaching Salzig (l.), famed for its cherry orchards, the mountains recede somewhat from the banks of the river, and give place to corn-fields and meadows.

(rt.) Kamp Stat. A little higher up than this village, immediately above the ancient Convent of Bornhofen (where is a 2-aisled ch. exhibiting some bold construction), and opposite Salzig, rise the mouldering towers of the *twin castles* of *Sternberg* and *Liebenstein*, crowning the double summit of a lofty rock, covered with vines. They go by the name of *the Brothers*, and are interesting from their picturesqueness and the tale of their owners, two brothers,

who, having fallen in love with the same fair maid, became foes, settled their rivalry by the sword, and fell by each other's hands. The castles belonged to the Electors of Treves.

(rt.) *Ehrenthal*, a hamlet occupied by miners, where are silver and lead works. A little above this is *Welmich*, a small village at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruined castle of *Thurnberg* or *Kunoberg*, built by Kuno v. Falkenstein, the Archbp. of Treves (1363), called "the Mouse," in contrast to "*the Cat*," another castle above St. Goarshausen. The Mouse, however was generally the stronger of the two, so that the Cat trembled before it. It is one of the most perfect castles on the Rhine; the wood-work alone is wanting; the walls are entire. Fine view.

(l.) Just before reaching the town of St. Goar the rly. skirts the base of the *Fortress of Rheinfels*, the most extensive ruin on the Rhine, 368 ft. above it. The original castle was built by a Count Diether of Katzenelnbogen (1245), as a stronghold where he could reside, and also exact toll, or, as we should say at present, levy transit duties, upon all merchandize passing up or down the Rhine. An attempt, however, on his part to increase these duties roused the indignation of his neighbours, and his castle was besieged in vain for 15 months by the burghers of the adjacent towns. This unsuccessful resistance gave rise in the latter part of the 13th cent. to the extensive confederacy of the German and Rhenish cities, to the number of 60, whose more numerous and formidable armies reduced and dismantled not only the castle of Rheinfels, but also most of the other strongholds, or robber-nests, upon the Rhine. The castle afterwards came into the possession of the Landgrave of Hesse, who converted it into a modern fortress, with bastions and casemates. It was besieged in 1692 by an army of 24,000 French, under Marshal Tallard, who had promised the fortress as a new year's gift to his master, Louis XIV.; but, through the brave defence of the Hessian general Gortz, was compelled to break his word and draw off his forces. His example was not followed in 1794, when, though its works had been greatly strengthened, it was basely abandoned by the Hessian garrison, without firing a shot, on the first appearance of the revolutionary French army, by whom it was blown up, and rendered useless. There is no interest in the ruins, and the view is limited. Under Rheinfels lies the town of

(l.) ST. GOAR *Stat.*—*Inn*, Zur Lilie (the Lily), good. St. Goar lies in the midst of the finest scenes of the Rhine; it is, therefore, well placed for a day's halt. The views in its vicinity are among the most picturesque in the whole course of the river, and the rocks which hem it in are peculiarly wild and precipitous. The castle of Rheinfels, magnificent in appearance, and interesting from its history, hardly rewards the trouble of the ascent by the view which it commands.

The *Protestant Ch.*, near the centre of the town, of pleasing architecture, built 1468, contains monuments of Hessian Princes; it stands over the crypt of the old Ch. of St. Goar. In the *Catholic Ch.* of St. Goar is the rude image of that holy hermit, who in the 7th cent. settled here to preach Christianity to the rude inhabitants, and who afterwards gave his name to the town. It is recorded that once, to prove his sanctity, he hung up his cloak on a sunbeam, to dry. His shrine, after his death, in 647, became a place of pilgrimage, and is still famed for working miracles, and his help is supposed to have rescued many a poor boatman who prayed to him from the perils of the Gewirr (a whirlpool in this part of the river), and the enchantments of the Nymph of the Lurlei.

(rt.) The Nassau bank of the Rhine hereabouts also affords pleasant excursions and points of view. Boats are always ready at St. Goar to transport visitors across the river to

rt. *Goarshausen* Stat. (*Inn*, Adler—Aigle; the steamers will set you down here). A neat little town at the water-side, near the opening of the so-called Swiss Valley, and surmounted by the very picturesque

rt. *Castle of the Cat* (a contraction of

Katzenelnbogen, Cat's Elbow, the name of its original possessors), from whom it passed to the princely house of Hesse, but the Elector abandoned the district in 1806 to the French, and it is now private property. The view from it is not inferior to that from the l. bank. Those who feel an ardour to climb still higher may reach the brow of the Lurlei, and gaze upon the Rhine from the brink of this lofty precipice.

[At Goarshausen mules may be hired to explore the pretty Schweitzer Thal (Swiss Valley), traversed by a limpid stream descending in numberless small cascades between precipitous walls of rock, and turning many water-mills. Ascending it for 3 m. you reach the ruined *Castle of Reichenberg*, one of the most interesting in the vicinity of the Rhine, built 1284, ruined in 1302, but shortly after restored by Baldwin of Treves in an Asiatic style, traces of which may be observed in the gateway. It was destroyed by Tilly in the 30 years' war. Return by the village of Patersberg, whence by far the finest view of the Rheinfels is to be obtained. It requires about ½ hr. to ascend to the summit of the *Lurlei* from St. Goarshausen.]

(rt.) A short way above St. Goar, but on the rt. bank, rises abruptly from the water's edge the bare, black, and perpendicular precipice called the *Lurlei*. (l.) At the side of the high road, opposite this colossal cliff, is a grotto occupied by a man whose employment it is to awaken by pistol or bugle, for the gratification of travellers, the remarkable *Echo* of the Lurlei, which is said to repeat sounds 15 times. The aspect of the Lurlei from this point is very grand. The German students amuse themselves by asking the echo, "Who is the Burgomaster of Oberwesel?" Answer—"Esel" (the German for Ass): a joke of which the burgomaster highly disapproves. There is a fishery of salmon in this part of the river.

At the bend of the Rhine between St. Goar and the Lurlei rock a whirlpool (Wirbel) called *the Gewirr* formerly existed, and above it a rapid called *the Bank*, formed by the stream dashing over a number of sunken rocks, now for the most part blown up. The passage of the large rafts which navigate the Rhine over this spot was thus rendered difficult and dangerous; the crews were plunged up to their necks in water, and men have been washed overboard. The perils of this spot, taken in connection with the mysterious echo, no doubt gave birth to the superstition that the *Lurlei* was haunted by a beauteous but wicked nymph or Syren, who distracted and beguiled the passing boatman with her magical voice only to overwhelm and drown him in the waves of the whirlpool. Above this, in the middle of the river, and visible when the water is low, are the rocks called the 7 Sisters (see below).

1. The Rly. train immediately above St. Goar enters a *tunnel* 1200 yards long, emerging from which a view is obtained of the *Lurlei* precipice, which is also traversed by a tunnel for the rt. bank railway. Two smaller tunnels are passed before reaching

1. OBERWESEL. —*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; — Trierischer Hof; — Goldener Pfropfenzieher (Golden Corkscrew—the sign painted by one of the Düsseldorf artists, Schrödter). Oberwesel (the Vesalia of the Romans), a small town of 2300 Inhab., one of the most charming spots on the Rhine, is highly picturesque from its lofty round tower (*Ochsenthurm*) at the water-side, its many-turreted walls, and Gothic buildings. Among the latter is the *Ch. of our Lady* (Liebfrauenkirche), outside the town at its upper end, and near the station, a simple but elegantly proportioned Gothic ch.; its roof is 80 ft. high, and rests on plain square piers (date 1338). It was consecrated in 1331. Its porches are richly sculptured, and the vaulting of the cloisters is singular. It contains 2 objects of mediæval art well deserving of study. The rood-loft (Lettner) is a rich specimen of Gothic, resting on marble shafts, and having its arches on the side of the choir filled with elaborate tracery. The altarpiece, of carved wood, richly gilt and coloured, opening as a triptych, consists of a series of niches, filled with the figures of prophets,

patriarchs, and saints; it is of the same age as the church, and is the perfection of elegance and delicacy. In a side chapel are many monuments of the Schomberg family, bearing rudely-carved effigies of knights in armour, ladies in stomachers and ruffs, and babies in swaddling clothes, like mummies or the larvæ of insects.

The older *Ch. of St. Martin*, with a large square tower and octagonal lantern, is also interesting from its architecture. In it is a Deposition from the Cross by *Diepenbeck*.

In some period of the dark ages a boy named Werner is said to have been most impiously crucified and put to death by the Jews in this place. A similar story is told in many other parts of the world; even in England, at Gloucester and Lincoln (*vide* Chaucer). It is probable that the whole was a fabrication, to serve as a pretext for persecuting the Jews and extorting money from them. A little *Chapel*, erected to the memory of this Werner, stands upon the walls of the town, close to the Rhine.

(l.) *Schönberg*. This ruined castle on the rock was the cradle of an illustrious family of the same name. The English Schombergs are a branch of it, and the hero of the Boyne, Marshal Schomberg, sprang from the same stock. It receives its name (Beautiful Hill), as the story goes, from 7 beauteous daughters of the house, who by their charms turned the heads of half the young knights far and near; but were, at the same time, so hard-hearted that they would listen to the suits of none of them, and were therefore changed into 7 rocks, which are seen even to this day projecting out of the bed of the Rhine below Oberwesel, when the water is low.

(rt.) *Gutenfels*, a ruined castle above the town of Caub, traditionally (?) said to be named after a fair lady called Guda, who was beloved of Richard of Cornwall, Empr. of Germany, and brother of our Henry III. In the 30 years' war Gustavus Adolphus directed an attack upon the Spaniards, posted on the opposite bank, from its battlements, but, after 6 days of unceasing hostilities, was unable to effect a passage in the face of the wary General Spinola. The castle remained in habitable condition down to 1807, when, owing to the expense of keeping it up, the roofs and wood-work were sold by auction, and the building converted into a ruin.

(rt.) *Caub* Stat. (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; Grünewald) has slate-quarries underground, and is principally remarkable as the spot where Blücher's army crossed the Rhine on New Year's Night, 1814, by means of a pontoon-bridge. It was from the heights above that the view of the Rhine first burst upon the Prussians, and drew forth one simultaneous and exulting cry of triumph. "To the Germans of every age this great river has been the object of an affection and reverence scarcely inferior to that with which an Egyptian contemplates the Nile, or the Indian his Ganges. When these brave bands, having achieved the rescue of their native soil, came in sight of this its ancient landmark, the burden of a hundred songs, they knelt and shouted *The Rhine! the Rhine!* as with the heart and voice of one man. They that were behind rushed on, hearing the cry, in expectation of another battle."—*I. G. L.*

A toll was here paid, by all vessels navigating the Rhine, to the Duke of Nassau, the only chieftain remaining on the river who exercised this feudal privilege down to 1861. In the middle ages no less than 32 different tolls were established on the Rhine.

In the middle of the river, opposite Caub, rises the quaint castle called the PFALZ, built by the Empr. Lewis the Bavarian, previous to 1326, as a convenient toll-house; it now belongs to the Duke of Nassau. To this little island Louis le Débonnaire retired to die, worn out with the cares of empire, 840, "desiring that a thatched lodge or leafy hut, such as had served him while hunting in the forest, should be prepared." Here, "lying on his couch, lulled by the soothing music of the gurgling waters," he breathed his last.*—*S.* Ac-

* See Palgrave's eloquent History of Normandy, 1851.

cording to a popular tradition the Pfalz served in former times as a place of refuge and security whither the Countesses Palatine repaired previous to their accouchements, which, were it true, would be a proof of the insecure life led by princes as well as peasants in the turbulent times of the middle ages. Such an occurrence may have actually taken place in a single instance, but it is very unlikely that a rude toll-house should repeatedly have served as a princely abode. There are dungeons under it below the level of the river, in which state-prisoners of rank were once confined. The castle is accessible by means of a ladder, and the only entrance is closed by a portcullis (Fallthür). The well which supplies it with water is filled from a source far deeper than the bed of the Rhine.

(l.) BACHARACH STAT. is at the side of the Rhine (*Inn*, Post), and is encircled by antique walls, and defended by 12 towers, of *strength* in former days, of picturesque and ornamental appearance in the present. They are singular in their construction, having only 3 walls, the side towards the town being open, probably to prevent their commanding the town in the event of an enemy gaining possession of them. The name, Bacharach, is only a slight alteration of the words *Bacchi ara*, the altar of Bacchus; a name conferred upon a rock in the bed of the river, adjoining the island a little below the town, usually covered with water, but in very dry seasons appearing above the surface. The sight of it is hailed with joy by the owner of the vineyard, who regards this as a sure sign of a fine vintage. As a proof of the goodness of the wine of this neighbourhood, we are told that Pope Pius II. (Æneas Silvius) used to import a tun of it to Rome every year; and that the city of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for 4 casks of it, which her citizens presented annually to the Empr. Wenzel. Down to the 16th cent. Bacharach was, jointly with Cologne, the staple place for the wines of the Rhine.

(l.) The truncated walls of the old castle of *Stahleck*, till 1253 the seat of the Electors Palatine, now the property of the Dowager Queen of Prussia, their descendant, crown the high hill behind Bacharach. Between them and the town stand the ruins of *St. Werner's Ch.*, an exquisite fragment of the florid Gothic style, built of hard red sandstone in 1428. "It was demolished by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, but still shows in its E. end a lantern, the highest and most elegant lancet style existing."—*Hope*.

The body of the child Werner, fabled to have been thrown by the Jews, his reputed murderers, into the Rhine at Oberwesel, instead of descending with the current, as all other bodies would have done, is reported to have ascended the stream as far as Bacharach, where it was taken up, interred, and afterwards canonized. To do honour to his relics, this beautiful chapel was built over them.

An hour or two should be devoted by the traveller to Bacharach, to enable him to enjoy the view from the castle of Stahleck, and to visit St. Werner's chapel, and *St. Peter's Ch.*, just below St. Werner's, and close to the road. It was "formerly a Templar ch., and an early example of mixed Round and Gothic style, resembling the churches of Limburg and Neuss.

(rt.) *Lorchhausen* is traversed by the railway. Two stone gallows near this formerly marked the boundary line which divided the ancient territory of Mainz from the Palatinate. A little higher up the river is the ruined castle of *Nollingen*.

(l.) The round Keep-tower and shattered walls of *Fürstenburg* rise above the village of Rheindiebach. The castle was reduced to a ruin by the French in the war of the Orleans succession, 1689.

(rt.) *Lorch* Stat. (*Inn*, Schwan) is one of the oldest towns on the Rhine (Lauracum?), and is situated at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Wisper, on the rt. bank of which rises the rocky height called the *Devil's Ladder*, whose top is occupied by the ruins of the *castle* of *Nollingen*. It was anciently inhabited by a knot of noble (knightly) families, many of whose

castellated mansions remain. Among them is the *Burghaus* of John Hilgen of Lorch, a contemporary of Franz of Sickengen, who fought against the Turks, date (1548). He is buried in the *Ch.*, a handsome edifice of the 12th cent. (with more recent additions), containing an elaborate altar-piece of carved wood. Before the ch. stands a carved stone *cross* (date 1491).

Here commences the district called the *Rheingau* (district of the Rhine), which extends upwards along the rt. bank as far as Walluf, and is remarkable as including all the most famous vineyards in which the best Rhenish wines are produced.

l. The ruins of the castle of Heimburg appear above the top of the houses of Nieder-Heimbach village, close on the shore. Higher up is the very picturesque turreted ruin of *Sonneck;* it was originally a robber-castle, and destroyed as such by the Emperor Rudolph, 1282. It is now restored.

The river, on approaching Bingen and Assmanshausen, is truly "the castellated Rhine." l. The castle of Reichenstein or Falkenburg stands on the summit of a rocky spur of the hill, and a little farther up on the same bank is that of Rheinstein, on a projecting crag which rises almost perpendicularly from the bank of the river. Not far beyond Falkenburg, and between the high road and the river, is the interesting Gothic *Ch. of St. Clement*, admirably restored from a state of ruin by the Prince Frederick of Prussia. Most of these residences of *knightly highwaymen* fell before the strong arm of the law in 1282, having been condemned as robber strongholds. The forces of the League of the Rhine executed the sentence of the Diet of the Empire by storming and demolishing them, and thus put an end to the arbitrary exactions and predatory warfare of their owners.

At Trechtingshausen, under the ruins of Falkenburg is an iron-mine.

The system of pillage which prevailed throughout Germany among the rulers of these almost inaccessible fortresses, until the vigorous opposition of the towns on the borders of the Rhine put an end to it, is well illustrated by the following anecdote. An archbishop of Cologne, having built a castle, appointed a seneschal to the command of it. The governor, previous to entering upon his office, applied to the bishop to know how and whence he was to maintain himself, no revenue having been assigned to him for that purpose. The prelate, by way of answer, merely desired him to observe that his castle stood close to the junction of 4 roads. A practice very similar to the arbitrary mode of levying tolls and custom duties adopted by these feudal tyrants prevailed up to the last century in our own country, in the *black-mail* exacted by the Highland chiefs and nobles from merchants on their way to and from the fairs or markets of the north.

l. The *Castle of Rheinstein*, one of these ruins, has been restored as far as possible to its original condition, but only to serve the peaceful purpose of a summer residence for Prince Frederick of Prussia. The interior has been fitted up as a knightly dwelling of the days of chivalry; the walls hung with paintings (*Durer*, *Cranach*, *Holbein*, *Hagen*), and armour, the windows filled with painted glass, and the furniture either collected from ancient castles or convents, or made conformably to the fashions of former days. It is liberally shown to strangers, who are conducted round the castle by a domestic, who bears the ancient title of *Schlossvogt*. At the narrow pass below Rheinstein, which even now, after having been widened by French and Prussian engineers, leaves barely room for the road between the rock and the river, there existed till very recent times a *Jew's Toll*, where certain fixed dues were levied upon all the Hebrews who passed. It is said that the contractors kept little dogs, who were trained to single out and seize the Jews from among the passing crowds!

Wines and Vineyards of the Rhine.

Opposite to Rheinstein is the village (rt.) of Assmannshausen Stat. (*Inn*, Hôtel de l'Ancre), which has a warm mineral spring, and may be added to

the number of the Brunnen of Nassau by the construction of baths and hotels: it gives its name to a red wine of high reputation and price. The hills behind and around the hamlet which produce it are so very steep that it is only by artificial means, often by planting the vines in baskets, that any soil can be retained around their roots. The vineyards are nothing more than a succession of terraces or steps, extending from the top to the bottom of the hills, some of which must be nearly 1000 ft. high. In some places more than 20 terraces may be counted, rising one above the other. They are supported by walls of masonry from 5 to 10 ft. high, and the breadth of some of the ledges on which the vines grow is not more than twice the height of the walls. To reach many of these narrow plots, the vine-dressers, female as well as male, must scale the precipices, and hang as it were from the face of the rocks, while a great deal of the soil itself and every particle of manure must be carried up on their shoulders. This will give some idea of the labours and expense of such cultivation, and of the great value of every inch of ground in these narrow strips to repay it.

The life of the Rheinland vine-dresser indeed presents a rare example of industry and perseverance. Though by no means rich, they are generally the proprietors of the vineyards which they cultivate; and though their appearance does not altogether verify that which painters draw and poets describe, they at least exhibit an aspect of cheerfulness and intelligence.

Independently of the hardness of the labour of cultivating the vine, which is not confined to any one season, but must be carried on perseveringly through the whole year, and is most severe during the heat of summer, the vine is a delicate plant,—frost, rain, or hail may in a few hours annihilate the produce upon which the cultivator depends solely for subsistence. One or two successive seasons of failure will ruin even an opulent family; but when the vintage is good, few of the small proprietors are rich enough to be able to wait until they can obtain a favourable market, but must part with the wine soon after it is made to the rich speculators, who buy up the whole produce of a district, and take the chance of its turning out good or bad.

Beyond the point on which Assmanshausen stands, the Rhine, whose course has hitherto been from S.E. to N.W., changes materially its direction, and flows from E. to W., pursuing this direction from Mayence hither.

From the advantageous exposure produced by this bend in the river arises the excellence of the wines of the district of the Rheingau, as the rays of the midday sun, instead of being received obliquely, fall *full butt* upon the vineyards situated on the rt. bank of the river, and all the best wines are confined to that side. The slaty soil of the hills seems peculiarly favourable for retaining the intense heat of the sun's rays, so necessary for bringing the grape to perfect maturity; and, in addition, this favoured portion of the valley of the Rhine is sheltered from N. and E. winds to a great extent by the intervening barrier of mountains.

The Rheingau is divided into the Upper and Lower Cantons (Gemarkung), relatively to the position of the vineyards near the summits of the hills, or on the margin of the river: the high grounds produce the strongest wine, while that of the lower ground has an earthy taste; that which grows at a moderate height between the two extremes is considered the most wholesome, and the best; though much depends on the season, which is sometimes favourable to the produce of the heights, sometimes to that of the inferior slopes.

Among the Rhine wines (improperly called Hock in England), the Johannisberg and Steinberg rank first, and on an equal footing, for their exquisite flavour and evanescent bouquet. Next follow Rüdesheim (Berg), Markobrunner, and Rotherberg, which possess much body and aroma. Hochheim (which grows on the banks of the Maine, not in the Rheingau) ranks

with the best of these second-class wines. Of the inferior wines, those of Erbach and Hattenheim are the best. The lighter wines, however, are apt to be hard and rather acid, as table wines. The Laubenheim and Nierstein, from the Palatinate above Mayence, and the delicately-flavoured Moselles, are much preferred to them as table wines in Germany. The best red Rhine wine is the Assmannshausen, produced from vines originally brought from Burgundy. The vine chiefly cultivated on the Rhine is called Riesling; it yields a wine of fine flavour; the Orleans grape produces a strong-bodied wine.

The vintage on the Rhine used to take place in the middle of October; but, by the present system, it is delayed, in the best vineyards, till November: in fact, it is put off to the last moment the grapes will hang on the bunches. To make the best wines, the grapes are sorted, and those only of the best quality employed. The riper bunches are first selected, and the rest left to hang for days or weeks longer.

The culture of the vine was introduced on the Rhine and Moselle by the Emperor Probus.

The Rossel (rt.), a little tower standing on the brink of the heights above Assmannshausen, and just discernible from the river below, is situated within the verge of the *Forest of Niederwald*, and commands one of the most magnificent views upon the whole course of the Rhine. Assmannshausen is a good point from which to commence the ascent of the Niederwald, though Bingen or Rüdesheim, where the inns are better, should be made the head-quarters.

We have now reached the upper limit of the gorge of the Rhine, commencing near Boppart, and affording so much grand scenery. Between Bingen and Boppart the Rhine cuts across a chain of mountains running nearly at right angles to the course of its stream. There are good grounds for supposing that at one time (before human record) this range entirely stopped its further progress, damming up the waters behind them into a lake which extended as far as Basle, and whose existence is further proved by numerous freshwater deposits, shells, &c., to be found in the valley of the Rhine, above Mayence. Some vast convulsions, such as an earthquake, or perhaps even the force of the accumulated waters alone, must have burst through this mountain-wall, and made for the river the gorge or ravine by which it now obtains a free passage to the ocean.

A species of dyke or wall of rock, running obliquely across the river at this spot, is perhaps a remnant of this colossal barrier. It is passable for vessels only at one spot, where a channel called *Binger Loch* (Hole of Bingen) has been cut through it by artificial means. The impediments occasioned by it in the navigation of the river have been reduced from time to time. In 1830-32 the Prussian government widened the passage from 20 to 210 ft. by blasting the sunken rocks in the bed of the Rhine.

l. A small monument by the roadside commemorates this; the pedestal of the obelisk is formed of the stones extracted from the bed of the river.

rt. This navigable channel, 3 ft. deep, lies near the rt. bank, under the shattered walls of the castle of *Ehrenfels*, an ancient stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence, built in 1210, to which they retired with their treasures in time of war and peril. It was stormed by Bernard of Saxe Weimar in the 30 years' war, but was destroyed by the French, 1689.

Sometimes when the river is low in autumn, a strong team of horses stands ready on the rt. bank to assist in dragging the steamer up the rapid by the aid of a tow-rope.

Near to the l. bank, surrounded by the river, and not far from the spot where the waters of the *Nahe* unite with those of the Rhine, rises the little square *Mouse Tower*, renowned for

The Tradition of Bishop Hatto.

The summer and autumn had been so wet,
That in winter the corn was growing yet;
'T was a piteous sight to see all around
The grain lie rotting on the ground.

Every day the starving poor
Crowded around Bishop Hatto's door,
For he had a plentiful last year's store;
And all the neighbourhood could tell
His granaries were furnish'd well.

At last Bishop Hatto appointed a day
To quiet the poor without delay:
He bade them to his great barn repair,
And they should have food for the winter there.

Rejoic'd at such tidings good to hear,
The poor folk flock'd from far and near;
The great barn was full as it could hold
Of women and children, and young and old.

Then when he saw it could hold no more,
Bishop Hatto he made fast the door;
And while for mercy on Christ they call,
He set fire to the barn, and burnt them all.

"I' faith 'tis an excellent bonfire!" quoth he,
"And the country is greatly oblig'd to me,
For ridding it, in these times forlorn,
Of rats that only consume the corn."

So then to his palace returned he,
And he sat down to supper merrily,
And he slept that night like an innocent man;
But Bishop Hatto never slept again.

In the morning, as he enter'd the hall
Where his picture hung against the wall,
A sweat like death all o'er him came,
For the rats had eaten it out of the frame.

As he look'd there came a man from his farm;
He had a countenance white with alarm.
"My Lord, I open'd your granaries this morn,
And the rats had eaten all your corn."

Another came running presently,
And he was pale as pale could be:
"Fly! my lord bishop, fly," quoth he;
"Ten thousand rats are coming this way;
The Lord forgive you for yesterday!"

"I'll go to my tower on the Rhine," replied he,
"'Tis the safest place in Germany;
The walls are high, and the shores are steep,
And the stream is strong, and the water deep!"

Bishop Hatto fearfully hasten'd away,
And he cross'd the Rhine without delay,
And reach'd his tower, and barr'd with care
All the windows, doors, and loopholes there.

He laid him down, and clos'd his eyes;
But soon a scream made him arise.
He started, and saw two eyes of flame
On his pillow, from whence the screaming came.

He listen'd and look'd: it was only the cat:
But the bishop he grew more fearful for that;
For she sat screaming, mad with fear
At the army of rats that were drawing near.

For they have swum over the river so deep,
And they have climb'd the shores so steep,
And now by thousands up they crawl
To the holes and windows in the wall.

Down on his knees the bishop fell,
And faster and faster his beads did he tell,
As louder and louder, drawing near,
The saw of their teeth without he could hear.

And in at the windows, and in at the door,
And through the walls by thousands they pour,
And down through the ceiling and up through the floor,
From the right and the left, from behind and before,
From within and without, from above and below;
And all at once to the bishop they go.

They have whetted their teeth against the stones,
And now they pick the bishop's bones;
They gnaw'd the flesh from every limb,
For they were sent to do judgment on him.

SOUTHEY.

Having given the romantic tradition, it is proper to add the prosaic history of the little tower. It appears to have been built in the 13th cent. by a Bishop Siegfried (full 200 years after the death of Bishop Hatto), along with the opposite castle of Ehrenfels, as a watch-tower and toll-house for collecting the duties upon all goods which passed the spot. The word *maus* is probably only an older form of *mauth*, duty or toll: and this name, together with the very unpopular object for which the tower was erected, perhaps gave rise to the dolorous story of Bishop Hatto and the rats. The tale, too, may have been fixed on Bp. Hatto (originally Abbot of Fulda), because, though one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time, and the constant friend and councillor of the Empr. Otho the Great, he must have been remembered for his cruel perfidy. He died 970.

1. *Bingerbrück Stat.* is close to the mouth of the Nahe, near the stat. of the Rhine-Nahe Rly. (leading to Kreutznach, Rte. 100), and in full view of the Maus-Tower.

Steam-ferry from this to Rudesheim.

1. The confluence of the Nahe and the Rhine. — Tacitus mentions the bridge of Drusus over the Nahe: the existing structure, erected 1011, and many times renewed, perhaps rests on Roman foundations. The Nahe divides the territory of Prussia from that of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Rly. crosses the Nahe on an iron lattice bridge,

below the old stone bridge, and keeping along the side of the Rhine passes the town to

Bingen Stat., under the Roehusberg.

1. *Bingen.—Inns:* Victoria, close to the Rhine; Bellevue; Weisses Ross (White Horse), facing the river: in the town, Riese. The very interesting scenery in this neighbourhood is lost to those who merely pass up and down the river in a steamboat or railway train.

Bingen has 7000 Inhab., many Jews, and considerable trade in wine. It was raised to great prosperity in the 14th cent. by certain Italian families of merchants, from Asti: the Ottini, Montesia, Broglio, Pomario, &c., who settled here. In the town itself there is not much to be seen. The ruin called *Klopp*, or Drusus' Castle, above it, though not itself Roman, probably occupies the site of one of the forts built by Drusus. The ruins, now enclosed within a private garden, command a very interesting view. Entrance behind the Weisses Ross.

From Bingen the traveller may explore the Roehusberg, Rheinstein, and the Niederwald, in one day.

A very pleasant excursion may be made up the Nahe to Kreuznach and Oberstein (Rte. 100). *Railway* to Kreuznach and Saarbrücken.

1. The white *Chapel of St. Roch* (Rochus Capelle) occupies the summit of the hill above Bingen, at whose foot stands Villa Landi, opposite Rüdesheim. The ascent to it takes half an hour—it may be made in a light carriage. There is a pleasant walk to it from Bingen, at first along the new road on l. bank of Nahe, and through woods whose shade is highly refreshing to one ascending a stiff hill on a hot day, to the summit of a knoll called Scharlachkopf, which commands an interesting view of the valley and windings of the lovely Nahe; the horizon is bounded by the Hundsrück mountains and the Mont Tonnerre (Donnersberg), while immediately under the spectator lie the bridges and town of Bingen. The slopes at the back of the hill have nearly the same exposure as the vineyards of the Rheingau, and produce a wine, the Scharlachberger, not much inferior to them. The chapel of St. Roch is easily reached from the Kopf. The terrace behind the chapel almost overhangs the Rhine and commands a prospect not only up, but down the river. The Sunday after 16th of August is St. Roch's day, when many thousand pilgrims assemble from all parts to pay their vows and offer their prayers to the saint, who is regarded as the averter of plague and pestilence. Göthe has written a very pleasing description of one of these festivals. He presented to the chapel the altar-piece which decorates its interior. You may descend by a different road, overlooking the Rhine. 1½ hour will suffice for this walk, which, instead of a single view, presents a complete panorama of the surrounding country.

The favourite excursion, however, from Bingen is to the heights above Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen, called the *Niederwald*, which may be made in 3 or 4 hours, but which well deserves to have half a day devoted to it. The following plan of the excursion, having been already tried, may be considered worth adopting by others.

Take a boat (or the rly.) from Bingen, and descend the Rhine in 20 min. to the castle of Rheinstein. If you go on foot you will save a mile by crossing the Nahe at the ferry under the church, instead of going round by the stone bridge. After seeing the castle, cross the Rhine to Assmannshausen. This wine-producing village supports a troop of donkeys for the express purpose of transporting visitors to the top of the heights of the Niederwald. The charge for a donkey to Rüdesheim is 1 fl. 15 kr. (22 S. gr.). Those who prefer walking may experience some difficulty in finding their way among the numerous paths through the woods without a guide.

After ascending the gully behind the village for about a mile, as far up as the vine grows, a path will be found to the right, which leads to the *Jagd-Schloss*, hunting seat of the Count Bassenheim, the proprietor of the Niederwald, where refreshments may be had. This may be reached in ¾ hr.

from Assmanshausen; 10 min. more will bring you to the *Bezauberte Höhle* (magic cave). Within the space of a few feet, three vistas, cut through the trees, disclose three beautiful landscapes of the Rhine, each different from the other, and having all the effect of a diorama.

At no great distance from the cave is the Rossel, an artificial ruin, perched on the very verge of the precipice, which at a great height overlooks the black pools and turbulent eddies of the Bingerloch. The ruin of Ehrenfels appears half way down, hanging as it were to the face of the rock. The view is not surpassed by any in the whole course of the Rhine. "One of the most remarkable features in it is the distinction in the stream of the river below of the waters of the Rhine in the centre (clear green), the Nahe, near the l. bank (dirty brown), and the Maine, near the rt. bank (dirty red). The Maine joins the Rhine about 20 m. above Bingen, yet the three rivers do not mix, it is said, until they reach the deep pool of the Lurlei."—*P.* From this point the path again dives into the wood, and at the end of about a mile emerges at

rt. The *Temple*, a circular building supported on pillars, planted on the brow of the hill, which commands another and quite different prospect, extending up the Rhine and across to the hills of the Bergstrasse and Odenwald. The author of Pelham calls this "one of the noblest landscapes on earth."

The agreeable shade of the beech and oak trees composing the forest of the Niederwald completely excludes the sun, and renders this excursion doubly pleasant in summer time.

To descend to Rüdesheim from the Temple will not take more than half an hour by the path leading through the vineyards which produce the famous Rüdesheim wine. Late in the autumn, when the grapes begin to ripen, the direct path is closed up, and a slight détour of an additional quarter of an hour must be made.

ASCENT OF THE RHINE CONTINUED.

rt. *Rüdesheim Stat. Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Krone; Rheinstien.

The excursion to the Niederwald, which is not more than a mile distant, may be made from hence quite as well as from Assmannshausen. The traveller will generally find donkeys or mules ready saddled to convey him. Paths strike off from the Temple rt. to the Jagd Schloss, and l. to the Rossel.

At the upper end of the town rises a picturesque round tower; and at the lower extremity, close to the water's edge, stands the *Brömserburg*, a singular massive quadrangular castle of the year 1100, consisting of three vaulted stories, supported on walls varying between 8 and 14 ft. in thickness. Though a ruin, it is carefully preserved from further decay, and several rooms have been neatly fitted up in it by its present owner, Count Ingelheim. The tall square tower adjoining it is called Boosenburg. Another castle, the *Brömserhof*, near the middle of the town, was the family residence of the knightly race of Brömser, long since extinct. "Tradition says that one of these knights, Brömser of Rüdesheim, on repairing to Palestine, signalised himself by destroying a dragon, which was the terror of the Christian army. No sooner had he accomplished it than he was taken prisoner by the Saracens; and while languishing in captivity he made a vow, that, if ever he returned to his castle of Rüdesheim, he would devote his only daughter Gisela to the church. He arrived at length, a pilgrim, at his castle, and was met by his daughter, now grown into a lovely woman. Gisela loved, and was beloved by, a young knight from a neighbouring castle; and she heard with consternation her father's vow. Her tears and entreaties could not change his purpose. He threatened her with his curse if she did not obey: and, in the midst of a violent storm, she precipitated herself from the tower of the castle into the Rhine below. A fisherman found her corpse the next day in the river by the tower of Hatto: and the boatmen and vintagers at this day fancy they sometimes see the pale form of Gisela hovering about the ruined tower, and hear her voice mingling its lamentations with the mournful

whistlings of the wind."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

The Brömserhof is now turned into common dwelling-houses, and the antiquities it contained are partly removed to Johannisberg. They consisted of old furniture, family pictures, &c., together with the chain which bound the knight Johann Brömser while a prisoner in Palestine.

The best quality of the famed *Rüdesheim Wine* grows upon the terraces overhanging the Rhine, close to Ehrenfels. There is a tradition that Charlemagne, remarking from his residence at Ingelheim that the snow disappeared sooner from these heights than elsewhere, and perceiving how favourable such a situation would prove for vineyards, ordered vines to be brought hither from Burgundy and Orleans. The grapes are stilled called Orleans. Close behind the houses of Rüdesheim grows a very good wine, called, from the position of the vineyard, Hinterhäuser.

l. The *Hessian-Ludwig Railroad* from Bingen to Mayence runs away from the Rhine by Ingelheim (Rte. 98).

rt. *Railway*—Rüdesheim to Biberich, opposite Mayence, 16½ Eng. m. 5 trains daily, in less than 1 hr. (Opened 1856.) Those who wish to visit the Brunnen of Nassau, on their way cross over by the steam-ferry from Bingen to Rüdesheim and take this more interesting road along the rt. bank of the Rhine. They should stop at Rüdesheim to see the Niederwald (if they have not visited it before); at Johannisberg to see the château and vineyard; at Hattenheim to see the old convent of Eberbach, 2 m. out of the road. If they are bound to Schlangenbad (Rte. 95), they may turn to the l., away from the Rhine, at Eltville; if they are going to Wiesbaden they proceed on to Biebrich before they quit it; and if they wish to reach Castel and Mayence they continue by its side.

Above the Niederwald and the Rochusberg the mountains subside into gentle slopes, and the taller ridges of Taunus recede to a distance from the river. Although the succeeding district appears tame in comparison with that already passed, when viewed from the river, yet, when seen from any of the heights which command the Rheingau, it will be found to possess beauties of a softer kind, combined with a richness and cheerfulness which are well calculated to draw forth admiration.

(rt.) *Geisenheim* (*Inns:* Schöne Aussicht; Stadt Frankfurt), a town of 2400 Inhab., distinguished by the twin Gothic towers and spires of open work (b. 1839) of its old *Church*—in which is a monument to the Elector John Philip von Schönborn, 1675. There is another famous vineyard near this, upon the hill called the Rothenberg, which is much frequented on account of its fine view. The country seat of Baron Zwierlein contains a fine collection of stained glass from the commencement of the art to the present time; and in his garden grow 500 varieties of the vine!

rt. Winkel Stat. (Vini Cella, so called because Charlemagne's wine-cellar was situated here) and Oestrich, 2 unimportant villages. At Mittelheim, near Winkel, is a curious church, date 1140, with a nave and 2 aisles all under one roof, and with a portal built of white and grey stone, in a mixed style of Moorish and middle-Italian.

rt. The very conspicuous white mansion on the heights, at some little distance from the river, is the *Château of Johannisberg*, the property of Prince Metternich, standing in the midst of the vineyards which produce the most famous of the Rhine wines. The house, built 1716, though seldom inhabited, was enlarged by its late owner, long prime minister of Austria. It is not remarkable, but the view from the balcony and terrace is very fine. In the Schlosskirche is a marble monument to P. Metternich's tutor, Nic. Voght. It is difficult to obtain admittance to the cellars: they are very extensive. The first owners of the vineyard of Johannisberg were the monks: it was originally attached to the abbey and convent of St. John, afterwards secularised. In the beginning of the present cent. it belonged to the Prince of Orange; but before it had been in his possession 3 years Napo-

leon made over the vineyard as a gift to Marshal Kellermann. At the close of the war it again changed hands, and in 1816 was presented by the Empr. of Austria to Prince Metternich, to be held as an imperial fief. The ground around is too precious as a vineyard to be laid out in gardens: no trees are allowed, as they would deprive the vines of the sun's rays; but on the N. side of the house there is a sort of wilderness planted with trees. The best wine grows close under the château, and indeed partly over the cellars. The species of vine cultivated here is the Riesling. The management of it at all seasons requires the most careful attention. The grapes are allowed to remain on the vines as long as they can hold together, and the vintage usually begins a fortnight later than anywhere else. The vine-grower is not satisfied with ripeness, the grape must verge to rottenness before it suits its purpose; and although much is lost in quantity by this delay in gathering, it is considered that the wine gains thereby in strength and body. So precious are the grapes that those which fall are picked off the ground with a kind of fork made for the purpose. The extent of the vineyard is about 70 acres, and it is divided into small compartments, the produce of each of which is put into separate casks: even in the best years there is considerable difference in the value of different casks. Its produce amounts in good years to about 40 butts (called stücks), each of 7½ ohms, and has been valued at 80,000 fl. A cask of 1350 bottles has been valued as high as 2200 florins: the highest price ever paid was 18,000 fl. for 1350 bottles, or rather more than 1*l.* 2*s.* a bottle. The purchasers were, in moieties, George IV. and the King of Prussia. The wine is deposited in the cellars of the château in cask, but always delivered in bottle, with the prince's signet. In bad years the juice of the grape never goes into the cellars at all, but is forthwith sold off for what it may fetch.

The Rhine here attains its greatest breadth, 2000 ft., spreading itself out to about double the width which it has below Rüdesheim; at Cologne it is only 1300 ft. broad, and at Wesel only 1500 ft. In the middle of its channel are numerous small islands extending all the way up to Mayence.

5¾ Oestrich Stat.

7 Hattenheim Stat.

rt. Count Schönborn's château, *Reichartshausen*, a short distance below the village of *Hattenheim* (1000 Inhab.), contains an interesting collection of paintings, chiefly modern. Among them are a capital work of our own *Wilkie*, called "Guess my name;" a Holy Family, by *Overbeck*, in the chapel; Telemachus and Eucharis, by *David;* the Dying Robbers, by *L. Robert;* Italian Peasants, *P. Hess;* Raphael and the Fornarina, *Picot;* &c.

rt. A little higher up the river, upon the hill of Strahlenberg, grows the famous *Markobrunner* wine, so named from a small spring or fountain close to the high road, which here runs on the borders of the river.

The nobles of the Rheingau, once so numerous, rich, and powerful, are greatly diminished in number and wealth. The chief of those ancient families still residing on its banks are the Counts Ingelheim, Schönborn, and Elz; these, with Prince Metternich and the Duke of Nassau, possess the best vineyards on the Rhine.

[(rt.) An excursion may be made either from Hattenheim (2½ m.), or from Erbach (3 m.), (*Inn*, Engel), a small village, to the Cistercian *Convent of Eberbach*, once the most considerable monastic establishment on the Rhine. It is prettily situated at the foot of the hills, in a sheltered nook, nearly surrounded by woods, which, sweeping down the slopes, spread themselves like a mantle around it. It was founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131. It is now the property of the Duke of Nassau, and is converted into a prison and lunatic asylum, for which it is well calculated by its vast extent. These establishments are exceedingly well managed, but they are not readily shown to strangers. More accessible and interesting to those who take pleasure in architecture are the *Churches*, very pure specimens of the Romanesque style, derived doubtless from Cologne. The

oldest of these, a small building, supported by 2 rows of slender columns, is probably part of the first foundation of St. Bernard, erected 1131. It is now occupied by wine-presses, and some of the best Rhine wines are made in it. The larger Church, Kloster Kirche, was built 1186: it is of severe architecture. There are many curious monuments, especially of the Katzenelnbogen and von Stein (de Lapide); one of a knight, "amicus fidelis hujus monast." MCCC.; also of Abbots and Archbishops of Mayence, Gerlach (1371), and Adolph II. von Nassau (1474). The long *dormitory*, in the pointed Gothic of the 14th cent. imposed on round work, and the Chapter-house of the 15th, also merit notice.

The vaults under these buildings are used by the Duke of Nassau as cellars, to contain what he calls his *Cabinet of Wines*, comprising a collection of the choicest productions of the vineyards of the Rheingau.

The celebrated *Steinberg vineyard*, once the property of the monks of Eberbach, now of the Duke of Nassau, lies upon the slope of the hill, close to the convent. The wine produced from it is esteemed quite as much as Johannisberg; and the culture of it is managed with even greater care and cost than that vineyard. It consists of about 100 valuable acres, enclosed within a ring fence: the high wall is passed in going to Hattenheim or Erbach. In the spring of 1836 half of the finest wines in the Duke's cellars were sold by public auction. The cask which was considered the best, the flower, or, as the Germans call it, the *Bride* (Braut) of the cellar, being cabinet Steinberger of 1822, was purchased for the enormous sum of 6100 fl. = about 500*l.*, by Prince Emile of Hesse. It contained $3\frac{1}{2}$ ohms, about 600 bottles; and the price was therefore equivalent to 16*s.* 4*d.* a bottle.

From the *Moss-house on the Boss*, a neighbouring height, a view is obtained which the author of the Bubbles calls "the finest he had witnessed in this country."]

]. In the distance, on the top of the hill, nearly opposite, or on a line with Hattenheim, may be discerned Ingelheim, the favourite residence of Charlemagne, now a poor village. (Rte. 98.)

Charlemagne used to resort to the low islands in the middle of the Rhine from Ingelheim to fish. His unfortunate son Lewis, pursued by his own impious sons, ended his days (840) on one of them, a fugitive.

rt. The large building between Erbach and Eltville is the Draiser Hof, once an appendage to the convent of Eberbach.

rt. *Eltville Stat.* (Alta villa)—*Inns:* Rheinbahn Hotel, at the stat.; Hirsch; Engel—is the only town of the Rheingau. It has 2000 Inhab., is conspicuous from its situation, and picturesque from its Gothic towers. The lofty *watch-tower* surmounted by 4 turrets, at the upper end of the town, is part of the castle built in the 14th cent. Here Gunther of Schwarzburg, besieged by his rival Charles IV., resigned the crown, 1349, and died, probably of poison. Around the town are many handsome villas and country-seats of the German noblesse. In that of Graf von Elz are some good pictures—a fine *Domenichino*, Susanna in the Bath. In the pretty valley behind Eltville lies the village of *Kidrich*, a place of pilgrimage, with a beautiful Gothic *Chapel of St. Michael*, built 1440, conspicuous for its turret openwork. In the Ch., St. Valentin, is curious woodwork and original galleries coeval with the building. The tower of Scharfenstein, once the residence of the bishops of Mayence, rises above Kidrich. The *Gräfenberg* wine is produced here.

Omnibus twice a day from Eltville Stat. to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach. A bridle-path through the woods, 6 m. to Schlangenbad.

rt. 12 Nieder-Walluff Stat. (*Inn*, Schwan). At the end of the Walldaffthal, about 4 m. N.W., lies Rauenthal, famous for its wine and its view.

rt. Schierstein Stat. is a village with more than 1300 Inhab. The Picture Gallery of *M. Habel* contains many works by the old masters. Here ends the Rheingau, "the Bacchanalian Paradise,"

which, bounded by the Taunus hills on one side, and by the Rhine on the other, extends along the rt. bank of the river as far down as Loreh. It was given to the Abps. of Mainz by a Carlovingian king, and was protected by a wall and ditch, some portion of which may still be seen near Biberich. A road turns off here to Sehlangenbad, 8 m. (Rte. 95.)

[rt. About 4 m. behind Sehierstein is the village of *Frauenstein*, with ruined castle and enormous lime-tree.]

l. *Mosbach Stat.*, close to the Duke of Nassau's park. Passengers proceed to Wiesbaden direct, also to Frankfurt. ¼ m. on rt., at the river's side, is

rt. *Biberich* (*Inns:* H. Bellevue; H. de l'Europe). ✗ *The Château* of the Duke of Nassau, of red sandstone, with a circular projection in the centre, is one of the handsomest palaces on the Rhine, though now somewhat dilapidated. The interior is remarkable only for the splendour and taste with which it is fitted up, and for the views up and down the Rhine. The *gardens* behind are of great extent and very pretty, and are liberally thrown open to the public. They are famous for their white and red chestnuts, and contain some fine ornamental timber. In the miniature castle of Mosbach, within their circuit, on the bank of a small artificial lake, a number of Roman antiquities are preserved.

Biberich, united with Mosbach, now forms a considerable town, standing on the limits of the Duchy of Nassau. Above this, the rt. as well as the l. bank of the Rhine belongs to Hesse-Darmstadt. *English Ch. Service* on Sundays in the Ducal chapel. *Passengers bound for Frankfurt or Wiesbaden may disembark* here, and take the train to Wiesbaden in 10 min., and to Frankfurt in 1¼ hr., saving thereby half an hour's détour by the river and detention at Mayence. The train is drawn by horses along a short branch from Biberich to the main Taunus line. (Rte. 95.)

The red towers of Mayence (l.) now appear in sight, surrounded by fortifications, connected by a bridge of boats over the Rhine with

rt. The fortified suburb of Castel Junct. Stat. (Barth's *Inn*, good; Taunus H.,—both close to the railway). Castel forms the tête de pont to

l. MAINZ (Fr. Mayence). *Inns:* 1st class: *H.✗ d'Angleterre, very good, suited to English travellers (Mr. Specht, the landlord, is recommended as a Rhine-wine merchant); *Rheinischer Hof; *Holländischer Hof: these 3 hotels are on the Quay, facing the Rhine. 2nd class: Landsberg; Mainzer Hof. At Castel, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, near the Railway Stat., *Barth's Taunus Hotel. The landing-places of the steamers of the Upper and Lower Rhine are nearly a mile apart from each other. *Porterage:* 6 kr. for a trunk under 50lbs.; 9 kr. for one of greater weight; small parcels 3 kr. each. Florins and kreutzers here come into use (Sect. VIII.); but Prussian dollars are also current.

Mayence, the *Moguntiacum* of the Romans, belongs to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and is the most considerable and important town in his dominions; but, as the chief and strongest fortress of the German Confederation, it is garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian troops in nearly equal numbers, and is commanded by a governor elected alternately from either nation for a period of five years. It lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite the junction of the Main. It has 42,000 Inhab., including a garrison of 5000 Austrians and 5000 Prussians, which is doubled in time of war.

Upon the Quai, where the steamer stops, very near the English Hof, are 4 large red buildings—the *Kurfürstliche Schloss*, or ancient *Palace of the Electors* of Mayence, now the *Museum* (see below); the Grossherzogliche Schloss, originally *Deutsches Haus* (Teutonic House)—it was occupied by Napoleon I., and is now the occasional residence of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt and of Prince Louis, and has now become the palace of the governor of the fortress; an Austro-Prussian *Barrack*, a huge edifice, forming one side of the Schloss Platz; and the *Arsenal*.

✗ The most remarkable objects in Mainz—the **Cathedral*, a vast building of red sandstone, blocked up on all sides

but the E. by mean houses, in the massive round-arched style, interesting for its great antiquity, having been begun in the 10th and finished in the 11th cent. The building, however, has suffered so much at different times from conflagrations, from the Prussian bombardment of 1793, and afterwards (1813) from having been converted into a barrack and magazine by the French, that the only portion of the original structure remaining in a tolerably perfect state is the E. apse, flanked by 2 circular towers (978-1137). The octagonal tower (Pfarrthurm) at the E. end has been surmounted with a cupola of cast-iron 70 ft. high, designed by Moller. This ch., as well as those of Worms, Treves, and Spire, has a double choir and high altars both at the E. and W. ends, and transepts. The W. choir dates from 1200—1239: the side chapels on the N. side were added 1291, those on the S. 1332. The most beautiful of them, that of All Saints, containing a very fine window, was built 1317. The double chapel of St. Gothard, adjoining the N.W. transept, was built 1136.

The interior, well restored and richly painted, 1864, at the cost of the citizens, is filled with *Monuments* of Episcopal Electors of Mainz; the greater number, placed upright against the piers and walls, are interesting illustrations of the progress and decay of the temporal power of the German church. The Archbishops of Mainz had the right of placing the crown on the head of the German Emperors, and they are sometimes represented on their tombs in that act. That of Archbp. Peter von Asfeldt (1305—1320) bears, in addition to his own effigy rudely carved, those of the Emperors Henry VII., Louis the Bavarian, and John King of Bohemia, all of whom he had crowned; but, while his figure is on a scale as large as life, theirs are only half the size, and appear like children beside him: also Archbishop Siegfried v. Eppstein (1249) is crowning King William of Holland and Raspo of Thuringia. The Egyptians in their sculpture resorted to the same method of giving importance to their chief personages, and Sesostris appears a giant among pigmies.

The monuments best worth notice in point of art are the following, dating at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th cent.: Prince Albert of Saxony, 1484; Canon Bernhard von Breidenbach, 1497, executed with great truth of expression and most delicate finish; Archb. Berthold von Henneberg, 1504, still more pure in style; Archb. Jacob of Liebenstein (1508), and Uriel von Gemmingen. Among those of later date we may mention that of General Lamberg (1689), in a full-bottomed wig, being squeezed down into a sort of trunk by Death! Three other monuments deserve mention on account of the persons whose memories they record. One is that of Fastrada, third wife of Charlemagne (794), by the side of the *Beautiful Doorway* leading into the *cloisters* (date 1397-1412), and has been restored. Another is the tomb of the Minstrel or Minnesänger Frauenlob, "Praise the Ladies," so called from the complimentary character of his verse. His real name was Heinrich von Meissen. He was a canon of Mainz cathedral, and so great a favourite of the fair sex, that his bier was supported to the grave by 8 ladies, who poured over it libations of wine at the same time that they bathed it with their tears. His monument, a plain red tombstone, stands against the wall of the cloisters. It bears his portrait in low relief, copied (1783) from the original, which was destroyed by the carelessness of some workmen. A more worthy monument from *Schwanthaler's* chisel was erected in 1843 to the "Ladies' Minstrel," by the ladies of Mayence. On the l. side of the nave is a red sandstone monument, erected 1357, to *St. Boniface*, the apostle of Germany, and first Archbp. of Mayence. He was an Englishman named Winfried, born at Crediton, in Devonshire, of noble and wealthy parents; and became a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of Nutsall, near Winchester, in which, in the beginning of the 8th cent., he taught poetry, history, rhetoric, and the Holy Scriptures. He left his country, with 11 other monks, to preach the gospel to the barbarous nations of Germany; in the course of his mission he converted

more than 100,000 heathens; his missionary labours, interrupted only by 3 short visits to Rome, lasted more than 30 years, and extended from the Elbe to the Rhine, and from the Alps to the ocean.

Observe also the *Easter-Sepulchre*, figures life-size, a fine specimen of mediæval sculpture—the *pulpit*, a modern restoration; the figures of the apostles are copied from those by Peter Vischer at Nuremberg. An ancient font of lead, formerly gilt (1328), behind the eastern altar, and the *brazen doors* opening into the Market-place (called Speise Markt), on the N. side of the cathedral, also deserve notice; they were brought from the ruined Liebfrauenkirche, and are as old as the 10th cent. In 1135 Bp. Adalbert I. caused to be engraved on the upper valves of the doors an edict, by which he conferred various important privileges upon the town in consideration of the aid which the citizens, his subjects, had afforded him, in rescuing him out of the hands of the Emperor. They procured his release from prison by seizing on the person of the Emperor, and detaining him as a hostage until their own sovereign was delivered up.

In the *sacristy* are preserved two very ancient chalices, probably of the 10th cent.; one, the gift of Archbishop Willigis, is a curious sample of Byzantine art.

The Elector of Mainz, who was also Archbishop, was premier prince of the German empire; he presided at Diets, and at the election of Emperor, where he exercised very powerful influence; so that one Primate, Werner, on proposing a candidate, is reported to have added, "I have others in my pocket." His dominions comprehended 146 German square miles, with a population of 400,000 souls, and a revenue of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of florins. He maintained a bodyguard of 2000 men and a squadron of hussars.

The canons of the Cathedral, supported by its enormous revenues, lived a jovial life, as may be gathered from the answer they returned to the Pope, who had reproved them for their worldly and luxurious habits: "We have more wine than is needed for the mass, and not enough to turn our mills with." The Dom is open in the morning down to 11·30, and from 2 to 6 p.m.

St. Stephen's Ch. (in the S.W. part of the town), built 1317, has a nave and 2 aisles of nearly equal height: the cloister is of the 15th cent. It contains some old paintings on gold grounds and numerous monuments. Its tower commands the best view of Mayence. If you ring the bell at the bottom, the kuster who lives above will let down the key in a slipper by a line, so that you can let yourself in.

Museum, in the ancient Kurfürstliche Schloss (close to the Rhine, and at the end of the long street called Die grosse Bleiche). The collections consist of, 1. *Paintings*, of no great excellence. The best works are,—Christ and the Four Penitents, David, the Magdalen, the Prodigal Son, and the Penitent Thief, by *Otto Vennius*;—A Carmelite Monk receiving the dress of his order from the Virgin, *A. Caracci*;—St. Francis receiving the Stigmata (five wounds), *Guercino*;—Virgin and Child, *Lorenzo da Credi*, the gem of the collection;—St. Apollonia, *Domenichino*;—St. Andrew and St. Ursula, by *Lucas van Leyden*, or some old German master.—The Life of the Virgin, by *M. Grünewald*, is curious: also Adam and Eve, by *Albert Dürer*, but so much injured and painted over as to show few traces of the master. 2. *Antiquities*, curious, because for the most part found in the neighbourhood, such as Roman altars, votive tablets, and inscriptions bearing the names of the legions stationed on this spot; also several capitals of columns from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, in the style of Roman architecture, being, perhaps, the plunder of ancient buildings in Italy; some fragments of sculpture from the venerable Kaufhaus, pulled down without cause in 1805; and a model of the double stone bridge which Napoleon proposed to throw over the Rhine here. The *Town Library* is a very respectable collection (100,000 vols.), where are preserved some interesting specimens of the earliest printing, 1459-62.

The *Theatre* is a handsome building

designed by Moller, after the classical model of the theatres of the ancients, in which the outer form bears some relation to the interior.

The *Public Gardens* (die neue Anlagen) outside the fortifications, on the S., beyond the Neue Thor, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Main, are highly deserving of a visit, on account of the beautiful view they command of the junction of the Main and Rhine, of the town of Mayence, the fine rly. bridge, with passing trains, the vineyards of Hochheim, Wiesbaden with its golden pinnacles, the Rheingau, and the distant range of the Taunus. To add to the attractions of this spot, the excellent military bands of the Austrian and Prussian regiments play here on Wednesday, between 4 and 8 P.M. There is a café at one extremity of the garden, forming the favourite evening resort of the inhabitants in summer. The music of the Austrian and Prussian military bands may be heard also on parade almost every day in the week *during summer*.

Another good view may be had from the top of the *Tower of Drusus*, an ancient Roman structure, believed to be the tomb of Drusus, son-in-law of Augustus, and founder of Mayence, whose body was brought hither after his death, raised to his memory by the 2nd and 14th Legions, B.C. 9, 8, 7 (exercitus honorarium tumulum excitavit—Sueton., Claud. i.). From mutilation or decay, its base is now reduced to smaller dimensions than the upper part, and it is vulgarly known by the name *Eichelstein*. All the external masonry has long since been stripped off, and the passage for the staircase leading to the top was drilled through the solid mass in 1689. It stands within the *Citadel*, but is readily shown by one of the soldiers. Excavations made in forming new fortifications have laid bare the foundations of the original Roman *Castellum Moguntiacum* of Drusus, and show that it was an oblong square, with flanking towers, planted on the eminence overlooking the confluence of the Main.

Mayence has been from very early times a frontier fortress. It owes its existence to the camp which Drusus pitched here, which he immediately afterwards converted into a permanent bulwark against the Germans. It soon became the most important of that chain of fortresses which he built along the Rhine, and which were the germs of most of the large towns now existing on that river. Though reduced from its former wealth and splendour by the fortunes of war, and still showing, in its irregular streets and shattered and truncated buildings, the effects of sieges and bombardments, it ought not to be regarded merely as a dull garrison town. Europe is indebted to this city for two things which have had the greatest influence in effecting human improvement—the liberation of trade from the exactions of the feudal aristocracy, and the Printing Press. It was a citizen of Mayence, Arnold von Walboten, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppression of the knightly highwaymen, with whose strongholds the whole Continent was overspread at the beginning of the 13th cent., by a confederation of cities which led to the formation of the Rhenish League, 1247. This same Walboten deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by every Rhine tourist; since many of the ruined castles which line its banks were reduced to their present picturesque condition at his instigation, and under the energetic rule of the Emperor Rudolph of Habsburg, as being the haunts and strongholds of tyranny and rapine.

Mainz was the cradle of the art of *Printing*, and the birthplace and residence of John Gensfleisch, called Gutemberg, the discoverer or inventor of moveable types. In 1837 a *bronze statue of Gutemberg*, modelled by Thorwaldsen, and cast at Paris, was erected in the open space opposite the Theatre, by subscriptions from all parts of Europe. Gutemberg's house no longer exists; but upon its site stands the *Civil Casino*, a club or reading-room at the end of the Schuster Gasse, the members of which have erected a small statue of him. Gensfleisch (literally, goose-flesh) was born between 1393 and 1400, in the corner house between the Emmeran

Str. and the Pfandhaus Str., which still exists, and his *first* printing-office, from 1443 to 1450, is the house called Hof zum Jungen, or *Färberhof*.

A *Statue of Schiller* has been set up in the Schiller Platz (formerly Thiermarkt), now connected by a broad avenue with the height called Kastrich, opened out by the explosion of a powder magazine in 1857, and now covered with fine buildings.

The *English Church service* is performed every Sunday by a clergyman licensed by the Bishop of London, in the Lycée, formerly Jesuits' College.

Near the village of Zahlbach, about a mile beyond the Gauthor, on the rt., are considerable remains of a *Roman aqueduct* nearly 3000 ft. long, which conveyed water to supply the garrison from a spring 5 miles off; 62 piers, some 30 ft. high, remain, but it is said to have originally consisted of 500. In a grove near these piers some Roman tombstones mark the site of a cemetery.

Mayence carries on a great trade in corn brought out of Bavaria and Central Germany, and shipped down the Rhine; also in timber. Very good and cheap furniture is made here.

Excellent *Hochheimer* and *Rhine wine* may be procured at the house of Hoffman.

A *bridge* of boats, 1666 ft. long, over the Rhine, unites Mainz to Cassel, or Castel (Castellum Drusi), a busy and flourishing faubourg, strongly fortified as a tête de pont. At the extremity of the bridge a bomb-proof block-house serves in time of peace as a barrack; but in case of war the roof can be removed, and the upper platform mounted with cannon. There is a heavy toll for carriages passing the bridge.

A permanent *Railway-bridge* was thrown across the Rhine 1862, to convey across the line to Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg, to the tongue of land called Mainspitz. It is 1212 ft. long, and cost 3 million florins.

Railway to Frankfurt in 1 hr.;—to Wiesbaden by Biberich in 16 min.; Stat. at Castel on rt. bank of the Rhine (Rte. 99);—to Mannheim and Heidelberg, by Worms and Speier;—to Forbach and Paris (Rte. 101);—to Bingen, Coblenz, and Cologne;—to Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg. Station for all these trains on the Rhine Quai, at the upper end of the town.

The *excursions* to be made from Mayence are,—to Frankfurt by railway; to Wiesbaden ditto (6 m.), visiting the Château and Garden of Biebrich on the way. (Rte. 99.) To Worms: Cathedral, and Luther's Monument.

Steamboats go from Mayence several times a day to Coblenz and Cologne, twice a day to Mannheim during summer (see Rte. 102). N.B. 5 hrs. to Mannheim instead of 2 hrs. by rly.

ROUTE 39.

THE AHR VALLEY.—REMAGEN TO AHRWEILER AND ALTENAHR.

To Ahrweiler, 9 m.\
Altenahr, 7½ m.\} Dil. several times a day in 3 hrs.

From Sinzig on the Rhine. *Diligence* to Ahrweiler.

The scenery of the Ahr valley, between Ahrweiler and Altenahr, is by many esteemed equal in beauty to that of the Rhine. By means of excellent roads it may be explored with the utmost ease and convenience.

A carriage may be hired at the Preussischer Hof in Remagen, with 2 horses, to Altenahr and back, for 4½ to 5 thal., tolls and driver included.

A passenger leaving the railway or steamer at Remagen, after seeing the

church on the Apollinarisberg may walk over the shoulder of the hill, and join the carriage-road at Heppingen, 4½ m.

The road on the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Remagen is described Rte. 37.

Between Remagen and Sinzig the Ahr in summer often dries up to a mere thread, but, swelling in winter to a furious torrent, enters the Rhine. A carriage road, turning off abruptly at the bridge of Sinzig, ascends the valley along the l. bank of the stream, passing through Bodendorf and Lohrsdorf; and under the basalt-capped hill of *Landskrone*. The ruined walls on its summit are those of a castle, built 1205 by Philip of Hohenstaufen during the war between him and Otho of Brunswick for the Imperial crown, 1198-1208. It was destroyed by the French 1689; only its *chapel* escaped, partially built over a cave lined with basaltic columns, which serves as sacristy. There is a good view from this hill of the winding of the Ahr.

Near Wadenheim, between *Heppingen* and Ahrweiler, a warm mineral spring has been discovered, resembling those of Ems and Vichy, and baths (*Bad-Neuenahr*, a large hotel) have been erected on the opposite bank of the Ahr. The waters are very efficacious in diseases of the lungs, gout, and scrofula. The *Hotel and Bath Establishment* are well provided for the wants of invalids. Dr. R. Schmitz is physician here. 1000 visitors already resort hither in one season. 1000 ft. above the baths rises the ruined Castle of Neuenahr. Ahrweiler is 2½ m. from this. Below Ahrweiler the valley is tame and open, though rich and well cultivated.

9 m. *Ahrweiler* (*Inns:* Krone; Stern), a cheerful town of 2500 Inhab., whose chief occupation and wealth are derived from their vineyards, which cover the slopes of the valley. The situation is pretty; it is still surrounded by old walls, and is approached by 4 gates. The *church* is a beautiful Gothic edifice, with a triple choir (date 1245-74). The town was burnt by the soldiers of Turenne, 1646, and suffered again from the French in 1688. The picturesque *Calvarienberg*, on the opposite side of the Ahr, is an Ursuline nunnery, and occupied by sisters from Montjoie, who keep a ladies' school (*fine view*). The *gate tower* at the entrance of the town from Walporzheim is a picturesque object, well preserved externally.

At Walporzheim, the first village traversed by the road after leaving Ahrweiler, the Burgundy grape is cultivated, and produces a strong red wine, which is highly prized.—Ahrbleichart (*i. e.* Bleich-roth, pale-red). Here the valley contracts, and is hemmed in by rocky cliffs, and the wild and beautiful scenery begins. Above the road rise singularly formed, jagged precipices, 200 feet high, from which an isolated block, called *die bunte Kuh*, projects over the road. At Marienthal, to the rt. of the road, are the ruins of a convent. A footpath leads over the hills from behind the village of Dernau to Altenahr; the carriage road, now continued uninterruptedly along the l. bank of the Ahr, passes in sight of the picturesque village of *Rech*, and under a rock crowned by the ruined castle of Saffenburg, to Maischoss. The heights above Rech command beautiful views. They are crossed by a road to Kesseling. The patient toil exerted in cultivating the vine on every accessible shelf of rock up the declivities of the hills around is not surpassed in the most valuable vineyards on the Rhine. Here and at Lochmühle is the principal fishery of *Rümpchen* (minnows), the *Cyprinus phoxinus* of naturalists, which are taken in baskets placed in weirs or dams of the river. They should not exceed an inch in length, and, having been boiled in salt water, are packed in baskets made of willow bark, which imparts to them the bitter flavour for which they are esteemed. The Ahr is also celebrated for its crawfish and trout, which, however, are taken chiefly in its tributary streams.

Beyond Lochmühle the road avoids a bend of the river by a cutting, 40 ft. deep, through the rock (grauwacke). Before reaching Altenahr a most striking scene opens out: precipices

of slate-rock rise to a height of 350 ft., partly wooded, partly covered with vines, and on their highest peak are perched the ruins of the *Castle of Altenahr*, the finest object in the whole valley.

A footpath strikes off to the rt. above Reimerzhofen, and leads through vineyards to the *Cross*, ¾ m. walk, 350 ft. above the Ahr, the best point of view in the valley, whence the castle is well seen. A path on the opposite slope leads up to the castle, or down into Altenahr. The traveller should send on his carriage from this to Altenahr, and walk up to the cross. N.B. During the vintage, Sept. and part of Oct., this path is shut.

The precipitous rock, crowned by the castle, seems to deny all passage up the valley; the river sweeps round its base, and forms so complete a curve, that, after a course of a mile and a half, it almost returns to the same point.

7½ m. *Altenahr* (*Inns:* Ulrich's, at the entrance of the town, and Caspari's are good and clean) is a village of 400 Inhab. Ascend to the ruined *Castle of Altenahr*, above the town; the view will richly reward the trouble of the ascent. The traveller should then ascend the hill on the W. side of the valley, beyond the bridge of Altenahr, in order to command a full prospect of the winding course of the Ahr; the path, however, is steep.

Travellers having come to Altenahr in a carriage, or being unable to walk, will retrace their steps to the Rhine. A moderately good walker may cross the hills by a bridle-road, which, by the directions given below, he can easily find without a guide, provided he can speak a little German, from the vale of the Ahr to the abbey of Laach (7 stunden = 20 miles) (Rte. 40), whence he should return to the Rhine through the pretty valley of Brohl, which ought not to be missed.

The carriage road from Altenahr up the valley proceeds by way of Altenburg, situated under a singular isolated rock, formerly crowned by a castle of the lords of the Ahr. The castle of Kreuzberg, with the village of the same name, presents a striking point of view, and the church of Pützfeld, perched up in the rocks, with a singularly high steeple, is also very picturesque. The road continues through Brück and Hönningen to

6 m. Dümpelfeld, where the road leaves the Ahr, and the traveller proceeding to Treves quits that river.

2½ Adenau (*Inn*, Halber-Mond), a town of 1200 Inhab., on one of the tributaries of the Ahr, under the two highest hills of the Eifel, both capped with basalt—the Hohe-Acht, 2434 ft., and the Nürberg, 2118 ft. About 4 m. distant are the ruins of the castle of *Nürberg*, the finest and most extensive feudal stronghold in the Eifel. From hence the traveller may find his way to Mayen (Rte. 40), passing another old castle, *Virneburg*, whose lords in ancient days, besides other possessions, were the proprietors of 23 villages.

The carriage-road to Laach (10½ m.), and Andernach (15 m.) crosses the shoulder of the Hohe-Acht by Kaltenborn (3 m.), Leembach (3 m.), and Kempenich (3 m.). A carriage from Adenau costs 7 thalers.

ROUTE 40.

THE LOWER EIFEL.—BROHL ON THE RHINE TO THE LAKE OF LAACH, MAYEN, AND LÜTZERATH.

Tönnisstein, 4½ m.
Wassenach, 2¼ m.
Abbey of Laach, 3 m.
Niedermendig, 3 m.
[Mayen, 3 m.] or
Andernach, 10 m.

This tour may be made in a carriage from Andernach in 5½ hrs.

The traveller may leave the Rhine at Brohl or Andernach (see Rte. 37). If he starts from Brohl (where Nunn's inn is good), a cross-road, but calculated for light carriages, ascends the beautiful valley of Brohl, passing in succession Nippes, a hamlet named from the Dutch Nieuwe Huis, the paper-mill and trim garden, the *Trass* mills and quarries. The nature of the tufa rock composing this valley is described under the head of Brohl in Rte. 37. It lines the valley in cliffs, rising 20 to 50 ft., and resembles the spongy texture of pumice. The quarries formed for extracting it are driven into the rock in open galleries, supported by pillars of rock, draped with ivy and other shrubs. The *Castle of Schweppenburg*, once belonging to the counts of Metternich, rises on a knoll in the midst of the valley.

Numerous jets of carbonic gas issue out of the rocks, and impregnate the water of the springs which feed the Brohlbach. One of these is

4½ m. The *spring of Tönnisstein*, whose agreeable mineral water resembles those of Selters, but is more effervescent. Mixed with Rhenish wine and sugar it is very palatable. Some of these springs have been ingeniously collected by the owner of a chemical manufactory, and are employed in his works.

Before reaching Tönnisstein the road to Laach turns out of the Brohlthal, diverging l. into a winding side valley, whose scenery is very pleasing, as far as

2¼ m. *Wassenach*, a small village lying at the foot of the hills, whose interior includes the lake of Laach, and having an humble inn, Laacher Hof, where pike from the lake may generally be had. A continued ascent of about 1 m. from the village leads to the margin of the *Laacher See*, a very singular lake, of a nearly circular form, supposed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and nearly resembling the crater lake of Bolsena, in Italy. It lies 666 ft. above the Rhine, is about 1¾ m. long, and about 1½ broad, its area being 1300 acres. The depth is great, increasing towards the centre, where a plumb-line sinks to 214 ft. There is a popular notion similar to that attached to the lake Avernus, in Italy, that no bird can fly over the Laacher See, in consequence of the poisonous vapours arising from it. This belief seems to have originated from the circumstance that a jet of carbonic acid gas issues from a scarcely perceptible opening on the N. E. side of the lake. It is the only remaining symptom of the volcanic action once so powerful in this district. Bodies of birds, squirrels, bats, toads, &c., have been found in a pit near this jet, killed by the noxious vapours, which resemble those of the Grotto del Cane, in Italy. The Laacher See is fed by numerous springs below the surface, which keep

its basin constantly filled. It has no natural outlet; but the superfluous waters are carried off through a subterraneous canal or *emissary*, nearly 1 m. long, cut by the monks in the 12th century, after an inundation which threatened to overwhelm the abbey.

The appearance of the deep blue lake, hemmed in on all sides by a ridge of hills completely covered with luxuriant wood down to the water's edge, is exceedingly imposing as well as singular. On a near examination its banks will be found to be scattered over with masses of scoriæ, cinders, ashes, and pumice, and other volcanic products. At the opposite extremity, in a quiet secluded nook, shut out as it were from the whole world, lies the deserted

3 m. *Abbey of Laach*, a picturesque object, with its 5 towers. It was originally a very wealthy Benedictine Convent with more than 200 chambers. There were 52 monks at the time of its suppression by the French. Its revenue having been sequestrated at the time of the French Revolution, it was sold, together with the lake and woods adjoining, for only 40,000 thalers. Since 1863 it has become the property of the Jesuits by purchase; they have established a clerical seminary in it. The *Church*, a Romanesque building complete in plan, with a choir at both E. and W. ends, apsidal terminations, surmounted by 5 towers and a dome, was built between 1093 and 1156. It is entered at the W. end through a cloister, The tomb of the founder, Pfalzgraf Henry II., stands at the W. end, surmounted by his effigy in wood. He is represented in his princely mantle and hat, and bearing in his hand the model of the ch. There is a small *Inn* in the abbey close, which will furnish refreshments, and provide 2 or 3 bed-rooms.

There is a picturesque view of the abbey and lake from the hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on the road to Mayen on the first ascent from the shore of the lake.

The traveller may return to the Rhine by way of Wassenach to Andernach along a tolerably good carriage road, a drive of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.; but if he has time, from Kloster Laach he should visit the great

Millstone quarries of Nieder-Mendig, 3 m. S.E. of the abbey, which have been worked, it is supposed, for 2000 years. The hard porous lava, which was probably a stream from one of the neighbouring volcanoes, extending nearly 5 m. in length by 3 in breadth, has here been hollowed out by the quarriers into funnel-shaped pits, from the bottom of which spacious subterraneous caverns ramify, deserving by all means to be explored. The lava separates into gigantic columns from 15 to 40 ft. high, by natural seams or fissures, and some of them are left to support the roof The small additional expense of torches to light up these caverns will be well repaid. Their temperature is icy cold.

From Mendig (where there is no good inn) the traveller may return to the banks of the Rhine at Andernach (6 m.) by a bad road. There are, however, many other objects of interest, both for the lover of the picturesque and for the geologist, in this district. About 2 m. S. W. of Laach are the cave-like excavations of Bell, whence oven-stone (pierre au four) is obtained. The direct road from Mendig to Coblenz (14 m.) passes the Ch. of St. Genovefa.

A tolerable road leads from Mendig to Mayen, along the banks of the Nette, passing the interesting and well-preserved **Castle of Burresheim*, retaining much old furniture, tapestries, &c., under the Hoch Simmer, a volcanic mountain. There are many other fine old ruined castles in the Eifel, as Virneburg, Olbrück, a noble ancient fortress: its donjon measures 45 ft. by 30 at its base, and it has a tower 170 feet high. Wernerseek and Manderscheid (Rte. 45) are two more remarkable castles.

3 m. Mayen (*Inns:* Müller's; Post; Stern) is a picturesque and ancient town, 6 m. from Laach, through Bell and Ettringen, with a castle surrounded by walls and gardens. There are many millstone quarries near it. *Schnellpost* twice daily to Coblenz in 3 hrs.

From Mayen the traveller has the choice of the following routes:—1. By Polch to Münster-Maifeld, Schloss Elz, Treis, and Carden, where he will find himself in the most beautiful part of the Moselle, and may ascend that river to Treves, or descend to Coblenz. Starting from Mayen very early in the morning, and proceeding through Collig to Pillig and Schloss Pyrmont in a carriage, the traveller may, after inspecting Schloss Pyrmont, walk across the country to Schloss Elz, see that, and, descending the valley of the Elz, reach Moselkern in time for the steamer descending to Coblenz. 2. The high post-road to Treves and Coblenz (Rte. 41). 3. If he take an interest in geology, he may proceed by a rough cross-road to the mountain called "Hohe Acht," near Kalcborn, 2200 feet above the sea, commanding from its summit a most extensive view. He will find a road leading thence to Lützerath and Bertrich (Rte. 41), to Ahrweiler (Rte. 39), and to the Upper Eifel (Rte. 45).

ROUTE 41.

COBLENZ TO TREVES — BERTRICH BATHS.

15¾ Prnss. m. = 71 Eng. m.

Schnellpost daily in 16 hours; with extra post the distance may be travelled easily in 12. *Schnellposts* daily to Mayen and Münster-Maifeld. The road, though very hilly, is good, and the country (especially in the neighbourhood of Lützerath) not unpicturesque. Within a short distance, between the road and the Moselle, there are some charming scenes. As there is no post-road along the banks of the Moselle, the best way to explore its beauties is to ascend or descend it in the steamer. (Rte. 42.)

Upon the first stage from Coblenz to Treves lie many unimportant villages; but the first of them, Metternich, gives its name to a family now known all over Europe.

3¼ Polch.

[The small town of Münster-Maifeld (*Inn:* Mayfelder Hof; no good inn) lies on the left of the road, about 5 m. off, in a beautiful situation. By some it is said to have been the birthplace of Caligula (?) The *Ch. of St. Martin*, standing on a Roman foundation, is handsome in the interior: the choir restored in gaudy colours. It contains a marble group, nearly life-size, of the Deposition, and 2 fine sculptured Triptychs, or folding altar-pieces, painted. The W. end is castellated. About 3 m. distant, in the midst of one of the most picturesque of all the tributary valleys of the Moselle, stands the very interesting old *Castle of Elz*, described in Rte. 42. The castle is about 3 m. distant from the Moselle. About 3 m. higher up the valley is

another castle, *Pyrmont*, in ruins, having been burnt by the Swedes in 1641; near it is a cascade.]

Halfway between Kehrig and Dungenheim the road crosses the picturesque valley of the Elz.

The traveller coming *from* Treves, and wishing to explore the *Lower Eifel* (Rte. 40), would turn off to the left at Kehrig, towards Mayen, instead of proceeding at once to Coblenz.

2¼ Kaisersesch. Cross the picturesque Martenthal.

2¼ Lützerath. *Inn:* Post; not good.

This is the best starting-point for an excursion to the volcanoes of the *Upper Eifel*. (Rte. 45.)

Diligence from Lützerath twice a day to the *Baths of Bertrich*.

[An excellent road leads through most interesting scenery from Lützerath to Alf on the Moselle, about 10 m., passing the *Baths of Bertrich*, nearly half-way. They lie in the depths of the narrow valley of the Ues, or Issbach, distinguished for its sinuosities, which present a succession of scenes, varying every few yards, and for the umbrageous foliage of the woods, which clothe its sides from top to bottom. Just before the road descends into the valley, it passes near the *Falkenlei*, 4½ m., a conical hill cut in two as it were, crested with basalt, in the crannies of which the *falcons* nestle. It was probably a volcanic crater, from which a stream of basalt, occupying the lower part of the valley above the slate rocks which form its sides, may have issued, though the lava current has not been absolutely traced to this source. Its gloomy crevices and grottoes, glazed with black, are *well worth* exploring. A mile farther, at the junction of a little rivulet with the Iss, another basaltic current enters the valley. It appears to have been cut through by the stream, which, falling in a small cascade, has laid open a singular grotto, the sides, roof, and floor of which consist of small basaltic columns, worn away at the joints, so as to resemble cheeses. This has obtained for the cave its common name of *cheese cellar* (Käsekeller). The junction of the clay-slate and lava is very distinctly seen in the bed of the rivulet. The *Baths of Bertrich* consist of an assemblage of inns and boarding-houses, and a handsome *Bath-house* of stone (12 baths) (*Inns:* Post; Klering's), in a romantic and retired spot, shut in by hills, and almost canopied by woods intersected by agreeable walks. The waters are warm (90° Fahr.), alkaline, and abound in Glauber salts. A Protestant chapel was built here 1849. The season lasts till August; but Bertrich is a quiet rather than fashionable watering place. It is well situated as headquarters for travellers intending to explore the Moselle. The steamboat from Coblenz to Treves touches at *Alf*, a village at the junction of the Issbach and Moselle 5 m. below the Baths (Rte. 42). A capital road leads thither. Carriages are kept here. From Bertrich to Treves, a well-engineered road, over the mountains, falls into the high road at Wittlich (8 m.); see below.]

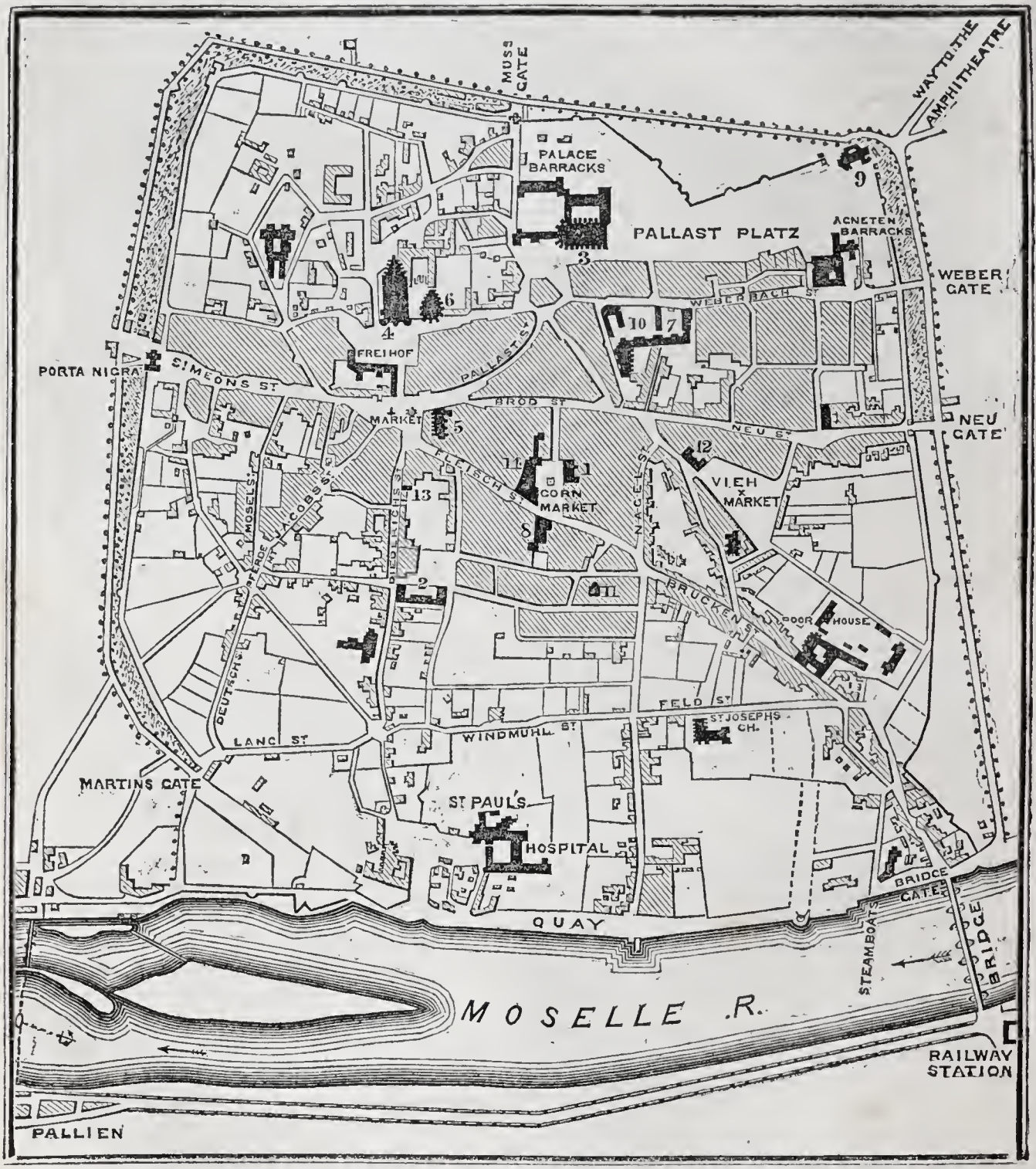
About 2 m. out of Lützerath the road crosses what is called the Lützerather Kehr (from *kehren*, to turn), one of the valleys peculiarly characteristic of the Eifel district, and remarkable for their wonderful windings and contortions. Every projection on the one side of it corresponds with a bay or recess on the other, so that the stream of the Ues or Issbach, which flows through it, driven from one side to the other by these advancing and retreating buttresses, is seen at one time in 7 different bends or turns, taking at every bend which it makes an exactly opposite direction to that in which it had previously flowed. It is altogether a singular scene.

2¾ Wittlich (*Inn:* Post; abominable), a town of 22000 Inhab. A hilly road leads hence to Bertrich baths (8 m.). The descent into the glen on this side is very fine. Diligence to Treves daily.

2 Hetserath.

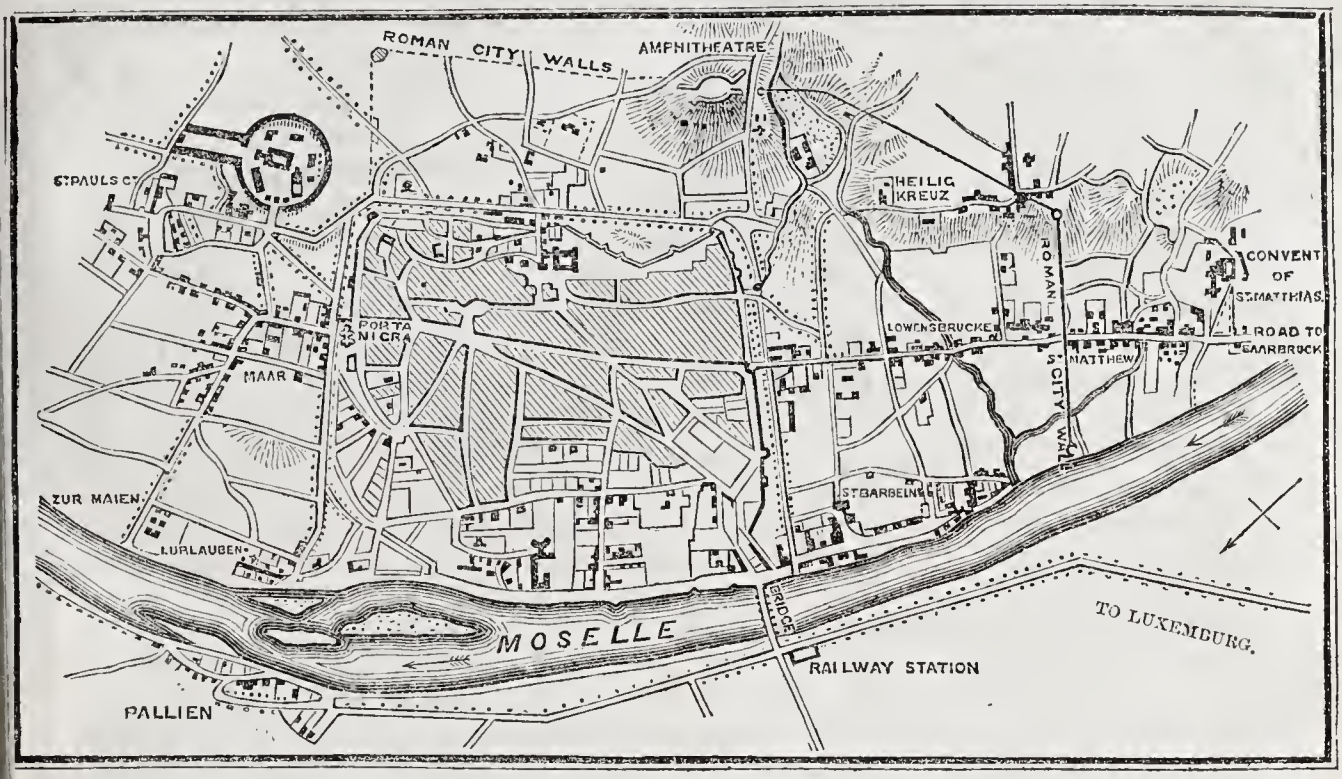
Beyond Schweich the Moselle is crossed by a ferry, and the road proceeds by the rt. bank to Treves, passing, near the entrance of the town, the Porta Nigra, or *Black Gate*.

PLAN OF TREVES.



1 Casino.
2 Law Courts.
3 Basilica.
4 Dom.
5 St. Gingoulph.
6 Lieb Frau Ch.
7 Library.
8 Post Office.
9 Roman Baths.
10 Museum.
11
12 Theatre.
13 Roman Tower.
14 Stadthaus.

ENVIRONS OF TREVES.



2¾ TREVES (Fr. *Trèves;* Germ. *Trier*). *Inns*: Trierischer Hof, very good, table d'hôte at 1½; *Das Rothe Haus (the Red House), comfortable and well situated. *2nd class:* Luxemburger Hof, good 2nd class; H. de Venise, near the steamer.

This very ancient city stands on the rt. bank of the Moselle, in a valley of exuberant richness, surrounded by low, vine-clad hills; it has 17,240 Inhab. An inscription on the wall of the Rothes Haus (formerly the Town-hall) asserts that Treves was built before Rome—"Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC." Without giving credit to this, it may fairly be considered the oldest city in Germany. Julius Cæsar, when he first led the Roman armies into this part of Europe, found Treves (B. C. 58) the flourishing capital of a powerful nation, the Treviri, who, as allies of the Romans, rendered them great assistance in conquering the neighbouring tribes. The Empr. Augustus established here a Roman colony, under the name of *Augusta Trevirorum*, and bestowed on it the privileges of having a senate and magistrates of its own. It became the capital of *First* Belgic Gaul (which, it must be remembered, comprised not only Gaul, properly so called, but the whole of Spain and Britain); and in later times it was the residence of the emperors Constantius, Constantine the Great, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, and Theodosius, and became so eminent in commerce, manufactures, wealth, and extent, and withal so advanced in learning and the arts, that Ausonius the poet, who lived here, calls it the second metropolis of the empire. It was indeed the capital of the Roman empire N. of the Alps. Although almost annihilated during the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it arose to a height of splendour nearly equalling its former state, under the rule of the Archbishops of Treves, who were Princes and Electors of the empire, and made Treves their residence for more than 1000 years, until 1786, when the last Elector Clement Wenzel removed to Coblenz. Many of them aimed more at temporal than spiritual sway. They maintained large armies,

which, after the fashion of the times, they did not scruple to lead in person, clad in armour. The ambition and talents of many of these episcopal rulers increased their dominions so much as to obtain for them considerable political influence in Germany. Treves was taken by the English under Marlborough in the War of the Succession, 1702-4; and at the French Revolution suffered the usual fortune of having its churches and convents stripped of their wealth, and the buildings turned into stables or warehouses. Before that event Treves boasted of possessing more ecclesiastical buildings than any other city of the same size.

Treves is at present a decayed town, owing the chief interest it possesses for the traveller to the *Roman remains* still existing in and about it. No other city of Germany or northern Europe possesses such extensive relicts of the masters of the world. They are not, it is true, in the best style of art, and are remarkable rather for vastness than beauty; and in this respect bear no comparison with the Roman remains in the S. of France or in Italy. They have likewise suffered severely, not only from the Vandalism of the Vandals themselves, but from the prejudices of the early Christians, who believed they were doing good service to their religion by effacing all traces of Paganism from the earth. Many of the buildings have been demolished, to furnish materials for modern constructions.

In the Market-Place stands a *pillar of granite*, surmounted by a cross, raised to commemorate the appearance of a fiery cross in the sky, seen, according to an obscure tradition, in 958.

*The *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helen.* Peculiar interest attaches to this ch., exhibiting, as it does, successive developments of the Romanesque style, from its original germ—a Roman building, erected by the Empress Helena, Constantine's mother—down to its ultimate completion in the 12th cent.

For several centuries after its foundation it consisted of two distinct buildings: 1st, a circular baptistery; 2nd, an oblong ch., the latter divided into 3 compartments—an atrium, or cloistered court, open in the centre to the sky; eastward of this the nave; terminating in a small semicircular apse. This is all that remains of Helena's original construction, comprehending the greater portion of the present cathedral, the baptistery having been taken down in the 13th cent., and replaced by the neighbouring ch. of St. Mary.

The cathedral remained in its original condition until Archbp. Poppo in the 11th cent. rebuilt nearly the whole edifice, encased the Roman pillars with stone, roofed the atrium, added it to the nave, and then completed his work by attaching a western apse, so that, after the German fashion, there is an apse at each end.

During the latter portion of the 12th cent. a much larger apse was built at the eastern extremity, enclosing the original one, and exhibiting the various characteristics of the latest Romanesque, just before it merged in the first Pointed style. The building abounds with beautiful Romanesque details, among which may be specified a very elegant doorway of the 11th cent. in the S. aisle of nave. In the tympanum our Lord is represented seated, holding an open book, with the Virgin on his rt. and St. Peter on the l. These figures are said to be of the 8th cent. The ch. is 314 ft. long, 90 ft. high. It contains several monuments of its electoral archbishops. *See* those of John v. Metzenhausen (d. 1540), and of Richard v. Greifenklau (d. 1530), the violent opponent of the Reformation, who defended Treves against Franz v. Sickingen. An antique sarcophagus, which served the purpose of a font. *Cloisters* of extreme beauty, 13th cent., stand on the S. side of the cathedral. In them may be noticed a stool, on which evil-doers, who had fled to the sacred precincts for sanctuary, had to sit. Here too may be seen a Gothic stone lantern of exquisite beauty, supported by a spiral shaft, and crowned by a finial.

The *Vestry* contains some interesting

specimens of mediæval art, among them a crozier of the 14th cent., which was saved from the French, when they pillaged the ch. during the Revolution, by being concealed in the straw mattrass of a monk.

The far-famed *Holy Coat* is said to be formed of camel's hair and bark of trees. It is 5 ft. long, and when not exhibited is walled up inside the high altar, spices being put into the chest which contains it, to prevent its being eaten by moths. The first mention of it occurs 1190. In 1844 it was publicly exhibited to a million of devotees, who flocked from all parts to see it. The carving of the marble *pulpit* is good, as far as the mutilations caused by the French leave the means of judging. The seats of the choir are inlaid with ivory and wooden mosaic (marqueterie).

Adjoining the cathedral stands the far more graceful Church of our Lady (*Liebfrauenkirche*), built in the most elegant Pointed style, between 1227 and 1243; and being one of the earliest specimens of pure Gothic, to be compared with the similar and contemporaneous churches of Marburg in Hesse, Altenberg near Cologne, and the cathedrals of Amiens, Salisbury, and Cologne. The semicircular portal is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the interior, in the shape of a Greek cross, is supported by 12 pillars, each bearing the picture of an apostle. A little black stone in the pavement near the door is the only spot whence all these can be seen at once. The monument of Archbp. Jacob von Sirk is a fine work of an unknown sculptor. A doorway in the N. transept also is well worth attention. The portal of the *Jesuits' Church* is very good.

The Palace of the Electors and Bishops, a very handsome and extensive building, is now a barrack. The principal staircase displays much rich and elaborate carving. This palace stands partly upon the site of an enormous Roman edifice, only a fragment of which remains; the larger portion having been demolished to make way for the episcopal edifice, erected in 1614. This colossal fragment has been included in the palace, and goes with the vulgar by the name of the *Heathens' Tower* (*Heidenthurm*). It was probably the **Basilica* or imperial hall attached to the Palace, the semicircular termination or apse at the E. end having been the tribunal; and the whole perhaps at one time turned into a church; as was the case with similar halls in Rome. Be this as it may, the proportions of this Roman edifice, whose walls are more than 90 ft. high and 10 ft. thick, give a very good idea of the dimensions of the whole when entire. It is at the same time a masterpiece of architecture; as the bricks and tiles of which it is wholly composed remain to this day perfect and compact, and the walls, after the lapse of ages, are without a crack. King Frederick William IV. caused it to be cleared out and restored, and consecrated as a Protestant ch., 1846. Additional interest attaches to these old walls, if we consider them as the favourite residence of Constantine, and that out of them issued the decrees which governed at the same time Rome, Constantinople, and Britain.

In front of this building extends an open space of ground, now used for drilling troops; at its further extremity stand the shattered remains of the **Baths*, Thermæ (*Bäder-Palast*). They were long included in the S.E. angle of the fortifications of the town, and were half buried in the earth; so that the windows on the first story, being on a level with the ground, served as an entrance into the town, and were barbarously broken away at the sides, in order to admit the market-carts of the peasantry: from this the building got the name of the *White Gate*. Under the direction of the Prussian government these ruins have been opened out and the thoroughfare stopped. They resemble, on a small scale, the Thermæ of Caracalla and Domitian at Rome. Vaulted rooms, reservoirs, remains of a hypocaust, sudatorium, earthen pipes, and channels for the passage of hot as well as cold water, have been brought to light, and explain the original destination of the building. The massiveness of the well-turned arches, and the thickness of the walls, will excite admiration at the skill

of the builders who raised them, and surprise at the violence which has reduced them to so utter a state of dilapidation.

Through a wicket in the town walls opening at the baths you may walk directly to the **Roman Amphitheatre*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the E. of the baths, outside the walls, on the road to Olewig. It comes unexpectedly into sight, being scooped out of the side of the Marsberg, a hill covered with vineyards, which but a few years ago extended over the arena itself. The Prussian Government purchased the ground, and cleared away the earth which covered it to the depth of 20 ft. It is interesting in an historical as well as an antiquarian point of view, as it was upon this spot that Constantine entertained his subjects with a spectacle which he called Frankish sports (Ludi Francici), and which consisted in exposing many thousand unarmed Frankish prisoners to be torn in pieces by wild beasts. He twice exhibited these diversions (A. D. 306 and 313), and the fawning chroniclers of the time have not scrupled to call it a magnificent sight, "magnificum spectaculum,—famosa supplicia." So great was the number of victims, that the savage beasts desisted of their own accord from their work of destruction, and left many alive, fatigued with slaughtering. Those who survived were made to fight as gladiators against one another; but they are said to have spoilt the amusement of the hard-hearted spectators, by voluntarily falling on each other's swords, instead of contending for life. The arena itself, excavated out of the solid rock, and carefully levelled, is 234 ft. long, and 155 broad: deep channels for water run round and through the centre: they were supplied by an aqueduct from the stream of the Ruwer. Horns, tusks, and bones of wild animals have been discovered in digging, and one or two cave-like vaults in the side walls were, it is supposed, the dens in which they were confined previously to exhibition. This Amphitheatre, capable of holding about 20,000 persons, was of humble pretensions in comparison with those of Nismes, Verona, or the Coliseum, as, instead of being surrounded by several ranges of vaulted arcades of masonry, the sloping banks of earth, thrown up in excavating the arena, served to support the seats for the spectators. All traces of these have disappeared. The stones were probably used for building houses, as the amphitheatre was long regarded no otherwise than as a quarry. Archways of solid masonry flanked by towers (no part of which now remain) formed the main entrances to the arena at the N. and S.E. extremity; in addition to which, 2 vaulted passages (vomitoria), bored through the hill, led into the arena from the side of Treves, and still remain in tolerable preservation. One of them has been converted into a cellar, and contains the wine which grows immediately over it. It is commonly called the *Kaiserkeller* (Cæsar's cellar), because it is supposed to have led to the Roman Emperor's private box. The other is not yet cleared out. The *Roman Aqueduct*, which conveyed water to Treves from the Ruwer, still exists in those places where it passed under ground; it was 3 or 4 ft. broad, and nearly 6 ft. high. The part which was supported upon pillars across the valleys had entirely disappeared.

The **Black Gate, *Porta Nigra* (Schwarzes Thor), called also Porta Martis, is the most interesting monument of antiquity in Treves; and has all the massive simplicity of the Roman style. Neither its age nor use has been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is reputed (with much probability) to have been built in the days of Constantine the Great, between 314 and 322. Kugler, indeed, regards it as a work of the Franks, dating not from classic times, but from the middle ages. Its front is decorated with rows of Tuscan columns, its lower story is very massive, and it was probably the entrance gate on the N. line of the city wall.

Some have fixed the date of the building prior to the arrival of the Romans, and have called it the Forum, Capitol, or Council-house, of the Belgæ; but the style of architecture favours the belief that it was a work of the Lower Empire.

In the 11th cent. an anchorite named Simeon of Syracuse, who had been a monk in the convent of Mount Sinai, on his return from the Holy Land posted himself on the top of the building, in imitation of his namesake Simeon the Stylite. His ascetic and eccentric life gained for him the reputation of sanctity; and in consequence he was enrolled in the calendar. Not long after his death the building was consecrated and dedicated to St. Simeon by Archbp. Poppo. To fit it for the service of religion, he added a semicircular apsis to one end, which still remains a curious specimen of architecture, and formed 3 churches in it, one above the other, in which service was regularly performed down to the beginning of the present century. Like most ancient structures, the lower part of it, as far as the tops of the gateways, had become buried beneath earth and rubbish, so that the entrance to it was by a long flight of steps, leading to the first floor. In this state Napoleon found it on his arrival at Treves. It is insinuated that a want of ammunition, as much as a taste for art, induced him to free the building from its incumbrances, as he went no further than tearing off the thick lead from the roof, which he melted into bullets. The work of improvement has been executed by the Prussian government; the building has been divested of its ecclesiastical character, and restored, as far as possible, to its original condition, the earth having been cleared from its base. It exhibits various marks of the dilapidations of barbarous ages and people. The masonry, of vast blocks of sandstone, averaging 4 or 5 ft., but in some instances 8 or 9 ft. long, rough on the outside, was originally so neatly fitted together, without the aid of cement, that the joints of the stones could scarcely be discerned; but they have been chipped and mutilated at their angles, in order to extract the metal clamps which united them, and now seem to hang together by their corners. The interior serves to hold a few shattered fragments of antiquity, of no great interest, dug up in the neighbourhood: the most curious pieces are, a bas-relief of gladiators found in the amphitheatre, a mermaid with 2 tails, several earthenware pipes from the baths, and 2 Roman milestones from Bitburg.

Besides the Roman remains already enumerated, there is within the town (in the Dietrichs Strasse, not far from the Rothes Haus), a *Tower* or Propugnaculum, in an excellent state of preservation.

The *Bridge over the Moselle* is most probably the oldest Roman monument in Treves, and founded in the time of Augustus; it is mentioned by Tacitus, and the date of its construction has been fixed by a learned antiquary about 28 years B.C. It originally stood near the middle of the town, which has gradually dwindled away till it has left the bridge at one extremity. Having resisted the storms of barbaric invasion, and the wild times of the middle ages, it was blown up by the French during the wars of Louis XIV.! In consequence, the only ancient parts remaining are the piers of large stones, brought from the lava quarries at Mendig, near the lake of Laach. Many single blocks are from 6 to 9 ft. long, 3 broad and 3 thick.

There were anciently 4 abbeys at Treves, celebrated for their riches and extent all over Germany; but of their wealth nothing now remains, and even the original edifices, destroyed by fires and violence, are replaced by modern structures. They are — *St. Matthias*, about a mile above the town, now converted into a school. The ch. (partly ancient) is actually visited by many thousand pilgrims. *St. Maximin*, at one time perhaps the richest Benedictine monastery in Germany, is now used as a barrack; it occupies the site of a palace of Constantine, but possesses no other interest. *St. Martin's* on the Moselle is a china manufactory. *St. Mary of the Four Martyrs*, below the town, stands where the residence of the Roman Prefect stood, and where 4 soldiers of the Theban legion suffered martyrdom, according to the tradition.

In the *Gymnasiums Gebäude* (formerly a University, now removed) is the *Town Library* of 94,000 vols., contain-

ing many literary curiosities, the chief of them being the *Codex Aureus*, a MS. of the four Gospels written in golden letters, formerly in the abbey of St. Maximin, to which it was given by Ada, sister of Charlemagne. It is bound in plates of silver gilt, on which are embossed figures in high relief, interspersed with precious stones; and in the centre is a splendid cameo, said to represent Augustus and his family. There is also here Archbishop Egbert's copy of the Gospels, as well as other MSS., and many printed books of great value; among them Gutemberg's first Bible, 1450. There is also a large collection of ancient coins and medals, and Roman remains, principally found at Treves.

The *Fathers of the Church*, St. Ambrose was born here, and St. Jerome studied here.

The *Environs* abound in delightful points of excursion, fine views, &c. *Pallien*, a village on the l. bank of the Moselle, at the mouth of a ravine up which the road to Aix-la-Chapelle is carried, is worth visiting on account of the picturesque character of the rocky dell, of the water-mills enclosed between its cliffs, and of its brick bridge of a single arch thrown over the ravine by Napoleon. (Rte. 43.) At Zurlauben, at the lower end of the town, is a ferry across the Moselle; and ½ m. beyond, on the height, stand *Cafés*, much resorted to in summer—Schneiders Hof and Wettendorfs Häusehein. They command a good general view of the valley of the Moselle and of the town of Treves.

IGEL, a small village, with an inn, about 6 m. from Treves, on the high road to Luxemburg, and upon the ancient Roman highway, is particularly deserving of a visit from all who take an interest in remains of antiquity, on account of the *Igel Säule* (monument of Igel), a beautiful Roman structure, standing in the midst of it, close to the road. It is a four-sided obelisk of sandstone, more than 70 ft. high, bearing carvings, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs, but so mutilated in parts, that neither its age nor destination has yet been precisely ascertained. 4 or 5 different explanations have been given of it, and at least as many readings of the inscriptions by the antiquaries. One states it to have been raised to commemorate the marriage of Constantine and Helena; another, that it records the birth of Cal*igul*a, tracing some resemblance between his name and that of the place, Igel. A third considers it to allude to the apotheosis of some person of imperial rank. The plain matter of fact seems to be, that it was set up by two brothers named Secundinus; partly as a funeral monument to their deceased relatives; partly to celebrate their sister's marriage, which is represented on one of the bas-reliefs by the figures of a man and woman joining hands. The Secundini were a rich and powerful family, who, it appears from the inscription, in addition to other offices, held those of postmaster and chief of the commissariat, and supplied the Roman army with food, accoutrements, and carriages, which is further denoted by the figure of a chariot, filled with armour, &c., the subject of another bas-relief. From the style of the architecture and carvings, the monument has been referred to the time of the Antonines: some imagine it to belong to the era of Constantine. It has excellence as a work of art, and as a successful example of the combination of monumental architecture with sculptural decoration; as a whole, its preservation is also remarkable.

Schnellposts daily from Treves to Coblenz in 14 hours; to Cologne; to Berncastel and Kreutznach; to Aix-la-Chapelle in 19 hrs. (Rte. 43).

Steamboats on the Moselle during summer; 4 times a-week between Treves and Coblenz (Rte. 42.).

Railways to Luxemburg and Namur; to Saarbrucken (Rte. 100 A). Station on l. bank of the Moselle.

Voiturier.—Buchholz, 239, Brodstrasse.

ROUTE 42.

THE MOSELLE.—FROM TREVES TO COBLENZ.

Distance, about 150 Eng. m. :—more than double that of the land journey, owing to the windings of the river. *Steamers* 3 or 4 times a-week :—*up* to Treves in 1½ day, starting from Coblenz at 6 A.M. for Berncastel or Trarbach, and proceeding on the following day to Treves; *down* in 12 or 15 hrs., starting from Treves at 5 A.M. When the river is low, which frequently happens in summer, the steamers are delayed or stopped, and the traveller must then resort to *row-boats*, which may be hired at every village to cross or drop down the river for short distances.

Becker's 'Map of the Course of the Moselle,' and Delkescamp's 'Panorama,' may be useful.

3 or 4 days may be very agreeably spent on the banks of the Moselle. This river offers a new and pleasing route to travellers visiting the Rhine, who have hitherto been content to go and return by Cologne, thus retracing their steps over ground they have seen before. The Moselle is equally accessible; by taking it, they will add variety to their journey, and make a better use of their time.

Some of the finest scenery on the Moselle may be explored in 2 *days*, from Coblenz, thus: Take the steamer up to Alf; proceed thence in a post-chaise to the Baths of Bertrich, 3 m. off (*Inn:* Post); explore the walks to the Falkenlei, &c., and return to Alf to sleep. Next day ascend the hill called Prinzensköpfchen, then take the descending steamer and return to Coblenz, or, if time will allow, stop at Carden, and walk or drive to Schloss Elz, returning to Carden to sleep. Next morning hire a row-boat to Alken, and walk thence in 2 h. up a side valley to the interesting castle of Ehrenburg, returning in time for the steamer to Coblenz, or proceeding thither by the carriage road down the rt. bank of the Moselle.

In order fully to appreciate the beauties of the Moselle, it is necessary to land at certain points indicated in the following route, and view it from its high banks.

The Pedestrian alone can reach by by-paths and cross-roads, not passable for carriages, the finest points of view; at one time creeping along the margin of the river, at another surveying it from the heights above. In every village he may find a boat in which he may embark when tired, and may thus shift about from one side of the river to the other. By crossing the narrow necks of land he may often save 6 or 8 miles, and reach in ½ hour a spot that a boat would require 3 or 4 to arrive at. In making these short cuts, however, he may sometimes miss fine scenes on the river.

The *Inns* upon the Moselle have rather deteriorated of late, and will by no means satisfy fastidious travellers. The usual *Charges* at the Inns, seen and confirmed annually by the magistrates, are, for dinner 15 S. gr., tea or coffee 5, supper 10, a bottle of wine from 5 S. gr. to 1 Th., a bed 8 to 15 S. gr., bottle of Seltzer water 5 S. gr.

Good Moselle wine is hardly to be got in the inns, or elsewhere on the river than at the wine-merchants' in Coblenz.

The banks of the Moselle, though on the whole inferior in beauty to those of the Rhine, by no means present a repetition of the same kind of scenery. It is generally of a less wild and barren character; instead of black bare ravines and abrupt precipices, it is bordered by round and undulating hills, covered not merely with vines, but often clothed in rich woods, such as the Rhine cannot boast of. It is much enlivened with picturesque towns and villages, of which there are more than 100 between Coblenz and Treves, while ruins of old castles, watch-towers, and Gothic church steeples are not wanting to give a religious or romantic tone to the landscape. The Moselle is particularly remarkable for its very complicated windings, which in several parts of its course form projecting promontories, almost isolated by the river. Some of the side valleys, too, which merge into the Moselle, are in the highest degree picturesque; and the view of the ex-

traordinary windings of the river, from the heights above it, is as singular as it is enchanting. The Moselle is not deficient in classical associations: it is even the subject of a poem by Ausonius, written probably during his residence at Treves; and traces of the Romans may be discovered in almost every village along its banks, if not above ground, at least wherever the soil is turned by the spade.

The first part of the voyage from Treves to Berncastel presents nothing of great interest: and it is not worth while to enumerate names of unimportant villages.

l. The tall chimneys in the recess of a valley, and the wreaths of smoke proceeding therefrom, proclaim the iron-works of Quint.

rt. Neumagen is the Roman Noviomagus, where Constantine had a palace, the "inclyta castra Constantini" of Ausonius, of which few fragments now remain. The Church was built 1190, partly with the materials of the Roman palace. (Clement's *Inn.*)

l. Piesport (Pisonis Porta): Hain's *Inn.* One of the most famous vineyards on the Moselle.

l. Opposite Dusemond is another vineyard, producing the capital wine called *Braueneberger.*

rt. Mühlheim. Here the scenery improves in beauty.

rt. Berncastel (*Inn:* *Drei Könige, clean and good fare—try the "Doctor's" wine), a dirty town of 2000 Inhab., on the way from Bingen to Treves (Rte. 46), picturesquely situated under a ruined castle (*Landshut*) perched on a ledge of the Hundsrück mountains, which here approach close to the Moselle. There is a ferry here. *Diligence* to Treves in 6 hrs., and Kreutznach. Travellers tired of a boat should cross the hills to Trarbach, a walk of 2 hrs. (5 m.—by water 15), stony path and steep ascent at first, from Berncastel. The inn at Trarbach is bad.

l. Directly opposite Berncastel lies Cus. The *Hospital* was founded by Cardinal Cusanus, who was born here, the son of a poor fisherman, and raised himself to that dignity by his talents. Attached to it is a Gothic chapel containing the very fine monument of John of Neuberg (1569). The rt. bank of the Moselle is here draped with vineyards from top to bottom. (rt.) A little below Graach is the Priory of Martinshof, now secularized.

rt. Zeltingen.—De Wilde's *Inn*, tolerable. This may be said to be the centre of the wine district of the Moselle, in which all the best sorts are produced.

l. Uerzig. (Post.) Below this village, in the face of a tall red cliff called Michaelslei, a castellated wall is visible. It covers the mouth of a cave which once served to harbour a band of robber-knights, and afterwards to shelter a hermit. It was accessible only by means of high ladders.

rt. *Trarbach* (the derivation of the name, from "Thronus Bacchi," is probably fanciful).—*Inns:* not good. The best red wine of the Moselle may be had here. The situation of this most dirty little town, of 1300 Inhab., is very beautiful, but it has lost much of its picturesqueness since the fire of 1857; it lies in the mouth of a side valley, opening upon the Moselle: but it is not otherwise interesting, and its narrow and dirty streets offer no temptation to penetrate within its gates. A neat *Townhall*, in modern Gothic style, has been built. The castle above it, called *Gräfinburg*, was one of the strongest between Treves and Coblenz, commanding entirely the passage of the Moselle. It was the family residence of the noble Counts of Sponheim, and was built in the 14th cent. (1338) with an Archbishop's ransom. A long and deadly feud had existed between the Archbishops of Treves and the Counts of Sponheim, when, in 1325, the death of Count Henry held out to the reigning Archbishop, Baldwin, the prospect of enriching himself at the expense of the widowed Countess; taking advantage, therefore, of her unprotected position, he made inroads into her domain, plundering her subjects, and laying waste her lands. The Countess Loretta, however, was gifted with a manly spirit, and was not a person to submit tamely to such insults and injury: so, calling

together her vassals, she boldly expelled the intruders with loss and disgrace; equally to the surprise and indignation of Baldwin, who little expected such opposition from a female. The very same year, as the bishop was quietly and unsuspectingly sailing down the Moselle to Coblenz, with a small retinue, his barge was suddenly arrested nearly abreast of the Castle of Starkenburg, by a chain stretched across the river below the surface; and before he had time to recover from his surprise, armed boats put off from the shore, and he was led a prisoner into the Castle of the Countess. She treated her persecutor with courtesy, but kept him fast within her walls until he agreed to abandon a fort which he had begun to build on her territory, and paid down a large ransom.

The finest scenery of the Moselle lies between Trarbach and Cobern.

l. Traben.—*Inn*, H. Claus, unpretending; boat to and from steamer. Traben, it is said, comes from Lat. Taberna. Opposite Trarbach rises a high hill, converted into a promontory by the windings of the Moselle. On the summit of it Vauban constructed for Louis XIV. (1681), in the time of peace, and upon German territory, a strong fortress, completely commanding the river up and down. The pretext for this proceeding was the unjust claim urged by Louis to the domains of the Counts of Sponheim. After 8000 men had been employed in constructing it, and an expenditure of many millions of francs had been incurred, it was razed to the ground, in conformity with the treaty of Ryswick, 16 years after it was built, and a few broken walls and shattered casemates alone mark the site of *Fort Montroyal*. The view from it is grand.

rt. Starkenburg, a village on an eminence, which once bore a castle of the same name, belonging to the Counts of Sponheim, and mentioned above. Its outworks extended down to the waterside, and some towers and walls still remain.

rt. Enkirch, a village of 2000 Inhab.; near it are fragments of shafts of pillars, which go by the name of the Temple, and are perhaps Roman.

On approaching (rt.) the village of Pünderich, the ruins of (l.) *Marienburg*, alternately a nunnery and a fortress, appear in sight; and from their position, on the summit of a high dorsal ridge, which the Moselle by its windings converts into a promontory, remain long in view. The distance to Alf, from (l.) the village of Reil, near which a steep footpath (Rothenpfad, from the red colour of the soil) strikes upwards through the vineyards across the Isthmus, is under 3 m.; by the winding Moselle it is 12 m.; a voyage in ascending, of 2 hrs.; in descending, of 1 hr. Travellers intending to stop at Alf may land here, opposite Pünderich, and walk across the neck to Marienburg and Alf, which may be done in an hour, with tolerable certainty of catching the steamer at Alf. ***The view* from the eminence a little to the W. of Marienburg, called *Prinzensköpfchen*, is the most surprising and pleasing that the whole course of the Moselle presents. It is a little like that from Symon's Yat on the Wye, but is on a much grander scale. Owing to the excessive sinuosities of the river, 4 different reaches appear in view at once, radiating as it were from the foot of the rock on which you stand. A waving amphitheatre of hills, covered with dark forest, occupies the horizon, and nearer at hand vine-clad slopes, villages at the water-side, and old castles, with the Fort Arras on the Issbach, to the W., are the accessories of this beautiful panorama. There is a little inn within the ruins of Marienburg, where you may breakfast or dine.

rt. Zell (Melchior's *Inn*) is a little town of 1800 Inhab. opposite the point of the promontory on which Marienburg stands, overlooked by a guardian watch-tower.

l. Alf (*Inns:* Zum Bade Bertrich (Mentjes);—Theisens—good fishing), on the Mosselle, is a village prettily situated at the mouth of the winding valley of the Issbach; above it stands the church, and farther up the valley rises the picturesque *hill fort of Arras*, which stood out for a long time, in 1138, against Adalbert, Archbishop of Treves, who swore not to shave till

he had taken it, and kept his word. Under Arras, 2 m. up the valley, are the extensive iron forges and furnaces of M. Remy, constructed according to the English method. The iron is brought from Bendorf on the Rhine, the coal from the mines of Saarbruck. About 6 m. up this sylvan valley are the retired **Baths of Bertrich* (Rte. 41); an excellent carriage road leads to them. There are several Inns, where carriages are kept. No one should quit Alf without enjoying the very extraordinary prospect from the Prinzensköpfchen near the Marienburg mentioned above—half an hour's walk.

Soon after leaving Alf there is a very remarkable echo.

l. Bremm (Amelinger's *Inn*), a wide and solitary spot, enclosed by huge dark hills. It is difficult to guess how the river finds its way out; indeed it has very much the appearance of the head of a lake. The steep slopes behind the village resemble somewhat the cliff of the Lurlei in boldness, but they are covered with vines to the very top.

rt. On the pretty green meadow opposite stood, until the time of the French Revolution, the nunnery of Stuben; the massive wall of a ruined chapel, pierced with pointed windows, still remains.

l. There is a path from the village of Eller over the hills to Cochem, only 4 m. long. The windings of the river between these two places cannot be less than 12 m., but those who avail themselves of this short cut will lose some of the prettiest scenery on the river.

l. Ediger is charmingly situated.

l. Senhals. Little else than vines visible hereabouts. rt. Senheim at a little distance from the river.

rt. Beilstein. Inn execrable. Travellers should on no account think of stopping here. One of the most picturesque ruined castles on the Moselle, surmounted by a square donjon-keep, overlooks Beilstein. It belonged to the Electors of Treves, who deputed their noble vassals, the Metternichs and Winneburgs, to hold it for them. The small village nestles at the foot of the rock on which it stands.

l. Cochem.—*Inns:* Kehrer's; H. de l'Union. The distant view of this ancient town of 2500 Inhab., guarded as it were by the 2 picturesque castles aloft upon the hills behind, is most romantic and attractive. But let the stranger be satisfied with admiring it at a distance, since, within, it surpasses in the filth and closeness of its streets all other towns on the Moselle. The Castle at the upper end was an imperial fortress; in 1689 it held out, together with the town, for a long time against the forces of Louis XIV., but being at last, after 4 separate assaults, taken by storm, the greater portion of the garrison, consisting of 1600 Brandenburgers, and many of the citizens, were inhumanly put to the sword, and the houses and castle burnt. This atrocious act was ordered by the French Marshal Boufflers, and executed by his subordinate officer, M. de Grignan, the son-in-law of Madame de Sévigné.

The lower castle of Winneburg is lost from view until you draw close to the town, being situated some way up the glen of the Endertbach. It is the most ancient family seat of the Metternichs; the head of the house at present being the late Austrian Prime Minister, who has repaired it and fitted it up.

The large building seen above the spire of the church, near the lower end of the town of Cochem, was originally a Capuchin convent, and is now a school.

l. Clotten, a small village, with a church on an eminence, in the gap of a valley overlooked by a ruined castle. Monotonous hills intervene for a considerable distance between Clotten and

rt. Treis, situated within a little amphitheatre of hills, from which, at a short distance from the river, 2 castles look down: one of them, Wildburg, was won in hard fight by an Archbishop of Treves, in the 12th cent. An elegant modern church has been erected at Treis.

l. Carden (Brauer's Inn. N.B. No good inn between this and Coblenz) is a picturesque old village, in one of the most lovely situations on the Moselle. *The Church*, conspicuous with its 3 towers, was built in the 12th cent., in honour of St. Castor, whose body was buried here, and after-

wards removed to Coblenz. The exterior and E. end are in the Romanesque style of architecture. The *Cloisters* are worth notice. Within, there is a curious antique font, and a representation of the Entombment; the figures are of stone, as large as life. At the lower end of the town, by the waterside, stands the Old Post-house, a picturesque castellated building, with projecting turrets, surrounded by a red fringe-like ornament, and surmounted by peaked roofs; it bears the date 1562. Behind it is a Romanesque building, of the 12th or 13th cent., free from alterations and interpolations, which has been unaccountably neglected by draughtsmen and antiquaries. It is said to have been a tithe-barn of the Archbp. of Treves.

[*Schloss Elz.* N.B.—No Inn; take provisions. An intricate path runs from Carden to the very interesting old **Castle of Elz*, the beau-ideal of a feudal fortress of the middle ages; but the walk to it is still further shortened by landing at the village of

1. Müden, from which it is not more than 2 m. distant, but the way is not easy to find. A steep path ascends the hill, behind the village; then, striking through fields and orchards to a farm-house, reaches a pretty green meadow, from which the winding vale of the Elz is visible, and out of which peer the singular peaked turrets of its castle, which no traveller should pass without visiting.

The little stream of the Elz, remarkable for its excessive windings, almost encircles the tall bold rock on which the castle stands. A narrow isthmus of rock prevents its being an island, but this has been cut through, and over the ditch thus formed a bridge is thrown, forming the only approach. The banks of the river are thickly grown over with trees and brushwood; and a second and rival castle, rising opposite to Schloss Elz, and within bow-shot of it, contributes to the beauty of this romantic valley. The Castle of Elz is a singularly irregular building, or group of buildings, adapted to the form of the rock on which it stands. The whole pile rises so abruptly from the precipitous sides of the rock that its pedestal appears scarcely large enough to hold it. The path leading up to the main entrance is cut in the rock, and is steep and slippery. It is the cradle of one of the most ancient and noble families in this part of Germany, and is an almost solitary example of a feudal residence spared by fire, war, and time, and remaining in nearly the same condition that it was 2 or 3 centuries ago. It has been repaired, and is inhabited. The interior is a labyrinth of passages, turret-stairs, and chambers, many of which are of irregular shapes. Many of the apartments are hung round with family portraits. There are curious ornamented fireplaces (not stoves), and some rooms are paved with monastic-looking tiles, with patterns impressed, not coloured. In one room there are a few pieces of armour, and one or two morsels of painted glass. The stream of the Elz is seen from the projecting turrets, flowing in its snake-like course in the depth of the wooded gorge 80 or 100 ft. below. The rival castle before alluded to, *Trutz-Elz*, on the opposite rock, was built to defy the Lords of Elz, by Baldwin Bishop of Treves, who besieged them for many months, and cutting off, by this counter castle, the approaches to their stronghold, at length compelled them to surrender. They afterwards held this castle also as a fief from the Bishop, whose vassals they became.

About 3 m. higher up the valley stands another castle, *Schloss Pyrmont*, burnt by the Swedes in 1641; and near it is a cascade. A good carriage-road leads to Coblenz (Rte. 41) by Münster-Maifeld.

The Elz falls into the Moselle at Moselkern, about 6 m. below the Castle, but the path down the picturesque valley is very bad, fording the stream, or crossing it on stepping stones, 12 or 13 times in that short distance. Another but not easier way to Moselkern is to cross the hill, or follow the heights along the brink of the glen, which command noble views.]

1. Moselkern (*Inn*, Anker), a village at the mouth of the picturesque vale of Elz.

l. The Castle of Bischofsstein was a stronghold belonging to the Archbishops of Treves. Its tall cylindrical donjon tower is girt round with a white streak, and a ruined chapel adjoins it. It was built 1270.

l. Hatzenport. Moritz's Inn.

rt. Brodenbach stands near the mouth of the Ehrenbach. The ravine out of which it issues should by all means be explored. At first gloomy and dark, it in a short while opens out, and discloses a lovely valley with green meadows, vineyards, and water-mills closed up in front by a rocky height, on the summit of which, only 2 m. distant from the Moselle, stands the **castle of Ehrenberg*, towering above the tree tops. It is a splendid monument of old times, still in a tolerable state of preservation; as it owes its decay to time and neglect, not to violence. It may be said to surpass in beauty any individual castle on the Rhine, and is well worth visiting. It now belongs to the v. Stein family. There is a way over the hills from Ehrenberg to Boppart, on the Rhine, 9 m., but a guide will be needed.

rt. Alken, an ancient town, connected by a chain of towers with *Schloss Thurand*, a picturesque castle on the height above. It has two circular keeps, and the green ivy creeps along its walls. It was built in 1209, and was held in 1246 by a robber knight, the Pfalzgrave Zorn. Having committed depredations in the territory of his neighbours, the Archbishops of Treves and Cologne, he was besieged for 2 years by their combined forces, who, during that time, emptied 3000 butts of wine. The garrison, having consumed all their provisions, surrendered the castle; but Zorn cut his way through the enemy.

l. The village of Catenes is said to derive its name from a chain (catena) formerly stretched across the river at this point, to arrest boats and compel them to pay toll.

l. Gondorf. The conspicuous building at the upper end of this village, by the water-side, is the family mansion of the Counts von der Leyen, another of the oldest and most noble races on the Moselle; which numbers among its members many generals in the Imperial armies, and 3 Electors of Treves and Cologne. The building was repaired in 1814, and has since passed out of the possession of the Leyens.

At the lower end of the village stands a gable-faced house, connected with a tall tower of defence, built 1350, and said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

A large quantity of potters' and pipe clay, obtained from pits 3 m. off, at Dreschenich, is here embarked, and sent to Holland, to form pipes for the Dutchmen. It is quite white, and of good quality; it is dug out from beneath a bed of gravel.

l. Cobern (Schwab's *Inn*). The heights behind this little town are crowned by 2 ruined castles—the lower, or *Niederburg*, and the *Oberburg*. Within the enclosure of the upper castle stands the very remarkable *Chapel of St. Matthias*. The way to it passes the new church, and the house of the pastor, who keeps the keys of the chapel, and will lend them to discreet persons. A steep footpath strikes up from a mill, through the vineyards, and behind the lower castle, which it leaves on the right. The view from the top is fine, and it takes about 20 min. to reach it. *St. Matthias's Chapel* is an elegant little Gothic structure, in the form of a hexagon, supported within upon 6 clusters of columns, each formed of 5 detached marble pillars. The exact date of the building is unknown, but the style of the architecture is that of the first half of the 13th cent., and its founders are supposed to have been Crusaders, who caused it to be erected on their return from the Holy Land. This may account for the somewhat Saracenic aspect of its interior. All the arches are rounded, except those which support the central tower, which are pointed and slightly horse-shoed; the lower windows are in shape like the ace of clubs. The effect of the interior is extremely light and graceful, and this chapel deserves to be visited by all who interest themselves in architecture. It has been repaired by the architect Lassaulx.

rt. Diebelich (*quasi* Diabolich) is famous for witches, who in the middle

ages were believed to haunt peculiarly this spot, and to hold meetings for midnight revelry on the top of a neighbouring mountain. At the end of the 15th century, a bishop, who had written a book upon witchcraft, caused 25 persons to be burned here for that *crime!* This is a pretty spot, surrounded by orchards and walnuts, with fine wooded banks opposite.

l. Winningen is a Protestant village, though all around are Popish. A neat modern school-house faces the river.

rt. Ley. At the breaking up of the frost in the Moselle in 1830 this village was buried nearly 30 feet deep in ice, which broke the timber framework of many of the houses, and entirely swept away several; overspreading all the lower vineyards.

l. Güls, distinguished by its modern twin spires, is surrounded by orchards, which furnish cherries and walnuts in large quantities for exportation to Holland. A very narrow and dangerous carriage-road has been completed along the rt. bank of the Moselle, from Moselweiss to Niederfell. When improved and extended farther upwards, it will become equally conducive to the convenience of the tourist, and to the prosperity of the valley.

l. The spire of the Ch. of Metternich is seen above the trees.

rt. Moselweiss, a small village supposed to be the Vicus Ambitianus of the Romans, and the spot where Agrippina gave birth to Caligula. The tower of the church is of great antiquity, and is mentioned in records of the year 1209. Above Moselweiss rise the fortifications of Fort Alexander, one of the outworks of Coblenz, situated between the Moselle and the Rhine.

rt. COBLENZ (Rte. 37).

ROUTE 43.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO TREVES.

20 Pruss. m. = 93½ Eng. m.

Schnellpost daily in 21 hrs. The accommodation for travellers is on a very low scale. The only tolerable sleeping quarters are at Prüm, but they are indifferent.

This excellent macadamised road was completed in 1836, by the Prussian government, to open a communication along the Belgian frontier; its design seems rather military than commercial. It lies through a country wild and dreary in parts, in others very beautiful; in all most interesting to an English botanist, who will find in the wild heath between Treves and Montjoie, and in the latter town itself, some of the rarest plants of his own country.

The road on leaving Aix-la-Chapelle is carried under the Cologne railway, and past the picturesque fragment of a ruined castle, *Schönforst*, near which is a very large lime-tree. About 7 m. from Aix is the village of Corneli-Münster, with 750 Inhab. The extensive remains of its ancient convent, founded 815, by Lewis the Pious, are turned into a cloth manufactory.

2¼ Königsberg.

2¼ Montjoie, a small town of 3000 Inhab., on the Roer, manufactures much cloth. (Bauer's Inn is the best.) Its fine and nearly perfect *Castle* was almost entirely pulled down 1836. There are slate-quarries outside the town.

The village of Kaltenherberg (1370 Inhab.) lies at the foot of the mountain

range called Hohe Veen (Fr. Hautes Fanges, The High Fen). Their highest summit is 2200 ft. above the sea: this is a wild and sterile district, abounding in bogs and marshes. The inhabitants are chiefly Walloons.

2¼ Bütgenbaeh (*Inn*, Poste), a village of 500 souls. A eross road henee to Spa, by Malmédi (Rte. 44).

This stage lies over a wild dreary traek, part heath, part forest, which is burnt for ehareoal, to

2 Losheim, (*Inn:* *Post), a small village. Its *Church* eontains some relies: the eloth with whieh our Saviour girt himself and dried the apostles' feet—a part of his winding-sheet—fragments of the skull of St. Cornelius!! Near this a good eross road, on the l., leads from Losheim to Hillesheim, in the Eifel (Rte. 44).

Here begins the ehain of hills ealled Schneifel, Schnee Eifel (Snow Eifel).

2¾ *Prüm—Inn*, Goldner Stern; the best sleeping quarters between Aix and Treves, but indifferent.—*D. G.* Cheap and dirty. Bed, 15 S. gr.; tea, 8 S. gr.; breakfast, 8 S. gr. This small town lies at the S. extremity of the Schneifel, immediately beneath a beautifully wooded hill, and has 2100 Inhab.

A portion of the old eonvent alone survives, and is now converted into a sehool. The ehurch near it, in the Italian style, and uninteresting, replaces the magnifieent original church of the onee famous Abbey Saneti Benedicti *ad Pratum* (whenee the modern name Prüm), of whieh no vestige now remains. In the *burial-ground*, outside the town, a *stone cross* is planted on the spot where the high altar stood. The walls of this edifice were pulled down to furnish materials for rebuilding the houses of the town after it had been destroyed by fire in 1769. The exeursion to the *Upper Eifel* (Rte. 45) may be made from Prüm. The distanee to Gerolstein is about 12 m. The road is praeticable only for light earriages.

Hereabouts the modern road falls in with the *great Roman highway* from Treves to Cologne. It is proved, by an inscription found at Marmagen, that Agrippa was the direetor of this, the greatest work of the Romans in their Rhenish provinees. It was carried through a eountry still wild and unpeopled, but in their days as little trodden as the backwoods of America are now. It appears by the Roman Itinerary, that, besides numerous post-houses (*mutationes*, for changing horses), there were 6 *mansiones* along this line of road, serving at the same time as military posts, garrisoned with troops; as hotels, in whieh the emperors themselves were aeeommodated on their journeys; and as stations of relays of horses for couriers. The first of these was at Tolbiacum (Zulpich, the spot where Clovis and the Franks defeated the Alemanni), the last at Bædæ Vicus (Bitburg). All the stations seem to have been earefully supplied with water, judging from the remains of subterraneous conduits or aqueduets whieh have been diseovered along the line of the road.

4½ m. beyond Prüm is Sehöneeken, a small village of 1538 Inhab. The ruined eastle on a height originally belonged to the family of the Counts of Vianden. It was destroyed by the Freneh in 1802.

2½ Balesfeld. Between this and Bitburg the road does not pass a single village. The country is a traet of high land, with a rough elimate and a barren soil, but abounding in woods, and frequently opening into beautiful views. The inhabitants are rude and unpolished, their houses and persons alike slovenly, in proportion as the land they inhabit is wild and remote. They are also ignorant and superstitious; and, not contented with keeping the usual holidays and festivals of the Church, almost every village has a patron saint of its own, in whose honour festivals are eelebrated. Eaeh saint is supposed to have a peeuliar province and to preside over some partieular elass of diseases. Thus St. Apollonia is invoked in eases of toothaehe; St. Blaize, to avert sore throats; St. Lambert, to eure epilepsy; St. Odilia, for sore eyes; St. Lueia, for other eomplaints; St. Gertrude is engaged to drive away rats; and St. Wendelin is looked upon as the proteetor of eattle. On their anniversaries the people flock in erowds to the ehurehes dedieated to these medieal saints so rich in remedies, bringing offerings not only of money,

but also of butter, eggs, pigs' heads, &c., which give the church the appearance of a market-place rather than a place of worship. Upon those days no work is done, and the evening concludes usually in drinking and gambling.

2 Bitburg (*Inn*, Poste, not good), a town of 1700 Inhab., anciently a Roman station, Bædæ Vicus.

[About 10 m. W. of Bitburg, within the frontier of Luxemburg, but scarcely accessible by roads, stands *Vianden*, a *castle* exceeding in extent almost any on the Rhine. 13 m. further is the ruined Abbey of *Echternach* (described in Rte. 29).]

At Fliessem, about 3 m. from Bitburg, on the road to Prüm, and not more than ½ m. from the road, is a Roman villa. It contains very perfect and beautiful mosaics and a hypocaust in excellent preservation, curiously illustrating the mode of heating buildings and apartments by the Romans. Two Roman milestones were dug up in a wood near Bitburg; they stood on the ancient high road, a short distance from the new post-road. They bear the name of the Empr. Hadrian, in whose reign they were set up, and the distance marked upon them was 22,000 paces (M. P. XXII.) from Treves. Between Bitburg and

1¾ Helenenberg there is not a single village; but traces of the Roman road appear in sight from time to time. The very beautiful *church* at Helenenberg (called also the hospital) is now turned into a barn. Near *Pallien*, a village whose inhabitants live partly in caves cut out of the rocks, the road is carried over a deep ravine upon a bridge of a single arch, built by Napoleon (p. 306); and a passage has been hewn for the road itself in the solid rock, for a considerable distance, until it reaches the bank of the Moselle, immediately opposite the city of

2¼ TREVES (see Rte. 41). The view of Treves in descending is very striking.

ROUTE 44.

SPA TO COBLENZ.

20¼ Pruss. m. = 93¾ Eng. m.

Two easy days by post—to Hillesheim the 1st day. Diligence daily—Spa to Malmédi—in 3 hrs. Though hilly, the road is so well laid out that 8 m. an hour on an average may be made. Passing through a volcanic country, it offers very varied scenery—hill and vale, beech forests, heaths, corn, and grass-lands.

A gradual ascent of nearly 4 m., shaded by an agreeable avenue of trees, leads out of the valley of Spa: passing the mineral spring of Sauvenière, situated in a clump of trees, the road emerges upon a high, level, and bare district of barren heath, resembling Dartmoor, called Les Fanges.

[At the village of Francorchamps the road to Malmédi, turning to the l., leaves that to *Stavelot* (*Inn*, H. d'Orange), a town of 4000 Inhab., owing its origin to an abbey (Stabulum Fidelium), founded 651 by Sigebert, on the advice of St. Remacle. In its church is preserved the very curious *Shrine* (Chasse) *of St. Remacle*. It is 6 ft. long, of copper plates, gilt and enamelled, the sides flanked by 14 canopied niches, containing silver-gilt statuettes 1 ft. high of the 12 Apostles; with St. Remacle and St. Lambert rather larger. At the ends, under the gables, are seated figures of our Lord, the Virgin and Child. The sloping roof is divided into 8 panels of reliefs in repoussée work, containing subjects from the life of our Lord. The sides, cornices, gables, &c., are encrusted with precious stones, beryl, opal, turquoise, &c. During the French Revolution, the shrine (said to contain still the saint's bones) was placed in a large cask and sunk under water. It is probably a work of the 14th cent. The only remains of the abbey ch. is part

of a Romanesque tower. Its abbots were princes of the Germ. Empire, and had a seat in the Diet, with right of coining money. There are 73 tanneries here. Pretty drive from Stavelot to *Vieux Salm*, where is a clean little inn, H. de Bellevue, at which you may board and lodge for 4 frs. a day, with privilege of shooting for a fortnight.]

About 1½ m. further runs the Prussian frontier, where baggage is slightly examined (§ 47). A fine view is gained on winding down the steep hill, of red sandstone, from the table-land into Malmédi.

2½ Malmédi (*Inn*, Cheval Blanc, an humble inn), a small town of 4000 Inhab., famous for the manufacture of sole leather for shoes, there being 50 tanneries here in active work. The hides are derived from South America. The Ardennes forest furnishes the best bark. The greater part of Germany is supplied from Malmédi and Stavelot, and many of the tanners are very wealthy. The fantastic houses and gardens, in and around the town, chiefly their property, are somewhat in the Dutch style. The most remarkable of them, Montbijou, lies on our road a little way out of the town.

The road enters the great highway from Aix to Treves (Rte. 43), about 8 m. from Malmédi, a little beyond

2 Bütgenbach (Rte. 43).

2 Losheim, in Rte. 43. Here a road branches off to the E., passing under the ruined castle Kronenburg, to

1¾ Stadtkyll (*Inn*, Post), on the road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Coblenz by Mayence, which is traversed daily by a schnellpost.

2 Hillesheim (*Inn*, Post; comfortable, with civil people, who make high charges), a curious old town, surrounded by walls from which there are fine views. From a hill near it a fine view is obtained of the Eifel.

The country hence to Kellberg and Mayen presents fine forests and patches of beech, and some oak, with hills of volcanic forms in all directions.

3 Kellberg.—*Inn*, Post. A public carriage runs between the Ahr valley and Kellberg, meeting that between Coblenz and Losheim. Views of the castle of Nurberg. Through an interesting country, passing many dome-topped hills—from whose egg-shape perhaps the district is called Ei-fel (?)—and near to the picturesque castle Virneberg, to

3½ Mayen (see Rtes. 41 and 40), on the post-road to

3½ *Coblenz* (Rte. 37).

ROUTE 45.

THE UPPER EIFEL—PRÜM TO GEROLSTEIN, DAUN, AND LÜTZERATH.

The country of the Eifel Gebirge is particularly interesting to the geologist, from the traces of volcanic agency which it exhibits in its lava currents and numerous extinct craters, many of them now filled with lakes or tarns. Apart from this consideration, the scenery of the Eifel has many features of no inconsiderable beauty and interest to induce the ordinary traveller to visit it. "The high ground constituting this tract of country is much diversified with finely formed eminences, which are often conical or crater-shaped, and frequently wooded; the valleys are remarkable sometimes for their bold and rocky sides, frequently capped with old castles, and contracting into narrow glens; sometimes for their softer or wooded and verdant character; above all, the great peculiarity of the district is the secluded, often much concealed, and singular 'MAARS' or *crater-lakes*."—*T. T.* Meres in English.

Permission may be obtained to fish in the lakes for roach and pike—trout are rare; also for boar-shooting. Perhaps the finest and most picturesque scenery in the whole Eifel is presented by the course of the Kyll between

Pelm, at the foot of the Casselburg, and Gerolstein, where the valley is lined by lofty and picturesque cliffs of *Dolomite*.

The region of the Eifel is still the haunt of wolves and wild boars; the former not unfrequently approach human habitations in the winter, and commit depredations on the flocks.

The traveller visiting the Eifel from Aix-la-Chapelle or Spa will proceed by the roads described in Rtes. 43 or 44 as far as Prüm (Rte. 43). A post-road runs hence to Bonn and Cologne. At Prüm we may turn aside to enter upon the district of the Eifel. The roads throughout it are almost invariably bad, especially in wet weather, and the country hilly.

Gerolstein (*Inn*, Schreiber's, tolerable), where the tour of the Eifel properly begins, is about 10 m. from Prüm. It is a picturesque town on the Kyll, in a valley running between cliffs of limestone and dolomite, which, more particularly on the N. side, often present precipitous and striking escarpments, and peculiarly formed, and sometimes isolated, rocky eminences. Above the town are the ruins of a *Castle*. An interesting excursion, and one that may easily be accomplished in a forenoon, is to start by the footpath leading to the clear carbonated spring at the bottom of the valley, to cross the river Kyll, and ascend the hill opposite (to the N. of the town). On the summit is a perfectly formed dry crater called the Pfaffenkaul. The surface of the hollow is now cultivated, but traces of volcanic action are everywhere apparent. A little to the W. is a stream of lava which divides into 2 branches, and includes a hollow space termed the Hagelskaul. Near it, to the S., there is a considerable cavern, situated in the cliffs termed the Buchenloch, formed by one of the numerous fissures in the strata, but probably enlarged by art. Thence the field may be crossed to the *Ice grotto* of Roth, in order to see which lights and a guide may be procured at a farm-house and inn near the ch. of Roth. In this cavern, which is a sort of natural ice-house, ice is always to be found during the summer, but it is said to disappear in winter. In returning to Gerolstein, the road may be varied by crossing the base of the Auberg, where innumerable fossil shells, corals, &c., are found strewed over the surface of the fields. Several persons in Gerolstein form collections of them for sale.—*T. T.* One of the curiosities of the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, called Brudeldreis, opposite Birresborn, on a hill within the Gerolstein wald. In the summer it dries up; but if a cupful of water be thrown into the basin of rock from which it issues, a rattling is heard, and a jet of water spirted out. Dead bodies of birds and other small animals are often found near it, destroyed by having alighted within the range of the noxious vapour issuing from it (carbonic acid gas), but it is a fable that birds are killed in flying over it. Peasants stooping down to drink are repulsed by the suffocating vapour, which, being heavier than the air, lies along the surface of the water, in a stratum more or less deep as the atmosphere is agitated or calm.

The road from Gerolstein to Kirchweiler (3 m.) passes the Casselburg, a picturesque stronghold, surmounting a mass of basaltic rock. Dochweiler, 3 m. farther, is a village built of lava. Near it, to the N.W., is a large basin-shaped crater, called Dreiser-Weiher, which, though now a meadow, was evidently at a former period filled with water, and is still remarkable for its numerous mineral springs. Dreis, in the dialect of the Eifel, means a mineral spring. Olivine, a comparatively rare mineral, is found at the S. side of the crater, sometimes in masses 18 in. in diameter, and augite is also met with. Glassy felspar is found at Hohenfels, near this. Some of the highest hills in the Eifel surround the Dreiser-Weiher.

5 m. from Dochweiler lies *Daun*; (Grethen's *Inn.*) Carriage to Geroldstein, Manderscheid, or Lutzerath (on the high road to Coblenz), $2\frac{1}{2}$ thalers. The castle was the family residence and the birthplace of the Marshal who led the Austrian armies in the Seven Years' War, and defeated Frederick the Great

at Kolin. On the summit of a steep acclivity near this lie 3 crater lakes:—1. *Weinfelder-Maar*, said to be the highest in the district—a perfect basin scooped out of rock; on the precipice above it stands a rude small church. 2. Separated from 1 by a narrow isthmus of slaty rock is the *Shalkenmehrer-Maar*, embanked only on two sides, on the others bounded by a wide flat meadow alternating with peat bog. 3. ½ m. removed from the others is the gem of all the lakes, deep set in a hollow surrounded by copsewood, the *Gmünden-Maar*, very beautiful. From Daun, a détour should be made by Stadfeld to *Manderscheid* (*Inn:* Pantenburg's), in order to see its two old *castles* (the larger one is very interesting), and the Meerfelder Maar, another considerable crater-lake in a perfectly circular basin, 100 fathoms deep; the water does not occupy the whole of it. Close to it rises the hill of Mosenberg, remarkable for its 4 volcanic cones of slag; 3 of them are perfect; 1 is broken down on the S.; from one of them a current of basaltic lava descends into the valley. A pleasant pedestrian excursion from Manderscheid to Neumühl, through the valley of the Kyll.

Gillenfeld (Klasen [Otto] *Inn*), on the road to Lützerath, passing Hedersdorf, is the next point of interest. On the height 1 m. E. lies the Pulvermaar, one of the largest and most beautiful crater-lakes of the Eifel, 330 ft. deep: large pike in it. On the way from Gillenfeld to Lützerath is the village of Strötzbusch, built in the hollow of a crater-lake, and near it there are remains of another crater, formerly perhaps a lake.

There is a post-road from Lützerath to Daun, 2½ Germ. m., but it does not pass through Gillenfeld or Strötzbusch; and from Daun through Dochweiler to Hillesheim, 2½ Germ. m. Lützerath is distant from Daun, by the direct road, about 12 Eng. m. We have now entered upon Route 41.

ROUTE 46.

BINGEN TO TREVES.

16¼ Pruss. m. = 76 Eng. m.

Treves may now be reached by rail viâ Saarbrück. *Diligence* daily from Kreutznach to Treves by Berncastel. The chief part of this road is excellent, though hilly; it is carried out of the valley of the Nahe by well-constructed zigzags, and at one point, where seats have been erected, commands a charming view.

There is considerable beauty in the gorge leading down to the village of

1¼ Stromberg, with the ruins of Castle *Goldenfels*, which was bravely defended against the French, 1793, by the Prussian Lieut. v. Gauvain, with 35 men. A monument commemorates the event.

3 Simmern (*Inn*, Post), on the Hundsrück, or Hunsrück.

We follow the line of the old Roman road as far as Kirchberg.

2¾ Büchenbeuern. From this to Berncastel the road is very hilly, running over the high table-land of the Hundsrück (Dog's Back) which extends between the Rhine, Moselle, and Nahe. For a considerable distance neither house nor human being is to be seen. The country is a bleak uncultivated waste of moor and moss, with forest interspersed. Here and there a distant view over hills and valleys appears. We again follow the line of the old Roman road, called in the country Steinstrasse. By the side of it is seen a small truncated tower (Stumpfer Thurm), said to be (?) a Roman work. It is supposed indeed, that the Roman station Belginum, or Tabernæ, may have stood upon this spot. A little farther on, the road descends through a narrow and winding ravine (the Tiefenbacherthal), whose sides, formed of ragged slate rocks, are exceedingly picturesque, in many places

overhanging the road, and sprinkled over with trees and underwood. Considerable mines have been driven into these rocks, and roofing slate is obtained from them. Many of the entrances to them open close upon the roadside. At the bottom of this steep descent lies

3¼ *Berncastel*, on the Moselle.—*Inn*, Three Kings. Rte. 42.

The Moselle is here passed by a ferry-boat; a good road leads to

3¼ Hetzerath, on the high road from Coblenz to Treves.

2¾ TREVES. Route 41.

ROUTE 47.

COLOGNE TO FRANKFURT A. M., BY SIEGBURG AND GIESSEN.

23¾ Germ. m. = 105 Eng. m.

The *Cologne-Giessen Railway*, opened to Wissen 1860, to Giessen 1862—3 trains daily to Giessen in 5¼ hrs.; Terminus at Deutz—ascends the valley of the Rhine, but at some distance from the river, until it enters the tributary valley of the Sieg, not far from

3½ Siegburg Stat. (*Inn*, Stern, tolerable), a town of 2500 Inhab., on the Sieg, about 4 m. above its junction with the Rhine. Upon the rock of St. Michael, in a singularly beautiful situation, immediately overhanging the town, stands the ancient *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 1060 by Archbishop Hanno, who is buried within the fine *Church*. It is now a Lunatic Asylum. Diligence daily to Bonn, crossing the Sieg by a ferry some way below Siegburg, and the Rhine by the flying bridge.

Hennef Stat. Near this the Sieg is crossed by the rly.; the valley contracts; several bridges and a tunnel are passed. rt. Castle of Blankenburg. Another tunnel before

Eitorf Stat. Burg-Welterath is the property of Count Nesselrode.

Schladern Stat. Pretty scenery—deep cutting—falls of the Sieg: *Castle* of *Windeck* restored.

Wissen Stat. On l. bank of Sieg rises the Schönstein, the handsome château of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg. [7 m. S.W. is Altenkirchen, where General Marceau (the Bayard of the French republic) received his death wound in an action with the Austrians under the Archduke Charles. Rte. 37.]

Betzdorf Stat. [Near this the Sieg Valley Rly. diverges l. from our line, passing by *Siegen Stat.* (*Inn:* Goldener Lowe), Pop. 7100. In the lower of the *Two Castles* of the Prince of Nassau-Siegen is a *monument* to P. Maurice of Nassau (d. 1625). *Siegen* is the birthplace of Rubens 1577. This Rly. is carried into the valley of the Ruhr by Altena and *Hagen* (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; H. Lünenschloss), where it forms a junction with the rly. from Dusseldorf to Elberfeld (Rte. 67), near the Castle Hohen-Syburg.]

The Giessen Rly. is carried through the valley of the Dill by

Dillenburg (Nassau). The great statesman and hero, William Prince of Orange, as well as his son P. Maurice, were born in the *Castle*. Stations—Herborn, Sinn, Ehringhausen.

Wetzlar Junct. Stat., in the valley of the Lahn (Rte. 96). Railway to *Giessen Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 70).

2½ FRANKFURT A. M., Rte. 95.

SECTION V.

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ROUTE 56.

LONDON TO HAMBURG.

STEAMBOATS start from London and from Hamburg Wednesday and Saturday mornings: they set off so early in the morning that it is advisable to sleep on board the night before. The average passage is about 52 h., though it sometimes takes 60 or 70.

About 25 m. from the mouth of the Elbe lies the island of Heligoland (Germ. Helgoland), on which it is supposed stood the temple of the Frisic god Fosete, destroyed by St. Ludger in the 8th century on the conversion of the Frisians to Christianity. Heligoland was ceded to Great Britain in 1807, and is now much frequented by the Germans for sea-bathing. Its pop. amounts to 3000. At the time when Napoleon had excluded England from the continent it was important as a war-station; and from its situation near the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, it then became a considerable smuggling depôt. Its male inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, sailors, and pilots. The destruction of its shores by the sea has been much exaggerated. It appears that "the destruction in a century, for the whole circumference, was not more than 3 ft." It appears also that in the time of Adam

of Bremen, whose description is extant, the island was only a little larger than at present.

l. At the mouth of the Elbe stand the lighthouse and town of *Cuxhaven*, on a small angle of territory belonging to Hamburg. Vessels lie at anchor off this place waiting for favourable winds. It is a watering-place frequented by the inhabitants of Hamburg for sea-bathing. In winter, when the Elbe is frozen over, it is neeessary to proceed from Hamburg by land to meet the steamers at Cuxhaven, a tedious and expensive journey, crossing the Elbe to Harburg, and descending its l. bank.

Next the sea, between the Elbe and the Elder, extends the district anciently called *Ditmarschen*, celebrated for its privileges and republiean institutions; resembling Holland in its marshes and sea-dykes, which preserve it from the inroad of the oeean.

Beyond Cuxhaven, the l. bank of the Elbe belongs to Hanover. At Stade, an Hanoverian town, a toll was levied by Hanover in virtue of an ancient imperial grant on vessels and cargoes *passing* up the Elbe, down to 1861, when it was abolished by treaty, on payment of compensation.

The land on the rt. bank is the territory of the Duchy of Holstein; it rises in gentle slopes, covered, for some distance below Hamburg, with wood, interspersed with handsome villas and gardens belonging to opulent merchants. On this side lies the small town of *Glückstadt*, with 6000 Inhab., onee a strong fortress, besieged in vain by Tilly and Torstenson, connected with Altona by Railway. Higher up, the little fishing village of Blankenese, with its houses scattered along the slope and among the trees one above another, is passed; and above it, the town of

rt. ALTONA (*Inn:* Holsteinisches Haus), which joins Hamburg, and from the river seems to form a part of it. It has risen to great mercantile prosperity, perhaps to the prejudice of its neighbour, so that the Hamburgers say that its name agrees with its situation, as it is All-zu-nah (All too near). In commercial respects it is a perfectly free town, no duties being levied, and the custom-house line for Holstein runs outside of it. It is the most eommercial and populous town in Holstein, having 45,600 Inhab. A *Railroad* runs from Altona to Kiel on the Baltic. (See *Handbook for N. Europe, Denmark*, &c.)

A handsome *Quay* has been constructed at Hamburg along the Elbe, and the harbour has been deepened, but passengers by sea-going steamers usually embark and disembark in boats to and from the vessel.

rt. HAMBURG. — *Inns:* Hôtel de l'Europe, very good—first-rate table-d'hôte; Hôtel St. Petersburg, well situated; Victoria Hotel; Streit's Hotel; Zingg's Hotel, opposite the Exchange; Alster Hotel. These are on the old and new Jungfernstieg and the Alsterdamm. Charges: bed and dinner 32 sch. each, breakfast 12 sch. ½ a bottle of wine 16 sch. Service 12 sch.

Cafés: Alster Pavilion and Alster Halle, on the old and new Jungfernstieg; Zingg's Café, cup of eoffee 2 sch.

Restaurant: Grube Alt Jungfernstieg.

Hamburg is situated about 80 m. from the mouth of the Elbe, on its N. (rt.) bank, at the junetion of a small stream ealled the Alster with the Elbe. Being a Free Town, the duties levied are so small that travellers are not bothered with any Custom-house examination on landing. Its Pop. is 180,000 (10,000 Jews, 3000 Rom. Cath.).

The *Current Coins* are—	Eng. *s.* *d.*	Pruss. *S. gr.*
Mark Courant (=16 Schillings)	= 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	= 12
Double Mark	= 2 5	
Pieces of 8 Schillings	= 0 7	
——— 4 Sch.	= 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	
1 Schilling (9 pfg.) near	= 0 1	
Rix dollar (speeie)	= 4 7	
Mark Banco (imaginary)	= 1 $5\frac{3}{4}$	= 15

Most of these coins are so much worn that care is required in taking them: even the natives are sometimes puzzled to know what they are. Many of them are valueless out of Hamburg. The landlords at the hotels will generally change English money. The regular

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money-changers are very extortionate. The English sovereign usually realises 17 marks.

Money accounts are kept in marks and schillings. The mare banco and rix dollar banco are imaginary coins. The mark banco is to the current mark as 20 to 16. There are pieces of 2 schillings, ½ sch. (called a Sechsling), ¼ sch. (Dreiling). The Pruss. dollar = 2½ marks = 40 sch. 1 Danish mark = 5 schillings. Piece of 8 Rigsbank skillings = 2½ sch.

Hamburg is one of the four remaining Free Towns, and is chiefly remarkable for its excellent harbour, rendering it the first trading seaport of Germany. It is intersected by canals, called Fleethen (Fleet ditches?), and in this respect, in the antiquated appearance of its houses, and in the trees growing in its streets, bears a resemblance, in the old part of the town, to the towns of Holland. The trade of Hamburg has enormously increased: its imports amount to 29,000,000*l.*, and its exports to nearly 28,000,000*l.* sterling! The average number of vessels entering the port in a year is nearly 5000, more than one-third of which are British. The Elbe is navigable thus far for ships of considerable burden, which can enter the harbour and transfer their cargoes in barges to the merchants' doors, whose warehouses and dwellings generally adjoin. There are no docks. Much banking and funding business is done here; besides which it is the depôt for a large part of the exports and imports of the North of Europe. The sugar refineries have diminished of late.

By the dreadful *fire* of 1842 Hamburg sustained a calamity unequalled in extent in any European city since the fire of London. The conflagration broke out in the Deichstrasse, near the Elbe, on Thursday, May 5, from what cause is unknown, and raged until the following Sunday in spite of all efforts to oppose it; widening as it advanced until it had involved in destruction 2 sides of the Alster Basin, levelling almost all the buildings, public and private, over an area of many acres, nearly in the form of a triangle, sweeping down 1749 houses, 61 streets, besides courts and alleys, and even crossing the broad canal of the Alster. The churches of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Gertrude were consumed; the New Exchange, though surrounded by the flames, escaped uninjured. The sympathy caused by this event in all parts of the globe was proved by the voluntary subscriptions raised for the sufferers, amounting to near 400,000*l.*, of which England contributed 41,000*l.* Besides this, immense sums were raised by loan, so that Hamburg has now the largest national debt, in proportion to its population, of any continental state, and is in this respect nearly on a par with Great Britain.

Hamburg has profited by the calamity in the improvements introduced in laying out the new buildings, the widening of streets, the establishment of waterworks, the construction of sewers, and the filling up of stagnant ditches. A new and handsome *Rathhaus* (from G. G. Scott's design) is to be built on one side of a new square fronting the Börse. The finest of the new buildings are near the Alster. The foundations are mostly of granite — the superstructure of brick and stucco. The designs show great variety, and sometimes beauty. The *Breite-strasse*, one side of which alone was consumed, presents a curious contrast of old and new houses. The *Arcade* opening out of the Jungfernstieg is deserving of attention for its extent and beauty.

The objects chiefly calculated to attract a stranger's attention are, first, the *Costumes* seen in the streets of Hamburg; they are not a little singular. Servant-girls, housemaids, and cooks, according to the custom of the place, rarely appear in public except in the gayest attire; with lace caps, long kid gloves, and a splendid shawl. The last article is elegantly arranged under the arm, so as to conceal a basket shaped like a child's coffin, containing clothes, butter or cheese, or other articles purchased at market, as the case may be. The peasants who frequent the market wear a very picturesque attire; they are chiefly natives of a part of the Hamburg territory bordering on the Elbe,

called Vierlanden, which is principally laid out in gardens, and supplies the market with vegetables. Other peasant women of the neighbourhood are distinguished by a small cap at the back of the head, covered with gold or silver embroidery, and a gaily decorated boddice.

Funeral processions in Hamburg are not composed of friends of the deceased, but of hired mourners, called *Reiten Diener*, dressed in black, with plaited ruffs round their necks, curled and powdered wigs, short Spanish cloaks, and swords. The same persons, whose number is limited to 16, attend at marriage-festivals, and form also a sort of body-guard to the magistrates. Their situations were formerly purchased at a high price, in consideration of the perquisites and fees attached to them. Upon the death of a burgomaster or other personage of importance in the town, the town trumpeter, a civic officer, is set to blow a dirge from one of the steeples.

The churches have little architectural beauty, excepting **St. Nicholas*, in the Hopfenmarkt, a noble modern Gothic structure, built of stone from Osterwald and white brick. It is to have a tower and spire at the W. end, of open work, intended to rise 452 feet high, and a smaller tower of rich architecture. The design is by the English architect *G. G. Scott*. The altar, pulpit, and font are richly sculptured in white marble. *St. Peter's* has also been rebuilt, and is a fine lofty Gothic church. *St. Michael's* has one of the loftiest steeples in Europe, 456 ft. high, about 100 ft. higher than St. Paul's in London (340 ft.), from which the town and the Elbe, nearly as far as the sea, Holstein on the N., and Hanover on the S., present themselves advantageously to view. It is also the station of the fire-watch (§ 43).

The **Börse* (*Exchange*), a fine building on the Adolphs Platz, is well designed. It was completed just before the fire, and escaped uninjured. It forms a noble hall 48 paces by 26, exclusive of the surrounding colonnade. On the first floor are reading-rooms, offices, &c., corresponding with Lloyd's in London, and called the *Börsenhalle*. A stranger can be introduced to read the papers and journals of all quarters of the globe. It is also the seat of the Commercium, or Board of Trade, of the Chamber of Commerce (*Handelsgericht*), presided over by 2 lawyers and 9 merchants as judges. Change commences at 1 o'clock, and it is worth while to see the crowd that comes thronging in at that hour. Opposite the Börse is the Bank of Hamburg.

The *Schulgebäude*, erected 1834 on the site of the ancient Dom, includes the *Johanneum*, a college under the care of excellent professors, where a good classical and commercial education is given for 120 marks per annum. The *Town Library*, consisting of about 200,000 vols. and many curious MSS., has been removed to this building.

The charitable institutions of Hamburg are on a very munificent scale. The *Orphan Asylum* (Waisenhaus) provides for 600 children, who are received as infants, reared, educated, and bound apprentices to some useful trade. The *Great Hospital* (Krankenhaus), in the suburb of St. George, is capable of containing from 4000 to 5000 sick. The yearly cost of supporting this admirable institution is nearly 17,000*l*. Its utility is not confined to the poor alone, as even persons of the higher classes resort to the hospital to avail themselves of the advantages of the excellent medical treatment which they may here obtain. Such patients are admitted as lodgers, on payment of a sum varying from 8*d*. to 8*s*. a day. The Chapel contains a painting by *Overbeck*. The subject is Christ's Agony in the Garden, with the 3 disciples sleeping below. The arrangement and attitudes are Giottesque, the colour thick and low.

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the lamented composer, was born here, 1809.

The *House* of *Klopstock* the poet (1774–1803), No. 27 in the Königstrasse, is rebuilt.

The old and new **Jungfernstieg* (Maiden's Walk) and the Alsterdamm are broad walks around the sides of a basin of water formed by damming up the small river Alster. Here is the fashionable promenade, especially resorted to

in the summer evenings, when the surface of the water is covered with gaily painted boats filled with water parties. It is flanked on 3 sides by handsome rows of houses, and has a broad terrace all round its margin. At the waterside are the two most frequented *cafés* in the town, called *Pavilions*. There are *floating baths* on the Alster.

The *Stadt Theater* is one of the largest in Germany, and the performances and music generally very good. The play begins at 6½ and usually ends before 10.

The *Thalia Theater*, Pferde Markt, is chiefly famed for comic pieces, and is a popular resort.

The public **ball-rooms* in and about the town, though not frequented by the most respectable classes, being often the resort of low company, deserve to be *looked at* as one of the peculiarities of the place. The best are the Elbe Pavilion, Apollo Saal, Peter Ahrin's Salon. Some of the *cellars* for suppers, beer, &c., are worth a visit.

The Hamburg *hung beef* is celebrated.

The *Ramparts* no longer exist, being levelled and converted into delightful boulevards or gardens, neatly laid out, which extend nearly round the town, and between the two Alster basins. The most pleasing view of the town and river, the shipping and opposite shore of the Elbe, presents itself from the eminence, at the extremity of these walks nearest to Altona, called the **Elbhöhe*, or *Stintfang*.

In some parts of the town a portion of the poorer inhabitants live in cellars under the houses. In winter, and after a prevalence of W. winds, which drive the waters of the German Ocean into the mouth of the Elbe, the tides rise to a great height (sometimes 20 ft.), sometimes inundating the streets near the river. The tenants of these cellars are then driven from their habitations by the water, which keeps possession of them for days, leaving them filled with ooze, and in a most unhealthy condition from the moisture. The upper part of the house is let under condition that the occupiers of the cellars are to receive shelter at such seasons of calamity.

Outside the Damm Gate, not far from the Jungfernstieg, is the public *Cemetery*, which deserves a visit, as exhibiting the customs and usages of Germany with regard to the resting-place of the dead (§ 45).

Hamburg had once the misfortune to be a fortified town, and in consequence was subjected to the horrors of a siege from the French, and was twice occupied by their armies, who, under Davoust, in 1813, exercised the most cruel severities and atrocities upon the inhabitants. Here is a monumental sarcophagus to 1138 men, women, and children, who perished of cold and starvation on that occasion, driven out of the town in the depth of winter.

The merchants of Hamburg are celebrated for their hospitality and the goodness of their dinners, as all strangers can testify who are well introduced. It is customary to give vails to servants in private houses;—they expect at least two marks from each visitor. The *English* residents here are very numerous, and their language is almost universally understood even by the Germans. They have erected, with partial aid from the British Government, a *Church* for themselves, near the harbour.

Reading Rooms.—Besides the *Börsenhalle*, mentioned already, at the *Athenæum*, Bücherstrasse, more than 150 newspapers and journals are taken in. Entrance for a week, 1 mark. The best shops are upon the S. side of the Jungfernstieg, and the adjoining street, *Neuer Wall*.

The principal Booksellers are Perthes, Besser, and Mauke, 13, Jungfernstieg; Behrendson, Alster Arcade, keeps Guide-books, Dictionaries, local prints, and photographs.

Post Office.—The City post (the office for letters to and from England), the Thurn and Taxis, the Hanoverian, and the Norwegian and Swedish post-offices, are in a large building with a lofty tower, in the Poststrasse; the Prussian is close at hand in the Gänsemarkt; Mecklenburg and Denmark P. O. in the Grosse Bleiche.

Consuls.—All the states of the New and Old World are represented here. A British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General and Vice-Consul, also a *Consul-*

General from the United States, reside here. Most of the Consulate Offices are near the harbour.

Haekney-eoaehes are ealled *Droskies*. *Fares:* A drive in the town (1 or 2 persons) 8 seh.; by the hour, 1 mare; to the Harburg Steam-ferry, 14 seh.; every trunk, 4 seh.; to the Altona Stat., 12 seh.; from the Berlin Stat. to Altona Stat., 1 mare.

Omnibuses ply through the town by various routes, from the Schweinemarkt to Altona and Rainville's garden, fare 4 seh.

Environs.—It is a very pleasant drive to descend the rt. bank of the Elbe from Altona to Blankenese. The slopes bordering on the river are studded with country seats of merehants, and possess considerable natural beauty. Between Hamburg and Altona runs a narrow strip of suburb ealled *Vorstadt St. Pauli*, partly oeeupied by low taverns and daneing-rooms: in faet, a sort of Wapping, extending to the gate of Altona. At the further end of Altona is the suburb of *Ottensen*, where the brave Duke of Brunswiek died, in 1806, from the wound he had reeeived in the battle of Jena. In the churchyard, by the side of the road, and under an umbrageous elm, is *The Tomb of Klopstock*, author of the 'Messiah.' Here is also a monument to the 1138 Hamburgers who perished in 1813-14, during the siege and oeeupation of Hamburg by the Freneh, and are interred here in one eommon grave—the subjeet of a pretty poem by Rüekert. Farther on is *Rainville's Tavern* and garden, overlooking the Elbe—"The Star and Garter" of the Hamburgers. The house itself was inhabited sueeessively by Dumouriez and Bourrienne. The view is fine, the euisine very tolerable, and in fine summer afternoons very respeetable eompany repair hither to dine or take eoffee. On the hills sloping towards the Elbe are the eountry seats of the Hamburg Senators —the Jenisehs, Parishes (Nieustädten), and Godeffroys (Doekenhuden)—with beautiful grounds. Süllberg is a fine point of view. At Blankenese, about 9 m. from Hamburg, *Mr. Bauer's Pleasure Grounds*, laid out in the Duteh taste, thrown open to the public, are a frequented resort of the Hamburgers.

In an opposite direetion, about 3 m. N.E. from Hamburg, lies the Holstein village of *Wandsbeck*, in a very pretty situation. Tyeho Brahe the astronomer lived in the château, now pulled down, and Voss the poet also resided here. In the ehurehyard is the grave of Claudius.

The *Rauhe Haus* at Horn, founded by Dr. Wiehern, is a Reformatory for unproteeted ehildren, carried on with benevolenee and sueeess, 3 m. from Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf.

Steamboats across the Elbe to Harburg 8 times a day (Rte. 59);—to London, Tuesday and Friday at night; in winter they start from Cuxhaven;—to Hull, 4 times a week, average passage 42 hours;—to Havre, onee a week, in 50 or 60 hrs.;—to Cuxhaven, 4 times a week, in 6 or 8 hrs.;—to Heligoland, 2 or 3 times a week.

Schnellpost daily to Bremen (Rte. 60).

Railroads to Berlin (Rte. 61); —to Lubeek; —to Kiel, Rendsburg, Tonning, Sehleswig, and Flensburg, (from Altona) (*see Handbook of N. Europe*). Care should be taken to allow plenty of time for reaehing the station of the Kiel railway, whieh is a considerable distanee from Hamburg, and the droskies are very slow and uneertain eonveyanees. —To Hanover. (Rte. 59). Travellers are eonveyed by steamer to the station at Harburg for the Hanover line.

ROUTE 57.

HAMBURG TO LUBECK AND TRAVEMÜNDE. —RAILWAY.

About 56 Eng. m. Trains in 2½ hrs.

A direct line of rail through the territory of Holstein is in progress.

The quickest way to Lübeck is to follow the Berlin railway as far as

Büchen Stat. (Rte. 61), whence a branch railway is carried up the valley of the Stecknitz, passing Mölln on a lake traversed by the railway (where Till Eulenspiegel is reported to have breathed his last, 1350, and his grave is shown).

Ratzeburg Stat. This town (not seen from the stat.) was once a bishop's see, and is situated on an island in the midst of a lake connected with the shore by a causeway, the slopes around richly wooded with beech. The *Cathedral* is entirely of brick of the 12th century.

The territory belonging to Lübeck begins about 6 m. from its walls: it is limited, comprehending altogether 53,000 Inhab., and is bounded by Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg.

Lübeck Stat. is close to the * *Holstein Thor*, which is approached by a bridge over the Trave. It is flanked by 2 conic-roofed round towers of red and glazed brick in patterns, with arcades. The outer gate was built 1585; the inner gate, an interesting specimen of feudal fortification, unaltered, but dilapidated, in 1477. The rly. has caused the removal of part of the old walls.

LÜBECK. — *Inns:* Stadt Hamburg; very good: bed, 1 mark 8 schillings; breakfast, 12 schill.; dinner, with bottle of wine and coffee, 2 marks 12 sch.;—II. de l'Europe, also good: table-d'hôte at 3 o'clock, 1 mark 8 sch.; — Fünf Thürme (5 towers);—Stadt London.

Money. Accounts are kept in marks courant and schillings as at Hamburg, except banking accounts, which are in marks banco. The small current coin is as much worn as at Hamburg, and is valueless out of Lübeck.

The *Casino* has a reading-room well supplied with papers, to which strangers can obtain access.

The Free Hanse Town and seaport of Lübeck is built on a ridge between the rivers Trave and Wackenitz, which entirely surround its walls, and has a population of 31,000 souls; including its surrounding territory, 53,000. Lübeck was built by the Emp. Conrad, A.D. 1066. It was repeatedly destroyed by the Danes. In the commencement of the 13th cent. it was declared a free Imperial city by the Emp. Frederick II. At a later period it entered into, and subsequently became the most considerable of the towns forming the Hanseatic League, and as such deserved the name of *the Carthage of the North*. For full 4 centuries, from 1260 to 1669, Lübeck maintained that prominent position, the seat of the government of the Confederation, the repository of its archives, and the station of its fleet, to the command of which she was entitled to appoint one of her own citizens. From the dissolution of the League, however, her importance diminished, and her commerce decayed, until she dwindled into the existing state of insignificance, and which is made evident to the stranger by the deserted and grass-grown streets and the numerous empty houses.

After the fatal defeat of Jena (1806), Blücher, retreating with the wreck of the Prussian army, and hotly pursued by 3 French generals, Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat, threw himself into this unfortunate town, in spite of the remonstrances of its senate and citizens, and thereby involved it in his own ruin. A bloody engagement commenced outside the walls, but continued through the streets, and ended in the expulsion of the Prussians, and in the sacking and pillage of Lübeck for 3 days. The French army of 75,000 men was long quartered upon the town to complete its ruin and misery.

[N. G.]

It is an interesting town, prettily situated. Its haven, enlivened by ships and steamers, is bounded on one side by the quay and its picturesque or grotesque old houses and magazines, and on the other side by the lofty *Ramparts*, probably some of the largest mounds of earth ever raised; planted with avenues and laid out with walks and drives, from which the eye looks down on the water and shipping. Lübeck is one of the most picturesque old towns in Germany, its buildings being almost entirely of brick, and deserves more attention than is usually given to it by travellers. In external appearance its buildings have undergone little change since the 15th cent. Its houses, distinguished by their quaint gables, and often by the splendour of their architecture, its feudal gates, its Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathhaus, all speak of the period of its prosperity as an imperial free city.

Principal Buildings:—The **Dom* or *Cathedral*, at the S. end of the town (begun 1170, and finished, after interruptions, 1341), almost entirely of brick, is surmounted by 2 W. towers with spires 300 ft. high. The N. porch is of rich moulded brick: Dec. in style. It contains, in its side chapels, the monuments of many of the patrician families of Lübeck, and, in the choir, the tombs of numerous bishops and canons. The screen of the choir is perhaps one of the best existing specimens of wood carving of the early German school, about the period of Lucas Cranach. The figures are the size of life, full of expression, and admirably executed. But the finest work of art in Lübeck is in one of the chapels in the N. aisle. It is an altar-piece with wings, covered with a double set of shutters. Outside the outer pair the Annunciation is represented in *grisaille*. The first pair of shutters being opened, St. Blaize, St. John, St. Jerome, and St. Ægidius are seen—noble and grave figures, executed in the most finished manner, and with the richest colours. When the second pair of shutters is opened, the Pictures of the Passion are seen in 3 compartments, each having a principal subject; but Memling, as was usual with the early masters, both German and Italian, has introduced, in no less than 23 distinct groups placed in the background, many of the events previous and accessory to the principal event set forth. The main group on the shutter on the left hand of the spectator represents Christ bearing his Cross, and the preceding events, beginning with the agony in the garden, are depicted in the background. In the centre is the Crucifixion; and on the other shutter on the rt. are two groups nearly equally important, the Entombment and the Resurrection; the subsequent events until the Ascension being seen in the background. It is a marvel of art, wonderful for composition, expression, colour, and finish. The picture is dated 1491, and not signed, but there can be no doubt of its being one of the best works of *Memling*. It is in the finest state, and was carefully washed and revarnished in 1845. It escaped a journey to Paris by being concealed in the roof of the Cathedral.

The stone *pulpit*, with panels of alabaster (1568), and brass *font* (1455), are both of excellent workmanship. According to a tradition, this church is built on the spot where Henry the Lion, while engaged in the chase, fell in with a stag having a cross growing between its horns, and a collar of jewels around its neck, with the produce of which the first church here was built. The legend is commemorated in two rude frescoes on the S. side of the nave. Among other curiosities is the bronze effigy of Bishop Boekholt in a reclining position, which adorns his monument, and a richly engraved *Brass* of 2 bishops who died 1317 and 1350. It is probably the finest specimen extant of Flemish Brass engraving of the 14th cent. Observe likewise here the circular vaulting in the nave and cross, underpinned and pointed; pews, cloister and hall, the N. porch, and the roodloft.

The finest building in Lübeck is the **Marienkirche*, date 1304, of elegant pointed Gothic, the most part of brick, even to the reeded piers, which are of moulded brick. It is surmounted by 2 W. towers 50 ft. square at the base, supporting timber spires 344 ft.

high. It has three aisles, and the centre roof rises to the unusual height of 134 ft. The objects to be noticed in it are the Chapel at the E. end, resembling Becket's Crown at Canterbury; a handsome brass screen all round the choir; a *Dance of Death*, dated 1463, curious for the costumes of the period represented in it, as well as for its being painted 35 years before the time of Holbein; the organ and carved woodwork of the Burgomasters' seats; the beautiful brass font (date 1335) and *sacrament house;* a crocketted pinnacle of bronze about 40 ft. high (date 1472). *Obs.* a chapel on the S. side, whose vault is supported by slender shafts of granite, each a single stone 38 ft. long; and the painted glass of the windows, by an Italian artist, Fr. Livi, who afterwards (1436) furnished those for the Duomo in Florence. *Observe* behind the altar, against the N. wall, a very *fine old painting* attributed to Jan Mostraet (date 1518), in three divisions with shutters: on the outside Adam and Eve; within, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Flight into Egypt. Another triptych displays, when opened, elaborate carvings in wood of figures and Gothic tracery,—all gilt except the flesh,—representing events from the Gospel history. Here are several engraved *Brasses*, Flemish and German —one of Bruno v. Warendorf, Admiral of the Hanse fleet (d. 1369). The lion of the valets de place is a clock, behind the high altar, constructed in 1405, which sends forth at noon figures of the 7 Electors, who march in review before the statue of the Emperor: each as it passes makes a reverential obeisance, and then disappears. *Overbeck* is a native of Lübeck, and two of his most esteemed pictures are in this church—Christ's entry into Jerusalem, painted in 1824; and an Entombment, in 1845.

The *Heiligengeist Spital*, a hospital of the 14th cent., consisting of a group of tenements under one huge roof, founded 1312 for 80 poor persons, has a singular but pretty W. front, and antechapel with curious old paintings, pulpit, &c.

The *Katharinen Kirche*, though now desecrated and turned into a receptacle for Lübeck antiquities, is a fine ch., and retains many altars and ornaments untouched, a good rood, and old paintings; also old ch. plate, embroidered altar-cloths and vestments of 13th and and 14th centuries, and a fine Brass of the Lüneburg family (1461–74). The *Crypt*, unusually lofty, and above ground, is laid open. The architect should visit the *Jacobs* and *Egidi Kirchen* (with the ruined Kloster).

The *Gothic *Rathhaus*, on the market-place, close to the Marienkirche, is a singular building of brick. Its fronts are formed by lofty screen-walls, in courses of red unglazed and dark-green glazed bricks, completely hiding the roofs, and supporting pinnacles at intervals. The N. end is probably as old as the 13th century. The E. front, of the 14th. It has been much altered. The street entrance is by a vestibule of very neat and elegant design. The bronze figures on the door (added 1352) are very curious; upstairs is a gallery with good elliptic vaulting. Within its walls in ancient times the deputies from 85 cities in Germany, who composed the *Hanseatic League*, held their deliberations. Here were concerted those wise measures which raised the confederation from humble beginnings to a height of power and wealth which not only enabled it to establish factories in all the great cities of Europe, including Bergen, Novgorod, Bruges, and London, but obtained for it the supremacy of the ocean, enabling it to wage successful war against neighbouring states, with an army of its own 50,000 strong, to depose powerful monarchs and form treaties with great kingdoms. The beautiful *Hall of the Hansa*, in which this council met, is divided into small rooms; and the Rathskeller, (date 1443), is modernised by the Restaurateur who occupies it, but has a fine vaulted roof. The senate of the town now assemble in the lower story. The presiding Burgomaster rejoices in the title of "your Magnificence," the learned Senators are addressed "high wise," and the merchant Senators "well wise Sirs."

In the *Market-place* is a stone upon which Mark Meyer, an admiral of Lü-

beck, was beheaded for running away from the Danish fleet.

One of the most curious buildings in the town is the **Schiffer Innung*, (1535), or shipowners' guild, nearly unaltered inside and out, and still in use. The lower story is entirely occupied by one large hall with curious carvings, divided into 3 aisles by rows of stalls, with models of famous ships of Lübeck, old chandelier, &c., suspended from the roof.

Besides Overbeck, mentioned above, Sir Godfrey Kneller and the brothers Adrian and Isaac van Ostade were born here; their houses are still pointed out, as well as that in which Count Struensee lived, near the Cathedral.

The *Hospital zum Heiligen Geist* is a well-managed institution dating from 13th cent., and the handsome edifice contains fine wood-carvings.

Well-executed carvings in wood (1573-85), by an unknown artist, ornament one of the rooms in the house of the *Kaufleute-Compagnie*, No. 800 in the Breitenstrasse.

The *Burg Thor* is a very curious and at the same time ornamental building.

Until the French gained possession of Lübeck, no Jews were tolerated within the town; they were banished to the neighbouring village, Moisling, which they still occupy almost exclusively.

The trade of the town is considerable, chiefly consisting in the export of grain produced in the neighbouring districts, and in imports of wine, colonial produce, and manufactures of its own consumption, and that of the surrounding countries. Great trade is also carried on in *goose-quills* for pens.

A handsome new town has risen up on the N. since 1854.

The depth of the Trave at Lübeck has been greatly increased by dredging, so that the large steamers to St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Dobberan, start from hence.

There is a fine avenue of lime-trees for some distance from the town on the Travemünde road. 10 m. below Lübeck (steamers twice a day) is

Travemünde (i. e. the Mouth of the Trave), the former port of Lübeck, a pretty small bathing-place, much resorted to in summer by Germans of the upper classes. *Inns:* H. de Russie; Stadt Lübeck, a bath-house with reading-room and library; Stadt Hamburg; both good and having restaurants attached. There are bathing-machines on the shore in the English fashion (called English bath-coaches), and warm sea-baths, which cost 24 schillings.

Steam-boats.—Berths may be secured at the offices at Lübeck:—to St. Petersburg once a week, from the middle of May to the middle of October;—to Copenhagen thrice a week, in about 20 h.; and to Stockholm once a week.

Persons going by *steam to St. Petersburg* must have their passports signed by the Russian Consul before they can secure a berth. For all particulars respecting a journey in Northern Europe, see *Handbook for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.*

Eilwagen daily in 10 hrs. to *Kiel.* (See *Handbook of Denmark.*)

ROUTE 58.

HAMBURG TO STRALSUND, BY SCHWERIN, DOBBERAN, AND ROSTOCK.

36 Germ. m. = 172 Eng. m.

Rail to Rostock in 6½ hrs.; thence *Schnellpost* daily to Stralsund in 8 to 9 hrs. The railway from Hamburg to Berlin (Rte. 61) is followed as far as

12½ Hagenow Junct. Stat., whence the *Mecklenburg Railway* leads in ¾ hour to

4½ *Schwerin Stat.* (*Inns:* H. du Nord; Stadt Hamburg; Stern's Hotel), capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-

Schwerin, 22,920 Inhab., prettily situated on the Lake of Schwerin, which is 14 m. long. The *Dom* is one of the finest Gothic churches in N. Germany; begun 1248, finished in the 15th cent., restored 1853. The chapel of the Sacred Blood—the burial-place of the Grand Ducal family—has been ornamented with paintings by Cornelius, and stained glass windows. The monument of the Duchess Helena (1524), of bronze (the arms of Mecklenburg and the Palatinate), was cast by *Peter Vischer*. Here are 2 very fine engraved brasses of Flemish work, each of them to 2 bishops of the family Bülow, 1314-75. One of these is the largest known, measuring 14 ft.

The Duke's *picture gallery*, Alexandrinen St., No. 1025, consists chiefly of Dutch and French works, and is shown daily (except Tues. and Sat.) 11-2. *Rubens*, 2 daughters; *P. Potter*, 2 cows; *G. Dow*, the Dentist; 8 portraits by *Denner*. The *Antiquarium* contains objects of antiquity found in Mecklenburg.

The *Palace* (Schloss), a vast edifice on an island, built 1845-58 on the site of an old castle, is of sumptuous architecture. The gardens behind serve as a public walk.

A grand *Arsenal* and barrack was built 1844, near the Stat.

The Railway quits the lake on leaving Schwerin, to return to its margin at

Kleinen Junct. Stat. [Whence a branch line diverges (l.) to

2 *Wismar Stat.* (*Inn*, Post), a seaport, with 13,130 Inhab., and lying at the extremity of a bay which forms one of the best harbours in the Baltic. The 3 *churches* are large, and fine specimens of brick-work. In *St. Mary* is a curious bronze font, within a railing of iron, wrought, it is said, by the devil. *Obs.* close to it some ornamented buildings of brick-work; the *Furstenhof* date 1554. Rennaissance ornaments in brick-work and several houses of the 14th cent.

Steamer to Copenhagen twice a week in 14–16 hrs.]

[Between Wismar and Rostock lies

2 *Dobberan*,—(*Inns*: Grosse Logierhaus; Lindenhof,) Dobberan is a small market-town of 2200 Inhab., in sight of the Baltic, in a pretty country. It is a sea-bathing place, in a quiet rural situation, but has fallen off of late. It contains a *Palace of the Grand Duke* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, surrounded by a park and garden, and an *old Gothic Church*, in which are monuments of the Grand Ducal family.

The *Gesellschaftshaus* contains ball and concert rooms, adjoining the Pavilion in which the great dining-room is situated. Omnibus daily to the *Baths*, about 3 m. distant, on the sea-shore, at *Der Heilige Damm*, so called from a huge bank of shingle, on which a bath-house and lodging-houses have been built for those who prefer residing on the spot.]

The Rostock railway is carried near to Bützow, on the Warnow, and follows the course of that stream to

Rostock Stat.—*Inns*: H. de Russie; H. du Nord, good and cheap. This is the largest and most populous town in Mecklenburg—a flourishing seaport, with much trade and shipbuilding; it stands on the Warnow, has 26,400 Inhab., and resembles Lübeck somewhat in the antiquity of its buildings. It is the birthplace of General *Blücher*; his statue of metal is placed in the square named after him, Blücher's Platz. The house in which he was born, 1742, still exists in the Alt-bettelmönchstrasse. The great *Ch. of St. Mary* is very light and tall, date about 1300; its curious brass font, supported on kneeling figures, dates from 1390. Inscriptions on each side of S. door in low German and Latin barely intelligible. The house in which Grotius died, 1645, is in one corner of the market-place, close to the Rathhaus.

The *Rathhaus*, with its 7 pinnacles, is a singular building, resembling that of Stralsund, but is much altered. *Obs.* in the Hopfenmarkt an old house with bas-reliefs of baked clay in its front. The *ramparts* on the S. side are curious and form pleasant walks. The *University* of Rostock was founded in 1419; there are not more than 150 students. Keppler was professor here for a short time, appointed by Wallenstein, then Duke of Mecklenburg.

A pleasant walk of ¾ hour leads from

the quay, by the side of the harbour, along the old town walls, and round the deep ditches of the ancient fortress: against the S. wall rises a tower, erected 1618, by Tycho Brahe, for an Observatory.

Warnemünde, on the shore of the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warnow (9 m.), is the port of Rostock, and is frequented by about 4000 visitors in summer for sea-bathing.

Schnellpost daily to Stralsund in 10½ hours.

Fine forests. The road is good as far as

3½ Ribnitz, on the backwater called Saaler-Bodden.

½ Dammgarten, on the Recknitz river, which forms the boundary-line between Mecklenburg and Prussian Pomerania.

3½ *Stralsund* in Rte. 76

ROUTE 59.

HAMBURG TO HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, OR HILDESHEIM.

Railway from Harburg. Trains twice a-day, in 5 hrs. The country over which it passes is desolate and monotonous, chiefly heath.

Steamers.—8 times a-day, in 1 hr., from Hamburg across the Elbe, to

Harburg (*Inns:* König von Schweden, good; Bahnhof's Restauration), on its left bank, a rapidly increasing town of 4000 Inhab. Passengers are landed from the steamer about a mile from the station upon an island, united by a wooden bridge to the town, which they do not enter. The view from the Schwarze Berg, behind Harburg, is fine. *Diligence* to Bremen, Stade, and Verden.

Bardowieck, skirted by the railway, was the most important trading town in the N. of Germany before Hamburg arose. Only a fragment of its ancient *Dom* ch. is preserved.

Winsen Stat.

Lüneburg Stat.—Inns: Hoffnung;—Stadt Hamburg;—Deutsches Haus, clean and moderate. *L. G.*—This is a *most* interesting old town: though decayed and little visited, it was formerly the capital of a duchy, has still 14,800 Inhab., and retains the aspect of its primitive antiquity. The**Rathhaus*, though altered outside, is a real museum of art. The interior abounds in fine glass painting, carved chandeliers, tapestry, embroidery, frescoes. The most important feature is the *new Council Chamber*, entirely covered with fine compositions from sacred and profane history, by *Albert of Soest* (1566-68), of very great merit. Here is preserved a curious specimen of goldsmith's work, the Bürgereid crystal, an enamelled relic-box, with a rock crystal on the top, upon which the burghers of Lüneburg placed their thumb when required to take an oath. It is the work of Hans v. Littart, 1444.

In another apartment is preserved, under lock and key, the corporation plate; many of the vessels are masterpieces of goldsmith's work of the 15th cent., and there is a Madonna of silver 2 ft. high.

The *Church of St. John*, an interesting Gothic edifice, 14th cent., composed, as well as the lofty spire which surmounts it, of brick or terracotta, contains many relics of better days.

Many of the gable-faced houses are fine specimens of domestic Gothic; many of them retain in front the ornamented posts, with coats of arms, which marked the residence of the magistrates.

Here are salt springs and salt-works. Old walls.

Bienenbüttel Stat.
Bevensen Stat.
Uelzen Stat.
Suterberg Stat.
Eschede Stat.
} Much moorland (the Lüneburger Heide) is passed.

Celle Stat.—*Inns*, Hannoverischer Hof; Sandkrug. A town of 14,000 Inhab., on the Aller, in the midst of a sandy plain. The *Royal Palace*, repaired, has a fine chapel. In the French garden stands a mediocre monument to Matilda Queen of Denmark, sister of George III., who died here. The ancient *Parish Ch.* contains the burial-vault of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. From one of its dukes, Ernest of Celle, who is buried here, the two houses of Hanover and Brunswick, including the Royal Family of England, are descended. The King of Hanover has a splendid *Stud* here.

3 m. from Celle is the old Convent Wienhausen, containing in its ch. curious tapestries and painted glass.

Burgdorf Stat.

Lehrte June. Stat.—Here 4 lines meet, from Harburg, Hildesheim, Hanover, and Brunswick, and passengers are transferred from one train to another: they must therefore take care that they get into the right one. For the route from Lehrte W. to Hanover, or E. to Brunswick, see Rte. 66. The railway runs southward to

HILDESHEIM STATION, Rte. 72.

ROUTE 60.

HAMBURG TO BREMEN AND OLDENBURG.

22¾ Germ. m. = 109½ Eng. m.

A good road, traversed by a schnell-post daily, in 12 hrs. to Bremen. You may go round by rail, *viâ* Harburg and Hanover, in 9 hrs.; fare, 7 thalers.

1¼ Harburg. See preceding Route.

3¾ Tostedt.—Inn small, but tolerable.

3¾ Rothenburg.—Inn clean and comfortable.

2½ Ottersberg.

3½ BREMEN, in Rte. 69.
2 Delmonhorst.
2 Sandersfeld.
} Diligence to Oldenburg.

2 *Oldenburg.—Inn:* Erb Gross-Herzog, best. A very dull town, in a flat country, on the small river Hunte, which is navigable up to the town. Capital of the Grand Duchy, with 8000 Inhab. The chief buildings are the *Grand Duke's Palace*, of antique architecture, furnished in a moderate style, and containing some very poor paintings by Tischbein. In a detached building behind the palace is a gallery of pictures, some of which bear great names; but it is difficult to fix on any which make the collection worth a visit. Near the palace is a beautiful garden and park, and the *Church of St. Lambert*.

Eilwagen to Bremen daily in 4 hrs.

Communication between Oldenburg and Bremen is kept up in summer by steamers, and considerable works have been executed on the Weser below Bremen, in order to increase the depth of water. A small steam-boat leaves Oldenburg early in the morning, and descends the Hunte to Elsfleth, where the passengers are transferred to larger boats, going up to Bremen and down

to Bremerhafen: having received the passengers who have arrived from those places, it returns to Oldenburg. The steamer which meets that from Oldenburg at Elsfleth leaves Bremen early in the morning.

ROUTE 61.

HAMBURG TO BERLIN.—RAILWAY.

38 Pruss. m. = 178 Eng. m.—Trains in 8 or 9 hrs.

rt. on leaving Hamburg Stat., see the tower of the waterworks.

The line is carried across the marshland on the north of the Elbe through the district of *Vierland* (four lands, so called from its having 4 villages), remarkable for its market gardens, and the picturesque costume of its peasantry, who are believed to be the descendants of a Dutch colony.

2·1 Germ. m. Bergedorf Stat.—A village on the confines of the Hamburg territory.

The country traversed is, for the most part, entirely flat. It is a portion of that great plain of sand which extends almost uninterruptedly from Holstein to St. Petersburg. Generally speaking, it has a character of extreme barrenness, producing little but heath and scanty plantations of fir. The whole of this vast plain is scattered over with rounded fragments of slate and granite rocks, such as nowhere exist *in situ* between the Elbe and Baltic, nor anywhere nearer than the mountains of Norway and Sweden, from whence they must have been torn, and transported over the Baltic, but whether by some vast current of water, or by icebergs or glaciers, are questions on which geologists are not agreed. These boulders occur above and below the surface, from the size of a pebble to that of a house.

·5 Reinbeck Stat.

·9 Friedrichsruhe Stat.

1·4 Schwarzenbeck Stat.; a great deal of fir forest.

1·4 Büchen Stat.—l. [The branch *Railway* to *Lübeck* (Rte. 57). A branch line is carried S. from here to the Elbe at Lauenburg. — *Inns:* Rathskeller; Schwan. A town of 3400 Inhab. upon the Elbe, where the K. of Denmark used to levy tolls on all vessels passing the Elbe.]

The canal of the Stecknitz, joining the Elbe to the Baltic, crossed by the railway near Büchen Stat., is one of the oldest in Europe. We enter the territory of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a few miles before reaching

1·8 Boitzenburg Stat. (Klepper's Inn is tolerable), a small town upon the Elbe. Here, and at the small fortress of Dömitz, the Duke of Mecklenburg exacts a productive toll, though only a narrow slip of his territory touches the river at these points.

A large part of Mecklenburg is fertile corn-land, contrasting remarkably with the sandy deserts of Lauenburg, near Hamburg, and the dreary waste around Berlin. Upon the heaths and commons numerous flocks of geese are fed, which furnish a large portion of Europe with quills, and the inhabitants of this country with a delicacy called goose-breasts, consisting of that part of the bird smoked and cured like bacon.

1·8 Brahlsdorf Stat.

2·6 Hagenow Junct. Stat. Hence the Mecklenburg Railway diverges N. to Schwerin, Wismar, and Rostock. (Rte. 58.)

2·8 *Ludwigslust* Stat. (*Inn*, H. de Weimar), a town of 4000 Inhab., the summer residence of the Grand Duke

BERLIN
1 Royal Palace D 4
2 Late Kings private residence C 4
3 Museum C 3
4 Royal Library C 4
5 University C 4
6 Arsenal C 4
7 Guard house C 4
8 Pal. of Monbijou C 3
9 P. of Pr. of Prussia C 4
10 P. of Pr. Carl B 4
11 P. of Pr Albert B 6
12 Raczinski Picture Gallery A 3
13 Cathedral D 3
14 Garrison Ch D 3
15 Catholic Ch C 4
16 St Nicholas D 4
17 Friedrichswerder Ch. C 4
18 French Ref. Ch. C 4
19 The Neue Kirche C 4
20 St Peter's Ch D 4
21 Taubstummen Inst. C 2
22 R. Iron foundry B 1
23 R. China manuf.y B 5
24 Fine Arts Acad.y C 4
25 Architect.l Acad.y C 4
26 Gewerbe Schule C 5
27 Opera house C 4
28 R. Play-house C 4
29 Konigstadtisches Th. E 3
30 Lagerhaus E 3
31 Cornelius' Studio A 3
32 General Post office D 3
33 Statue of Frederick the Great C 4
34 Bethany F 6
Scale
1 Mile
Published by John Murray Albemarle Street London
J. & C. Walker Sculp.

of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose *Palace* is the principal building. It contains a small *cabinet of pictures*, among them some good specimens of the Dutch school, and a collection of Slavonic antiquities, chiefly found in Mecklenburg. Many were dug up on the site of the Temple of Radegast. Attached to the palace are a spacious park and garden. The Russian chapel, containing the mausoleum of the Archduchess Helena, might interest those who have never before seen a chapel dedicated to the service of the Greek Church.

The *Stables* of the Grand Duke are extensive. He possesses a fine stud, and pays great attention to the improvement of the breed.

At the village of Wöbbelin, on the road to Schwerin, is a cast-iron monument to Körner, the German Tyrtæus, poet and warrior, who fell in an action near Gadebusch, fighting against the French, 1813, a few hours after composing his celebrated "Schwerdtlied." His remains rest under an oak, where they were interred by his brothers in arms, and a monument of cast-iron marks his grave.

[At *Gadebusch*, said to be named from the Grove of the God (Gottes-Busch) Radegast, which stood here, is a curious brick church of the 12th cent. The circular W. window has tracery of bronze, and is called Radegast's crown, from a tradition that it was made out of the idol's crown. In the king's chapel is buried Albert of Mecklenburg, King of Sweden until defeated at Falkoping by Margaret of Denmark, 1388. *Obs.* a picture of him and a brass of his wife Helena of Brunswick.]

1 Grabow Stat., a small town of Mecklenburg, containing large storehouses for butter, which is sold in great quantities at 6 fairs held here annually.

The Prussian frontier is crossed a little way beyond Grabow, but the Custom-house examination takes place at Berlin. The railway then bends S. towards the Elbe, which it reaches at

4·9 Wittenberge Stat. (not to be confounded with Luther's burial-place, Rte. 63).

From Wittenberge a Rly. branches off to Magdeburg and Leipsic, crossing the Elbe. (Rte. 74B.)

1·8 Wilsnack Stat. Very old ch. here.

1·5 Glöwen Stat.

2 Zernitz Stat. (for Kyritz and Wittstock.)

1 Neustadt on the Dosse Stat. [About 12 m. E. of this, near Neu Ruppin, is the *Chateau of Rheinsberg*, where Frederick the Great spent many of his youthful years, and, according to his own account, the happiest of his life. Ziethen, one of the generals of the Seven Years' War, was buried at Wustrau.]

1·8 Friesak Stat.

[At Fehrbellin, 9 m. N.E. of Friesack, the great Elector of Brandenburg, in 1675, gained a decisive victory, with 5000 cavalry, over the Swedes, 11,000 strong, by which he laid the foundation of the future greatness of the House of Brandenburg.]

1·7 Paulinenau Stat.

1·8 Nauen Stat.—*Inns:* Stadt Hamburg; Golden Stern. A town of 3050 inhab. The greater part of it was destroyed by fire in 1830.

3·2 *Spandau* Stat. — *Inn:* Rother Adler. A strongly fortified town of 7000 Inhab., at the junction of the Spree with the Havel, which is here crossed by the railway. These rivers afford the means of inundating the surrounding country, in the event of a hostile attack. Its citadel stands on an island. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., contains several curious monuments, and a very ancient metal font. The *Penitentiary*, once the Palace of the Electors of Brandenburg, is admirably managed, and is capable of containing 500 prisoners.

rt. About 3 m. before reaching Berlin the railway crosses the Spree, and near this are the Palace and Gardens of Charlottenburg. (See p. 350.)

Berlin Stat. near the Cemetery of the Invalids, outside the Neu Thor, and not far from the Model Prison (Zellen-Gefängniss).

12 Dec

1·5. BERLIN.—*Inns:* *H. du Nord, one of the best;—H. de Rome (Stadt Rom);—*H. de Petersburg, very good;

—Meinhart's Hotel, highly respectable and moderate; — H. Victoria; — H. Royal; — British Hotel: all situated Unter den Linden. H. de Russie et d'Angleterre, near the Bau-Academie, highly recommended;—H. des Princes, Behrenstrasse;—H. de Brandenburg, comfortable;—H. de l'Europe, 2nd class inn. *Charges*, &c., see § 51. Table-d'hôte, without wine, 20 Sgr.; rooms, from 20 Sgr. upwards; breakfast, 8 or 10 Sgr.

Cafés.—Kräuzler, 25, Linden; Stehely, Charlottenstrasse (many newspapers); Josti, Stechbahn.

Restaurants.—Dinner hour generally before 4. Meser, 23, Linden;—Café Royal, 38, Linden: both resorted to by ladies;—Maison Dorée, 14, Schadowstrasse;—Belvedere, at the back of the Rom. Cath. Ch.

Post office, Spandauerstrasse, No. 19, is open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Letter-boxes in various streets, as in London.

Schnellpost office, No. 60, Königsstrasse.

Droschkies (open or shut carriages) ply for hire in the principal streets. *Fares for 1 or 2 persons:* a drive 6 Sgr.; 3 or 4 persons, 10 Sgr.; by the hour, 15 and 17½ Sgr., 1 or two horses alike. Every person is presented by the driver with a printed ticket, bearing his number and the date of the month. Omnibuses traverse the city.

A *Valet de place* receives usually 1 dollar per diem; 15 Sgr. for half a day.

The *best baths* are 19, Schutzenstrasse, and 19, Neue Friedrichsstrasse.

Omnibuses traverse the city in all directions: Schlossplatz to Brandenburg Gate; from the Kreutzberg, through the Friedrichsstrasse, to the Panke; from the Molken-markt to the Botanic Garden; from the Lustgarten to Moabit.

English Church.—Service every Sunday at 11 in a hall of the Montbijou Palace (granted for the purpose by the king), aided by the British minister. The chaplain depends a good deal upon casual visitors and travellers for stipend.

Time-Table of Sights.—N.B. Refer to the *Tags-Telegraph*, a daily paper.

Daily, except Sunday: Royal Palace, 10—4. *Daily*, except Tuesday: Museum of Pictures, Sculpture, &c. New Museum, 10—4. Public Library, 9—1. Cabinet of Engravings, 10—4. Raczynski Picture Gallery, 10—3. Zoological Garden. Bethanien, 10—4. Changing Guard, 11 A.M., and Military Band opposite the Guard-house.

Sunday.—Waterworks at Sans-Souci, 3—6. The two Museums, 12—2.

Monday.—Models of Fortresses, 9—2.

Tuesday.—Gems and Coins, and Mediæval Collection in Museum, 10—4. Cabinet of Natural History, 12—2. Schinkel's Museum, 11—1. Pictures in Bellevue, 10—1 and 2—6. Sans-Souci Waterworks.

Wednesday.—Vases and Bronzes in Museum, 10—4. Anatomical Museum, 4—6 summer; 2—4 winter. Royal Library, 9—12. Arsenal, 10—4.

Thursday.—Models of Fortresses, 9—2. Wagner's Picture Gallery, 10—1. Waterworks at Sans-Souci, 3—6.

Friday.—Gems and Coins and Mediæval Collection in Museum, 10—4. Cabinet of Natural History, 12—2. Schinkel's Museum, 11—1. Pictures in Bellevue, 10—1 and 2—6. Botanic Garden.

Saturday.—Royal Library, 9—12. Anatomical Museum, 4—6 summer; 2—4 winter. Arsenal, 2—4.

Berlin, the capital of Prussia, stands on the Spree, a small stream with a very sluggish current; which, however, by means of canals, communicates with the Oder and the Baltic on the one hand, and flows into the Elbe on the other. Population, 547,500; of whom 22,600 are soldiers of the garrison, 16,000 Jews, 6000 French Protestants driven out of France by the religious intolerance of Louis XIV., and 20,000 Rom. Catholics. It is the residence of the King, and of the foreign ministers, and the seat of government. The great number of soldiers gives to Berlin almost the air of a camp.

The city is situated in the midst of a dreary plain of sand, destitute of either beauty or fertility. It is surprising that the foundation of a town should ever have been laid on so uninteresting a spot; but it is far more wonderful that it should have grown up, notwithstanding, into the flourishing capital of a great empire. Previous to the reign of Frederick I. it was an unimportant town, confined to the rt. bank of the Spree, and to the island on which the Palace and Museum now stand. Since that time, in 150 years, its population has increased tenfold, and its limits have extended until its walls are 12 miles in circumference. Owing to the want of stone in the neighbourhood, the larger part even of the public buildings are of brick and plaster. The flatness of the ground and the sandy soil produce inconveniences which the stranger will not be long in detecting. There is so little declivity in the surface, that the water in the drains, instead of running off, stops and stagnates in the streets. In the Friedrichsstrasse, which is 2 m. long, there is not a foot of descent from one end to the other. In the summer season the heat of the sun reflected by the sand becomes intolerable, and the noxious odours in the streets are very unwholesome as well as unpleasant. A third nuisance is, that the streets are only partially provided with trottoirs, and many are infamously paved with sharp stones, upon which it is excruciating pain to tread.

The mere passing traveller in search of amusement will soon exhaust *the sights* of Berlin, and find it dull and less attractive than most of the great European capitals. The stranger coming to reside here, provided with good introductions, may find an agreeable literary society among the professors of the University. The names of Savigny the jurist, Ranke and Raumer the historians, Ehrenberg the naturalist, Von Buch the geologist, Bœckh the classical antiquary, Schelling the metaphysical writer, Cornelius the painter, mostly residents of Berlin, enjoy a European celebrity. The society of the upper classes is on the whole not very accessible to strangers, nor is hospitality exercised to the same extent among them as in England, chiefly because their fortunes are limited. The hotels of the diplomatic corps are an exception, and in them the most agreeable soirées are held in the winter season.

The finest buildings in Berlin are concentrated in the very small space of ¾ m. between the Palace (Schloss) and the Brandenburg Gate, or very near it. Few European capitals can show so much architectural splendour as is seen in the colossal Palace, the beautiful colonnade of the Museum, the chaste Guard-house, the great Opera, and the University opposite. These, with the Arsenal, by some considered a most perfect specimen of architecture (?), in the city, and the Academy of Arts, are all within a stone's throw of one another, and the greater part may be seen by turning round on one's heel, while the two churches and theatre in the Gendarmes Platz are not many paces off.

Most of these buildings are situated in the *street* named *Unter den Linden*, from a double avenue of *lime-trees*, which form a shady walk in its centre, while on each side of it runs a carriage road. It is the principal and most frequented street in this city. The view along it is terminated by the magnificent Brandenburg Gate.

The **Brandenburg Gate* (built 1789-92) is an imitation of the Propylæum at Athens, but on a larger scale. The car of Victory on the top was carried to Paris as a trophy by Napoleon, but it was recovered by the Prussians after the battle of Waterloo, who bestowed upon the goddess, after her return, the eagle and iron cross which she now bears. A *French* authority (Malte Brun) describes it thus:—"Le quadrige de cuivre qui fut enlevé par les Français lors de la première campagne de Prusse, et qui a cté à Paris depuis 1806 jusqu'à 1814, ne décora jamais aucun des monumens de cette capitale; — chef-d'œuvre de patience plutôt que de l'art, il fut exécuté par un chaudronnier de Berlin; ce n'est point un ouvrage de ciselure, mais un simple relevé en bosse sur du cuivre laminé." ! !

The Prussians have exhibited their gratitude and respect to the memory of the worthies of their country, in the statues of them erected in the streets and squares of the capital. Those to whom this honour has been paid are, without exception, military heroes. The Government has rendered only *tardy* justice to the greatest of them all, **Frederick the Great*, to whom an equestrian statue in bronze, modelled by *Rauch*, was erected in 1851, in the Unter den Linden, opposite Prince William's Palace and the University. It is probably *the grandest monument in Europe*. It consists of a granite pedestal 25 ft. high, presenting on each face bronze groups of the great military commanders of the Seven Years' War, on foot and horseback, all the size of life, and all portraits in high relief. The most prominent figures are those of his four best generals, the Duke of Brunswick, afterwards the commander of the allies against Dumouriez and the forces of the French Convention, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Ziethen. The standing figures are not selected wholly according to their rank, but have been taken on account of the honourable record of their deeds or services in the letters, despatches, and works of the King himself. They include all the military celebrities of the period. One of the faces of the pedestal contains, between the statues of Seidlitz and Ziethen, the figures of three statesmen, Count Finck von Finckenstein, Frederick's minister of foreign affairs; von Schlaberndorf, the chief of the ministerial departments, who did so much to keep the finances in order during the worst periods of the war; and Count von Carmer, the state chancellor, who completed the code known as the *Allgemeine Landrecht*, and reorganised the whole legal system. Three other names connected with the arts and science are also found in this division—Graun, Frederick's favourite musical composer, Lessing, and Kant. The whole number of portrait figures, the size of life, on the four faces of the pedestal, is thirty-one. To reproduce them correctly the best authorities have been consulted, and authentic drawings, busts, and medals of the period, have been strictly followed. This has involved an immense amount of labour, but the value of the monument, as an historical work, is thereby increased tenfold. The costumes and arms of the time are given with equal accuracy.

Beneath the figures are two tablets inscribed with the names of 80 distinguished soldiers of the age of Frederick, whose portraits could not be given. The third side bears the names of 16 statesmen, artists, and men of science of the epoch. The fourth or front tablet has the following simple inscription:—

"To Frederick the Great, Frederick William III., 1850; completed by Frederick William IV., 1851."

Above the figures there is at each corner a female figure representing the four cardinal virtues—Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance. Between them are bas-reliefs, emblematic of different periods of the monarch's life; by a mixture of the ideal and reality, his birth, his education—civil and military—and his career before and after he became king, are represented with simplicity and neatness. In the second relief a muse is teaching the young prince history, pointing out to him the names of the commanders he most admired—Alexander, Cæsar, and Gustavus Adolphus. In the third Minerva is giving him the sword. In another an historical event is embodied; it presents the King after his defeat at the battle of Kolin, sitting on a waterpipe, looking earnestly on the ground, on which he is drawing the lines of a plan with his cane. The subject has been so often engraved that it is familiar to every German. In the background of the tablet are allegorical figures of Triumph and Victory, intimating that the defeat was retrieved. The other reliefs exhibit him encouraging the arts of peace; he is in the hut of a Silesian linen-weaver examining his web; or playing the flute, on which instrument he was a proficient; or walking in the gardens of Sans Souci, surrounded by his favourite greyhounds. The last tablet contains his apotheosis.

The equestrian statue itself is 17 ft.

3 in. high; it represents the monarch "in his habit as he lived;" and, difficult as it must have been to deal with the costume of the period, and impart to it the dignity necessary in a monument, the task has been perfectly accomplished. Even the *queue*, to our ideas not only unsightly but unnatural, has been grappled with boldly. An ermine mantle hangs loosely from the monarch's shoulders, although, as he never wore one, Rauch has been blamed for this addition, but excuses himself on the plea that, without it, the figure would have appeared puny and insignificant at such an elevation. In every other detail the figure is true to life. The stick carried by a band from the right wrist, the three-cornered hat, the pistol holsters, and all the accoutrements of the horse are minutely copied from the relics preserved of the Great King.

On the *long bridge* leading from the Königsstrasse to the Schloss Platz is the equestrian statue of *the Great Elector Fred. Wm.*, in bronze, designed by Schlüter, and possessing considerable merit as a work of art.

Opposite the *Grand Guardhouse* (Haupt-wache) stands the bronze statue of *Blücher*, a spirited figure, well executed; the pedestal is decorated with good bas-reliefs; on his right is Gneisenau, on his left York. Facing him, on each side of the Guardhouse, are the marble statues of *Generals Bülow von Dennewitz* and *Scharnhorst*, the reformer of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the founder of the present military system of Prussia. These three statues are *by the sculptor Rauch*.

The cannon and mortars behind the Guardhouse were brought from Paris, 1816; the mortars were cast in France, to be employed in the siege of Cadiz, and are the fellows of the one in St. James's Park. The cannon originally came from Lübeck, and was carried off by the French in 1806.

In the square called *Wilhelms Platz*, near the Potzdam Gate, are the statues of six heroes of the Seven Years' War, the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Generals Ziethen, Schwerin, Winterfeld, Keith, and Seidlitz. They are for the most part of little merit as works of art, and the classical togas and armour in which some of them are dressed out are incongruous and in bad taste.

The *Churches* are not the objects which will attract the most notice in Berlin. In *St. Nicholas*, a Gothic edifice of different periods, in the old town, is the tomb of *Puffendorf*, who died here in 1690. He was historiographer, privy counsellor, and judge at the court of Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg.

The *Cathedral* (Dom) between the Palace and the Exchange, built 1747, is ugly in its exterior, and within has hardly the air of a church. It is the burial-place of the Royal Family, and contains the remains of the Great Elector, and of Frederick I., King of Prussia, in gilded coffins. The bronze effigy of the Elector John Cicero, cast by a Burgundian artist, in 1540,—that of the Elector Joachim, made by one Adam Vischer of Nuremburg,—and a *mosaic* of St. Peter, given by Pope Pius VII. to the late King, on one side of the altar, deserve notice. The "*Berlin Choir*," who sing Mendelssohn's Psalms, unaccompanied by instrumental music, on Sunday (10 A.M.), should be heard by all lovers of sacred music. Contiguous to the Dom, a cloister on the plan of the *Campo Santo* at Pisa is intended for a royal burial-place, and is to be adorned with frescoes by Cornelius.

The two churches in the Gendarmes Platz are admired for their architecture. The Catholic *Church of St. Hedwig* is a poor imitation of the Pantheon. The *Garnisonkirche* is attended by the soldiers of the garrison: the music is good. It contains paintings by Rhode, of no great merit, and very inappropriate to a church, representing the death of some of the generals of the Seven Years' War. Against the walls are hung tablets bearing the list of names of those who fell in the war of liberation, 1813–15—a similar memorial will be found in almost every parish church in Prussia, with the simple inscription, "They died for their King and Fatherland." The *Church of Friedrichswerder* is a modern Gothic

structure, designed by Schinkel. It is of brick, and the mouldings, window tracery, cornices, corbels, and other ornaments usually cut out of stone, are of clay moulded and burnt into brick, an important application or revival of the use of that material to the purpose of ornamental architecture. *St. Peter's* is another fine Gothic *Church*, also of brick.

The *Schlossbrücke* is decorated with 8 groups of marble statues: Victory, by *E. Wolf;* Minerva, by *Schievelheim;* Minerva arming a warrior, by *Möller;* Victory crowning the victor, *Drake;* Victory supporting a wounded warrior, *Weihman;* Minerva exciting to combat, by *A. Wolf;* Minerva protecting a combatant, *Bläser;* Iris conveying to Olympus a fallen warrior, by *Wredow.*

The open space laid out with walks and flowerbeds, and planted with trees, called *Lustgarten*, is surrounded on three sides by the Palace, Museum, and Cathedral. In front of the Museum is a gigantic *basin of polished granite* 22 feet in diameter. The block out of which it was formed was a vast isolated boulder, known as the great Markgrafenstein, and lay at Fürstenwald, nearly 30 m. from Berlin.

At the Palace gate, on the side of the Lustgarten, stand bronze horses and grooms, imitated from those on the Monte Cavallo, Rome, gifts of the Empr. Nicholas. The Berliners have nicknamed them Gehemmter Fortschritt, and Beförderter Rückschritt.*

The *Royal Palace*, or Schloss, is indebted to its vast size for the marked air of grandeur which its exterior possesses. Within it is sumptuously furnished; the state apartments are shown by the *castellan*, who lives in the 2nd court on the 2nd floor. The principal features are the *Chapel*, built and fitted up 1848-54, decorated with paintings by living artists, including portraits of princes of the royal house and other remarkable Germans. In the Rittersaal (Knights' Hall), is the throne and a sideboard covered with massive old plate of gold and silver. In the *White Hall*, sumptuously fitted up at great cost (120,000*l.*), and decorated with the statues of the 12 Brandenburg Electors, and 8 allegorical figures representing the Prussian provinces, the first meeting of the Prussian Parliament was held, April, 1847. The most interesting rooms are those which were inhabited by Frederick the Great, at the corner of the building facing the Schloss Platz, and nearest to the long bridge on the first floor. The best paintings have been removed by the King's permission to the Museum: among those that remain are Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta, by *Vandyck* — Marriage of St. Catherine, by *Giulio Romano*—Virtue quitting the Earth, Mars and Venus, by *Rubens* — Napoleon crossing the Great St. Bernard, by *David*—and in the White Hall a portrait of Frederick William III. of Prussia, by *Sir Thos. Lawrence*, a present from Geo. IV.—Queen Victoria, by *Hayter.* There are some good works of the modern German school: Leonore (Bürger's), by *Lessing.*

In former times, according to vulgar belief, this building was haunted by a ghost called the *White Lady*, who appeared only to announce the death of a member of the royal family.

The Palace of the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and his consort the Princess Royal of England, is a handsome edifice, with portico and wings, opposite the Zeughaus, fitted up for the royal pair 1857. It was previously the residence of King Frederick William III., in which he lived and died; and 100 years earlier Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, lived in it.

The Museum, facing the Lustgarten. —This very handsome edifice was finished in 1830, from the designs of the distinguished architect *Schinkel;* its foundations are laid on many thousand piles, as the spot on which it stands was previously a branch of the Spree, which has been filled up.

At the rt. side of the staircase is the well-known magnificent group in bronze, representing the combat of an Amazon with a tiger by *Kiss.* On the l. side a horseman contending with a lion, by *Rauch.*

* Progress checked—Retrogression encouraged.

The walls of the noble colonnade, running along the front, have been adorned with frescoes executed under the direction of Cornelius from the somewhat fantastic designs of Schinkel. They are in a style of composition common in German art, and require an explanation of the obscure allegories which they contain. They profess to illustrate allegorically the history of the formation of the universe and the intellectual development of mankind. On the l. of the entrance, on ascending the steps, are represented "the sun in his chariot rising from the sea to give light to the world. In the clouds which reflect his glory are the Graces. A choir of harpers in the clouds announce the rising of the sun. The life of the day is represented by various allegories. The grand and beautiful female who spreads over herself a mantle, under which several groups of sleepers repose, is the Night. Selene shedding light drives her chariot through the night. Saturn and the Titans withdraw into the gloom of past time. Lastly, Uranus is leading the dance of "the starry host." On the right of the entrance the spring of Imagination rises up under the stroke from the hoof of Pegasus. Morning and Spring of Life:—shepherd races in the enjoyment of nature by poetry, and games of strength and activity. Beginnings of art in the outlines of shadows. Summer and Midday:—the harvest and its joys. Behind the waterfall from the fountain of poetry, resembling a veil, sit the Fates in the lap of the earth; while everything draws animation and strength from the fountain. Evening and Autumn:—vintage, workshops of artists, and discovery of the Corinthian capital. Warriors return home, and Age is delighted by the visit of the Muses. Night and Winter:—the wise man watched by Psyche investigates the course of the stars. The moon descends into the sea. The grey-headed old man is absorbed in considering the elements. The seaman launches out into the ocean over which the moon sheds its light.

The collection which the Museum contains consists of—1. The Antiquarium, on the ground floor.—2. The Sculpture Gallery, on the 1st floor.—3. The Picture Gallery, on the upper story. A *catalogue* is almost indispensable.

1. The *Antiquarium* (*Entrance* under the bridge at the back of the Museum) consists of—a. *Collection of Vases, Bronzes, &c.—Admittance*, Wed., 10 to 4. The *Vases* amount in number to 1600. They are exceedingly well classified, according to country and shape, and those bearing designs on the lower side, arranged upon tables of looking-glass. The contents of this portion of the Museum are principally derived from the collections of Bartholdy, Prus. minister at Rome, Baron Koller, Austrian commander at Naples, and from that formerly in the Palace. From its nature it is better calculated to interest the antiquarian than the general observer.

Among the most remarkable objects in bronze are the following:—An extensive series of Roman Penates, or Household Gods; Roman arms, armour, spear, back and breast plates, greaves for the legs, and various utensils; a sacrificial axe, a large circular shield, a small statue of an elephant, of good workmanship. There are numerous articles in terra-cotta, and various inscriptions on stone and metal.

b. *Collection of Gems and Coins.—Admittance*, Tues. and Fri., 10 to 4. Among the 2814 gems, are many first-rate works, from the collection of Storsch; a carnelion with the Seven before Thebes; portrait of Pompey; young Hercules, Jupiter, Serapis, and Ceres.

c. *Mediæval Collection.—Admittance*, Tues. and Fri., 10 to 4. Here are some fine specimens of the painted and glazed earthenware called *Majolica*, made in the duchy of Urbino in the 15th and 16th cent., and other objects of a higher order of art, also in baked clay painted and glazed. Among these may be noticed—(668, 674, and 675) busts of Pier Soderini, Lorenzo de' Medici, and Machiavelli; a Virgin and Child, school of Michael Angelo; and a large altar-piece by *Luca della Robbia*, a beautiful high relief of clay gilt, representing the Trinity. Other objects deserving of attention are—the golden shrine of St.

Patroclus, brought from Soest, of very beautiful workmanship (date 1313?); a richly embossed silver dish of cinque cento work, possibly by *Benvenuto Cellini;* and some painted glass. There is a catalogue costing 7½ Sgr.

2. The entrance to the *Sculpture Gallery* is through a grand circular hall extending the whole height of the building, and very imposing from its size and proportions. Around it are antique statues, while above hang 9 original tapestries worked from the cartoons of Raphael; they once belonged to Henry VIII. and were purchased on the sale of Charles I.'s effects by the Duke of Alba. The antiquities, principally composed of the collection of Cardinal Polignac, are with few exceptions not above mediocrity as works of art, and a large part of them are much indebted to modern restorers. There is, however, at least one exception. *The Boy praying* is one of the finest antique *bronze* statues in existence; it was found in the bed of the Tiber (140)—*Apollo restraining Hercules* from carrying away the Delphic tripod, a basrelief (81).—*A Venus* (113).—Daughter of Niobe (217).—A Wrestler (129).—A Bacchante (130).—The procession of Bacchus and Ariadne (146).—Bust of Julius Cæsar; it used to stand on the table of Frederick the Great (295);—a hero or Mercury, found at Syra, 1831, the head and arms modern;—Bust of Pericles (396);—*Canova's* Hebe—are almost the only others worth notice.

3. The **Picture Gallery*, on the upper story of the building, is divided into numerous small compartments, by partitions or screens extending from between the piers of the windows nearly to the opposite walls.

The collection is composed of, 1st, a selection from the paintings formerly in the Royal Palaces of Berlin, Sans Souci, and Charlottenburg, which the late king allowed to be removed to the Prussian National Gallery. They are marked in the Catalogue K. S. The Giustiniani collection (marked G. S.), from Venice, and the pictures of Mr. Solly, an English merchant (marked S. S.), besides valuable works collected by v. Rumohr and others, which have been purchased by the Government.

The Berlin Gallery ranks below the Galleries of Munich and Dresden in works of first-rate excellence, but it has good specimens of a great number of masters, especially of the early German and Italian schools. For those who are desirous of studying the history and progress of the art, from the Byzantine schools, through those of Florence and Sienna, to its period of excellence, and thence to trace its gradual decay, there can be no better opportunity than is here afforded them.

The Director Waagen has prepared an instructive catalogue, with a short introduction to explain the origin and character of each school. His arrangement, combining the chronological order with the classification according to schools, is admirable, and the whole collection complete and most instructive. The 1st division contains the Italian, French, and Spanish schools; the 2nd, the Dutch, Flemish and German.

The gallery is divided into 37 cabinets or compartments, each distinguished by a number over the entrance. In the 4th cabinet, on the l. of the entrance, begin the Italian schools; on the one next to it, *i. e.* the 5th from the entrance, begin the Flemish schools. These two cabinets therefore may be considered as points of departure. If the spectator continue on to the l. he will pass in succession through the cabinets devoted to Flemish art, commencing with the Van Eycks and ending with the followers of Rembrandt and Rubens; if he take an opposite direction, to the rt., he will find in regular order the works of the schools of Venice, Lombardy, Rome, Bologna, &c.

The gallery is by no means deficient in fine works of the great Italian masters, but it is particularly rich in the Flemish and Dutch schools. Among the pictures which appear most deserving of attention are the following:—

Italian School.—Andrea Mantegna; 28, Angels weeping over Christ. *Titian;*

166, portrait of his daughter Lavinia. 167, *Moroni*, fine. *Correggio;* 218, Leda and the Swan; 216, Io and the Cloud, a repetition of that at Vienna, but inferior to it, as the flesh seems to have faded, and the shadows to have become black. These 2 pictures formed the gems of the gallery of the Regent Duke of Orleans; his son, from prudish motives, cut out the heads of Io and Leda, and burnt them, and cut the picture of Leda to pieces; luckily they were preserved, and purchased by Frederick the Great for Sans Souci. The existing heads are insertions; that of Io was painted by Prudhon, a French artist. The Leda was injuriously retouched by the French, who removed the picture to Paris, but has been restored to its original condition, and a new head painted for it by a German artist. *Pinturicchio;* 133, the Adoration of the Magi. There is an interesting altar-piece by Raphael's father, *Giovanni Santi.* 139, the little child with folded arms, opposite to St. John, is supposed to represent Raphael at the age of 3 years. *Raphael;* 247, Virgin and Child, called Madonna di Casa Colonna; in his best manner. Another Holy Family, with the Adoration of Magi, called Madonna Ancajani, from a family of that name at Spoleto, its former owners, is the largest picture by Raphael in Germany, after the San Sisto at Dresden; but unluckily it is half destroyed; in many places the colour is so far gone as to show the outline and contour of the figure, and the various layers of colouring in proportion as they are worn away. Instead of retouching the defective parts, by which the original composition would have been entirely obliterated, a finished copy has been made by a skilful artist, to give an idea of what the picture was when perfect. (The original, 150, in the 3rd division, is in a side room, of which the door is locked, but the attendant of the gallery will open it on application.) *And. del Sarto*; 246, Sta. Julia, in his best manner. *Fra Bartolomeo;* 249, the Assumption of the Virgin. *Francesco Francia;* 122, the Virgin in Glory worshipped by 6 Saints. *Giacomo Francia;* 287, the Virgin and Child, with St. John the Baptist, the Magdalen, S. Agnes, S. Dominic, and S. Francis. *Vittore Carpaccio*; 23, St. Peter ordaining Stephen and 6 other Deacons. *Filippo Lippi;* 69, The Infant Saviour adored by the Virgin. *Luini;* 217, Virgin and Child. *Tintoret;* 316, St. Mark and 3 Procurators of Venice. *Sabbattini da Bologna;* 335, the Virgin on a throne with 3 Saints. *Ludovico Caracci;* 371, Christ feeding the 5000. *Guido Reni;* 373, the Hermits Paul and Anthony discoursing.

Spanish School.—Murillo; 414, St. Anthony of Padua embracing the Infant Christ; Port. of Card. Azzolini. *Zurbaran;* 415, Christ bound to the Pillar. *Alonzo Cano;* 414 b, St. Agnes.

Michael Angelo Caravaggio; 359, Christ in the Garden. *Sassoferrato;* 419, Joseph and the Infant Christ. *Carlo Dolce;* 423, St. John the Evangelist. *Luca Giordano;* 441, the Judgment of Paris.

French School. — Nicolas Poussin: 463, Landscape, with the story of Juno and Argus. 467, the Education of Jupiter. *Lesueur;* 466, St. Bruno.

Flemish and Dutch Schools.—John and Hubert Van Eyck; 12 paintings which formed the side wings or shutters of the famous altar-piece known as "The Worship of the spotless Lamb," in the Ch. of St. Bavon, at Ghent, where the central portion still remains. (See Rte. 21.) They are decidedly the finest works which the Berlin Museum possesses. They represent, 512, the Just Judges; the man on the white horse is the painter *Hubert Van Eyck;* the figure in black, looking round, is his *brother John.* 513, The Soldiers of Christ: here are introduced portraits of Charlemagne and St. Lewis. 514, 515, Angels singing and playing. 516, The Holy Hermits. 517, The Holy Pilgrims. At the back of the above 6 pictures are painted the 6 following. (Once every day the shutters are reversed by the guardians of the museum; so that those which were exposed in the morning are turned to the wall in the afternoon, and visitors have an opportunity of seeing both.)—518, John the Baptist. 519, Portrait of Jodocus Vyts, Burgomaster of Ghent,

for whom the picture was painted; the expression of piety and devotion in the countenance is most truthfully depicted. 520 and 521, The Annunciation, the Angel Gabriel, and the Virgin. 522, Elizabeth, wife of Jodocus Vyts. 523, St. John the Evangelist. These admirable pictures were finished 1432.—*Roger v. d. Weyden.* 534, Descent from the Cross: nothing can exceed the softness and minute finish of the female faces, while the expression of grief in the Virgin and Magdalen is most true to nature. — An altar-piece in 3 compartments. 535, The Birth of Christ.—The Sibyl of Tibur announcing the Birth of Christ to Augustus.—The 3 Kings adoring the Saviour.—A triptych, subjects from life of John Baptist. *Memling;* 533, Elijah fed by Angels. 539, a Jewish family eating the Passover.—*Quentin Matsys;* 561, Virgin and Child. *Lucas Cranach;* 593, The Fountain of youth. 619, portrait of Melancthon. 618, portrait of Luther, with mustachios, as the Junker (Squire) George, taken while he was concealed in the castle of the Wartburg: interesting.—*Christopher Amberger;* 583, portrait of the geographer Sebastian Münster.—*Hans Holbein;* 586, portrait of George Gyzen, a merchant of London. *Rubens;* 763, The Daughter of the painter.—783, The Resurrection of Lazarus.—781, St. Cecilia.—758, Helena Forman, his 2nd wife.—*Van Dyk;* 782, portrait of Prince Thomas of Carignan. 786, portrait of a Daughter of Charles I. in a *blue dress*, with a white lace apron, beautifully painted. 799, St. John Baptist and St. John Evangelist. 787, The Three Penitent Sinners, the Magdalen, the Prodigal Son, and King David, before the Virgin and Child.—790, portraits of the Children of Charles I. with a Dog.—*Teniers;* 856, Peasants in an Alehouse. 859, The Temptation of St. Anthony, a very humorous picture: there is a great deal of whim and drollery in the devils. Under the figure of the Saint, Teniers has portrayed himself; the younger woman is his wife, with a little bit of a devil's tail peeping from under her gown; the old woman was his mother-in-law, a more decided devil, with horns and claws. — *Rembrandt;* 802, portrait of Duke Adolph of Gueldres, shaking his clinched fist at his father; a masterpiece of the artist; a powerful representation of uncurbed passion.—*Jacob Ruisdael;* 884, a sea-piece, with Amsterdam in the distance.—*Jan Both;* 863, a landscape with a hunting party.—*De Heem;* 963, a flower and fruit piece. — *Francis Snyders;* 974, a bear hunt.—*Balthazar Denner*; 1014, a portrait of a man, elaborately executed, was purchased for 10,000 dollars (about 1500*l.*).

The third division of the gallery is occupied with works of the earliest period of art, which may be regarded as the *antiquities of painting*, and are interesting, almost exclusively in an historical point of view, as illustrating the progress of the art. They consist of Byzantine, Italian, and early German and Flemish works.

In the rear of the Museum, and connected with it by a covered bridge carried over the street upon columns, is the **New Museum*, designed by Stüler. The exterior is not very remarkable, but in internal decoration it is the most splendid building in Berlin. Besides the peculiar decorations of the Hall and grand staircase described further on, each apartment is ornamented more or less with fresco paintings having reference to the objects contained in it. On the ground floor are arranged—1st. *The Northern Antiquities*—relics of the early Sclavonic and Teutonic races, dug up in N. Germany and Scandinavia—celts, arrowheads, and other arms—while the walls are covered with subjects derived from the mythology of the Edda, &c. 2nd. *Ethnological Collection*, illustrative of the manners and customs of different parts of the world, especially of savage nations; such are a cloak of feathers, presented by Tamehameha, K. of the Sandwich Islands, with a complimentary letter, to the late K. of Prussia, in return for which he received the full uniform of the 2nd Regt. of Prussian Guards—a model of a Chinese lady's foot, to show the manner in which they are pinched and contracted—a filligree silver case, like a claw, nearly three inches long, worn by ladies of rank in China to protect their finger-nails, which it is

the fashion to let grow to that length —coloured pieces of paper used instead of napkins at dinner—a variety of Chinese dresses, among them the military uniform of a captain—a lasso from S. America—a cigar smoked by the ladies of Lima, 1½ foot long and thick in proportion—large disks of wood inserted by the Botocudos Indians in their ears and under-lips—tattooed head of a New Zealander — weapons brought from Africa, by Ehrenberg the traveller—an Australian necklace of human teeth —staves covered with Runic inscriptions carved on them, and a Runic almanac cut on 12 tablets of wood—the costumes of Mexico, in a series of coloured wax figures—copies of two of Northcote's pictures, by Chinese native artists, very well executed—a vast assortment of Chinese musical instruments; the modern invention of the mouth harmonica was taken from one of them—Japanese weapons: one of the most formidable is a sort of scythe fixed vertically upon the end of a long pole—saddle of the Pasha of Shumla. The Asiatic collection was chiefly formed by Kruger.

3rd. On the rt. of the great staircase, *Egyptian Antiquities*, occupying 5 apartments, decorated with imitations of genuine examples of Egyptian paintings.

The collection was commenced by M. Passalacqua and General Minutoli, and is one of the most curious in Europe. To this have been added the acquisitions made by Lepsius, in Egypt, 1845.

The inner court is arranged as the court of an Egyptian temple, surrounded with pillars, and within are statues of gods and kings, Rhamses, &c. The *Chamber of Tombs* is a restoration of part of the Necropolis of Memphis. Three tombs also from the pyramids, brought away by Lepsius, have been rebuilt. In addition to mummies, scarabæi, statues of Apis, coins, &c., which may be found in other cabinets, there exists here a collection of arms, implements used in various arts, utensils of all sorts, &c., laying open the whole household economy of the Egyptian nation, as it existed some thousands of years ago, all in such perfect preservation as to give a wonderful insight into the state of arts and habits, condition and civilization of the Egyptians at that remote period.

Specimens of the produce of a great many trades are here to be seen. Garments nearly as fine as muslin; a pair of braces! said, by Champollion, to have belonged to an Egyptian monarch; sandals; a medicine chest filled with drugs, in alabaster phials, is also supposed to have belonged to a king.

By the side of the figures of the various Egyptian deities are placed the symbols belonging to each, worn, it is supposed, as amulets on the person. Among them is a beetle, with the head of a sphinx. An assortment of the various kinds of cloth and linen found upon the mummies shows great perfection in the art of spinning and weaving.

The objects for the decoration of the person include mirrors of brass, pins of brass and ivory, necklaces, one of which was borrowed by the Duchess of Berry to wear at a Parisian fancy ball. Specimens are shown of the various balsams and asphaltum used in embalming. It is a curious fact that mummies are now imported into Europe for the use of apothecaries and painters, on account of the bitumen they contain. The instruments used in embalming, the Ethiopian knives of sharpened flint, and the brass hooks with which the brain was extracted through the nostrils, are perhaps peculiar to this collection. It would be tedious to give more than a slight enumeration of other objects, such as arms, spears, bows, and arrows, &c.; a plough; a spindle; distaff, and comb for flax; measures of rope and wood divided by knots or notches; a painter's palette and paint-box with sliding lid. 7 different colours are preserved here. Herodotus mentions only 4. Part are placed in small shells, as is the modern practice. Writing materials; architect's apparatus; dice; weights; sandals, and shoes of leather and palm-leaves; fishing-nets, with floats formed of calabashes; musical instruments; the flute and sistrum; mummies of the sacred animals worshipped by the Egyptians, as cats, fish, serpents, young crocodiles, frogs, ibises, lizards, all embalmed and wrapped in cloths; a human

monster, without brain or spine, embalmed—it has been described by Geoffrey St. Hilaire. Perhaps the most curious objects in the whole collection are the contents of the tomb of an Egyptian high priest, discovered and opened by Passalacqua in the Necropolis of Thebes. The body was enclosed in a triple coffin. By the side of it were deposited the sacred wand or priest's rod, the skull and leg-bones of an ox, branches of sycamore, and 2 models of Egyptian vessels (such as navigated the Nile 3000 years ago), neatly finished and completely rigged, having on board a dead body, and a party of mourners accompanying it to the tomb.

"Broad stairs lead in a single flight from the ground floor of the New Museum to a lofty hall in the middle of the building. Here the pupils of *Kaulbach*, Echler and Muhr, have painted after his designs:*—1. The Destruction of Babel and Dispersion of the Nations. 2. Greece in her prime. 3. Destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus:—in the centre, the High Priest killing his family and himself; rt., a Christian family taking to flight, an exquisite group. 4. Battle of the Huns. 5. Conversion of Wittikind to Christianity, by the agency of Charlemagne. 6. Crusaders before Jerusalem. A new method of painting in water-colours, called Stereo-chromie or Wasserglass-Malerei, has been tried. The wall is first saturated with 'Wasserglass,' a solution of silica or flint in alkali; on this ground the painting is executed with ordinary water-colours; when finished it is again varnished with the same preparation, which forms, as it dries, a thin transparent coating — a true glass, capable, it is said, of resisting the action of acids, and having somewhat the appearance of china-painting."—*R.*

The rooms on the first floor contain a valuable and extensive collection of casts of works of sculpture from the earliest Greek down to Thorwaldsen, all beautifully arranged. One half of the upper floor is devoted to the cabinet of *Drawings* and *Engravings*, including several designs for cartoons of Raphael, the original sketch for the Dom of Cologne. The other half is set apart for the works of art composing the

**Kunstkammer* (Chamber of Art). Its collections, in beautiful galleries, the chronology of the specimens being marked on the cases, are admirably arranged, and are well worth seeing; they are open to the public from 10–4 every day but Monday and Saturday.

The *Historical Collection* is highly interesting, as illustrating in many instances the characters and lives of remarkable men, and it is for the most part undoubtedly authentic. It contains the model of a windmill made by Peter the Great, with his own hands, while working as a ship-carpenter in Holland.—The Robes of the Orders of the Garter given by George IV., and of the Holy Ghost given by Louis XVIII., to Frederick William III.: between the two is the scarlet dress of a Doctor of Civil Law given to him by the University of Oxford, on the occasion of his visit in 1814. The hussar dress and cap, surmounted with a black eagle's wing, worn by the Prussian General Ziethen;—two cannon balls, each with one side flattened, are said to have been fired by opposite parties in the siege of Magdeburg, and to have met together in the air!

Some of the relics here preserved are peculiarly national, such as — a cast taken after death from the face of Frederick the Great,—the bullet which wounded him in the battle of Rossbach, 1760,—a wax figure of him clothed in the very uniform he wore on the day of his death; the coat is rusty and tarnished, the scabbard of the sword is mended with sealing-wax *by his own hand;* his books and walking-cane, his baton, and the favourite flute, his solace in hours of relaxation, are carefully preserved here along with his pocket-handkerchief, which he used to the last; it is a dirty rag, very tattered, though patched in many places. This confirms the description of Dr. Moore, who visited the palace in Frederick's life-time. "The whole wardrobe consisted of two blue coats, faced with red, the lining of one a little torn; two

* Engravings of these have been published by Alexander Duncker.

yellow waistcoats, a good deal soiled with Spanish snuff; three pairs of yellow breeches, and a suit of blue velvet embroidered with silver, for grand occasions. I imagined at first that the man had got a few of the king's old clothes, and kept them here to amuse strangers; but, upon inquiry, I was assured that what I have mentioned, with two suits of uniform which he has at Sans Souci, form the entire wardrobe of the king of Prussia. Our attendant said he had never known it more complete."

Near the figure of Frederick is a glass-case containing the stars, orders, and decorations presented to Bonaparte by the different sovereigns of Europe, one of the most conspicuous being the Prussian black eagle: England alone, it appears, contributed none. They were taken by the Prussians after the Battle of Waterloo, in his carriage, from which he escaped so narrowly that he left his hat behind him, which is also preserved here. Not far off are Blücher's orders. A cast in wax from the face of the beautiful queen Louisa of Prussia. A cast of Moreau's face, taken after death. The camp chair of the great Gustavus Adolphus. Frederick the Great's father's collection of well-used tobacco-pipes. The cap and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin. A white dress that belonged to Murat is so fantastic in shape, and gaudy in gold lace, as fully to explain and justify the nickname of Franconi, given him by Bonaparte. Two executioner's swords, remarkable on account of the persons whose heads have been cut off by them.

A rich and elaborately ornamented cabinet, called the *Pomeranian Chest*, was made at Augsburg, 1617, for Philip II. Duke of Pomerania, and is a mine of art in itself. A great variety of articles made of amber, and many specimens, rough and cut, of this mineral, which is found in great quantities within the Prussian dominion.

Among the *works of art* in this museum are a head carved in wood, by *A. Dürer*. A bas-relief of Orpheus and Eurydice, in bronze, by *Peter Vischer*. An ivory crucifix, attributed to *M. Angelo*. A large basin with bas-reliefs in ivory. The Descent of the Fallen Angels, an elaborately minute carving of many figures in ivory. The whole Life of Christ minutely carved in wood. A battle piece, by *A. Dürer*. An extensive collection of carvings and reliefs in ivory, gold and silver plate, cups and vases enriched with bas-reliefs and precious stones. An elephant's tusk carved with hunting scenes, probably a work of the 10th cent., is curious for its antiquity. The old ivories and enamelled reliquaries are very fine. Here are some red cups of Böttcher's original Dresden china-ware, and 2 pale ones with Gothic patterns, very rare specimens. Baron Trenck's drinking cup, engraved by him while in prison. Luther's beer jug, very large measure. A very beautiful series of miniature portraits; among them Gustavus Adolphus and his daughter Christina.

The Royal Library (entrance in the Opern-Platz), a tasteless building, which owes its shape, it is said, to a whim of Frederick the Great, who desired the architect to take a chest of drawers for his model, contains about 500,000 vols. and nearly 5000 MSS. It is shown to strangers on application to the Librarian, Wed. and Sat., 9—12. Among its curiosities are — Luther's Hebrew Bible, the copy from which he made his translation, with marginal notes in his own hand. The MS. of his translation of the Psalms, with his corrections in red ink. The Bible and Prayer-book which Charles I. carried to the scaffold, and gave before his death to Bishop Juxon: Gutemberg's Bible of 42 lines in a page (on parchment, date 1450-55), the first book on which moveable type was used. A consular diptych of ivory with reliefs, date 416, one of the earliest known. The Codex Wittekindii, a MS. of the 4 gospels, given, it is said, by Charlemagne to Wittekind (?); it is of the 9th or 10th cent., and the ivory carvings in the binding are in the style called Byzantine. Several Ivories (diptychs) of the earliest Christian times, and of Roman work. An *album*, with 6 beautiful miniature portraits, by Luke Cranach; among them are his friends

Luther, Melanchthon, and the Elector John Frederick of Saxony. 36 vols. of engraved portraits of distinguished men of various times and countries, accompanied by autographs in alphabetical order. Two hemispheres of metal, with which Otto Guericke made the experiments which led him to discover the air-pump, are also preserved here. When he had exhausted the air between them, he found that the force of 30 horses was unable to separate them.

The Public Reading-room of the Library, where books may be consulted, is open daily. Inhabitants of Berlin, and even resident strangers properly recommended, are allowed to take books home with them under certain restrictions. There is a *private reading-room* on the ground-floor, in which the new books and principal journals of Europe are deposited. Admission can be obtained by a ticket from one of the head librarians, which is only given to persons known to them. It is open daily from 10 to 12.

The University (Unt. den Linden) established in 1809, possesses a high reputation from the talent of its teachers and a better system of discipline than Jena and Heidelberg. It ranks among the first academical establishments in Germany, especially as a medical school, and is the most numerously attended (after that of Vienna), the students amounting to 1500.

The *Museum of Natural History* is within the l. wing of the building. The *Zoological Collection* is open Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 2; tickets are given out the day previous by the Director of the Museum. This collection is one of the richest and most extensive in Europe, especially in the department of Ornithology; it includes the birds collected by Pallas and Wildenow, and the fishes of Bloch. The best specimens are those from Mexico, the Red Sea, and the Cape. The whole is exceedingly well arranged and *named* for the convenience of students.

The *Minerals* are shown at the same hours, by tickets given by the director, who resides in the house. Among the curiosities of this collection are—a piece of amber weighing 13 lbs. 15 oz., the largest known, and worth 10,000 dols. It was found at Schlappacken, 20 Germ. m. from the Baltic. Malachite from Russia. Topazes of 2 distinct colours, yellow and amethystine. A mass of platina, weighing 1088 grains, and a splendid fiery opal, both brought from South America by Alex. von Humboldt. A large portion of the collections made by him during his travels in America and Asia are deposited here.

The Anatomical Museum in the rt. wing will be highly appreciated by the medical student—it is one of the best in Europe, particularly rich in preparations of human and comparative anatomy. It is shown Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 4 till 6 in summer—2 to 4 in winter, by tickets.

The Botanic Garden, belonging to the University, outside of the town, is described further on.

The Arsenal (Zeughaus), esteemed a building of almost faultless architecture, was erected in 1695. Above the windows round the inner court are 22 masks, admirably carved in stone by Schlüter, representing the human face in the agonies of death. On the ground-floor are cannon and artillery of various kinds, such as 2 leather guns, used by the Great Gustavus in the 30 years' war; a field-piece named die schöne Taube (beautiful dove); a damasked cannon; 2 Turkish pieces. On the first floor are ranged 100,000 stand of arms. These apartments form a kind of *Military Museum*. Specimens of the arms and accoutrements used in every army in Europe are deposited here. There are fire-arms, from those used at the first invention of gunpowder to the most perfect made in the present day. 7 bunches of the keys of captured fortresses—some taken from the French. A standard, and the key of Adrianople, taken from the Turks by the Russians in the war of 1828-29, presented by their emperor. Against the walls and pillars are hung nearly 1000 stand of colours, chiefly French, and bearing the dates and emblems of the Revolution. They were captured by the Prussians in Paris, 1815. In consequence of the plunder of the arsenal during the riots

of March, 1848, some of the interesting objects formerly to be seen here may be missing. *Admission* by tickets, which may be had of the Commandant opposite the Zeughaus, and which the valet de place will procure.

The *Palace of Prince Karl*, 9, Wilhelms-Platz, fitted up by Schinkel, contains a very choice and valuable collection of armour. A shield of beaten silver, with raised groups in the style of B. Cellini, and the Kaiserstuhl, an armchair of bronze, from the Dom in Goslar, deserve mention.

The *Palace of Prince Albert*, 102, Wilhelms Strasse, also arranged by Schinkel, is a handsome building, and it is shown to strangers.

Count Raczynski's Gallery, in a mansion on the Exercier-Platz, outside the Brandenburg Gate, contains interesting specimens of modern German art —the finished Sketch of *Kaulbach's* Battle of the Huns; a Sposalizio, by *Overbeck; Sohn's* Two Leonoras; *Leopold Robert's* last work; *Cornelius's* Christ in Limbo, &c. Also fine specimens of *Bellini*, *Francia*, *Luini*, *Steinle*, *Bendeman*, and *Führich*.

The *Collection of Modern Paintings* bequeathed to the Government by *Consul Wagener*, placed temporarily in the Academie, contains choice works by *Achenbach*, landscape: *Adam*, a stable: *Biefve*, the Compromise; *Gallait Calame*, &c.

The *Ravené* Cabinet, Neue Grün-str., is a small select collection also of modern paintings.

The *Iron Foundry* (Eisengiesserei), outside of the Oranienburg-gate, where the well known black cast-iron ornaments are made, was much damaged by Republican violence during the attempted revolution of 1848. A great variety of articles, as busts, statues, bas-reliefs, copies of pictures, monumental slabs, joists, beams, and rafters for houses, and even bells, are cast here.

At the time when the final struggle commenced between Prussia and Napoleon, the patriotism of the Prussian ladies was particularly conspicuous. They sent their jewels and trinkets to the royal treasury to assist in furnishing funds for the expense of the campaign. Rings, crosses, and other ornaments of cast iron, made in this manufactory, were given in return to all those who had made this sacrifice. They bore the inscription "Ich gab Gold um Eisen" (I gave gold for iron), and such Spartan jewels are, at this day, much treasured by the possessors and their families. The black varnish with which the iron ware is covered, to prevent rust, is made of amber dissolved, and linseed oil mixed with lamp black.

The *China Manufactory* was founded by Frederick the Great: the painting is very good, but the porcelain is rather thick and heavy. The quality of the clay is not good, but great pains are taken to purify it by passing it through a number of vats.

The *Taub-Stummen-Institut*, Institution for instructing the *deaf and dumb*, situated in the Linien Strasse, Nos. 81 and 82, is a very interesting establishment.

The *Academy of Fine Arts*, Unter den Linden, was placed by Frederick the Great above the Royal Stables; hence some one proposed to inscribe over the door "Musis et Mulis." An exhibition of modern works takes place here annually between September and December.

The *Gewerbe Schule*, School for Trade, is an establishment of a kind only recently introduced into Great Britain. It is a school for instructing gratuitously promising young artisans in drawing, modelling, and other branches of the fine arts calculated to be of practical use in their trade, with a view of improving the designs of articles of furniture and patterns in stuffs of all sorts, and the like.

The *Architectural Academy* (Bauschule) S. of the Schlossbrücke, established under the direction of Schinkel, is one of the most original constructions of that skilful architect, now no more. It is of red brick, and the external ornaments are of the same material, *i. e.* of terracotta, or clay moulded and baked. Within may be seen some paintings and sculpture, also by Schinkel.

The *Studios* of some of the Berlin artists deserve to be visited. They are situated in the Thiergarten, outside the

Brandenburg Gate. Cornelius' studio close to the Raczynski Palace.

Theatres.—1. *Italian Opera House*, rebuilt 1845, after a fire, is a building of great splendour near the Linden. In it German and Italian operas, the national drama, and tragedy and comedy, are performed, generally 3 or 4 times a week alternately with the Schauspielhaus, though in winter the Opera is open every day. It holds 2000 spectators. The *Box-office* of the Opera House is not in that building, but in the lower story of the Schauspielhaus, where tickets are given out for *both* theatres. Opera begins at 6½, and is over by 10.

2. *New Play House* (Schauspielhaus) built by Schinkel, in 1819, lies between the two churches in the Gens d'Armes Platz. It is decorated with a good deal of sculpture, by Rauch and Tieck, representing mythological subjects. The performances consist of German and French plays alternately: an excellent French company resides here permanently. It is a great treat to see a Greek tragedy, such as the Antigone of Sophocles, performed here, the stage and theatre being fitted up as nearly as possible in the ancient Grecian classic style. The stage is on the second floor of the building, so that it is necessary to go up stairs even into the pit. Adjoining it is the *Concert Room*, holding 1200 persons, much admired for its architectural proportions and the taste of its decorations. Besides *Concerts*, a certain number of Subscription Balls take place here in winter. The king and royal family are often present. Begins at 6.

3. *Königstädt Theater*, 90, Charlotten Str. 4. *Fried-Wilhelm-Städtisches Theater*, 14, Schumann Str. Begin at 6.

The *Sing Academie* (see § 42) is a private association of from 200 to 300 amateurs, male and female, of the respectable and upper classes, who meet together to practise every week during the whole year, and give annually several delightful concerts, to which the public are admitted, in the tasteful *Grecian building of the Academy*, designed by Ottmar, behind the Grand Guard-house. The performance of sacred vocal music is probably not carried to greater perfection in any part of Europe —the strength of the chorus, and the perfect precision and unity of so many voices is very striking. This institution has been imitated in the Exeter Hall Association in London.

In the new quarter of the town, rising on the S. side of Berlin and approached by the Köpnickerstrasse, is *Bethanien* (Bethany), a castellated edifice erected 1850, and devoted to the charitable purposes of an hospital for the sick, who are attended by Deaconesses, "charitably-minded Christian maidens." Both the architectural and economical arrangement of this institution are on the most liberal scale, and it well merits notice.

The *Coliseum*, Commandanten-strasse, No. 57, is a very handsome ball-room, designed principally for the Bourgeoisie to dance in, but often visited by the upper classes as lookers on.

The *Winter Gardens* are coffee-houses under glass—conservatories filled with exotic plants, provided with tables for refreshments, and newspapers. They are splendid and popular establishments, where excellent dinners, music, &c., are provided. The best, **Kroll's* in the Thiergarten (rebuilt since a fire, 1850), contains a dining and concert hall, 336 ft. long, 95 ft. wide, and theatre. Admission, 5 Sgr.; best places, 15 Sgr. extra. In the Beer Tunnel below, smoking is allowed. The ices are good. There is a table-d'hôte on Sundays, at 15 Sgr. a head.

Restaurateurs, where dinner and supper are served à la carte. The best are Mielentz's (formerly Jagor's), No. 28, and Meinhardt's, or Café Royal (very superior cuisine), No. 33, Unter den Linden. (Meinhardt's is now an hotel, with an excellent table d'hôte.) Tietz, 25, U. de Linden. Stagge (Café Belvedere), near the Catholic Ch. Café de la Gaité, Charlotten Strasse, 60. Peculiar delicacies of the Berlin cuisine are the *Sandra*, or pike-perch, a very delicate fresh-water fish; Teltower Rüben (very small and sweet turnips, resembling parsnips in shape, from Teltow, a neighbouring village). 3

or 4 is the fashionable hour of dinner in Berlin.

The *Merchants' Club* is over the Exchange, to which a banker will introduce you to read the papers. An introduction from the English minister will procure admission to the Club of Nobles. Newspapers of all countries may be seen at the Zeitungs Halle Oberwall Strasse, No. 12 and 13.

The *Confectioners' shops* (Conditoreien), corresponding nearly with the cafés of Paris, supplying ice, coffee, newspapers, &c., become the general lounge and resort about 1 or 2 o'clock, it being a usual practice here to take a cup of chocolate in the middle of the day. The *best* are *Stehelys*, 36, Charlotten Strasse, behind the Schauspielhaus, where French, German, and English journals, including the Times and Galignani, are taken in. Josti, 1, Stechbahn (good bonbons);—Kransler, 25, U. d. Linden (capital ice); Spargnapani, U. d. Linden, 50.

The lower classes resort to the *wine and beer-houses* (Bierlokale), which, in splendour, may vie with the gin palaces of London, and are nearly as much crowded, and as injurious to public health and morals. The best are (where men sup after the theatre),—for Berlin Weissbier, Volpi, Stechbahn, 3, and Mohren Strasse, 37 a.; Klausing, Zimmer Strasse, 80;—for Bavarian beer, Happold, Grün Strasse, 1; Wallmüller, Jäger Strasse, 33.

The *best shops* are in the Unter den Linden, Schloss Platz, Breite Strasse, in the Bauschule, and between the Schloss and the Opera House, Königs Strasse, and Behren Strasse. Among the articles peculiar to Berlin, and best worth purchasing, are the trinkets, ornaments, busts, bas-reliefs, &c., of cast-iron; the pictures in transparent China (Lithophanies); amber trinkets, Hirsch, 26, Linden.

Pistor and Martins, the best makers of philosophical instruments, 34, Mauer Strasse, sell admirable microscopes.

MM. Asher and Co., booksellers, 20, Unter den Linden, have a large stock of English, French, and German works; Guide Books; besides old and rare books.

Railroads' Termini — to Potsdam, Magdeburg, and Hanover, outside the Potsdam Gate;—to Leipzig and Dresden, outside the Anhalt Gate; — to Hamburg, outside the New Gate;—to Stettin, outside the Oranienburg Gate; —to Frankfurt on the Oder, Danzig, and Breslau, near the Stralauer Platz; to Danzig, Königsberg, Posen, Rostock.

Schnellposts.—The office (Meldezimmer, § 33, 46), in the inner court of the Post-office, Königs St., No. 60, and Spandauer St., 19—22, is open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Environs.—The gates of the city were originally named after the places to which they led, but the great lines of high roads have been so much changed, that it is not now the Halle Gate, but the Potsdam Gate, which leads to Halle, nor the Hamburg Gate which leads thither, but the Brandenburg Gate; and to proceed into Silesia you issue out of the Frankfurt, not the Silesian Gate.

At *Tegel*, 9 m. beyond the Oranienburg Gate, long seat of Wm. von Humboldt, the statesman and philologer, he and his illustrious brother, Alexander von Humboldt, the traveller (died 1859, aged 90), are buried. In the garden is a monument to his wife, a statue of Hope upon a pillar, the work of *Thorwaldsen*. In the churchyard outside of the Oranienburg Gate, are buried Fichte, Hegel, and Schinkel.

About 1½ mile outside of the *Potsdam* Gate, near the village of Schöneberg, is the *Botanic Garden*. The conservatories and palmhouses are on a large scale. Palms are seen growing in them to a height of nearly 30 ft. It is open to the public on Friday. Strangers may obtain admission at other times.

Outside the König's Thor (King's Gate) rt. is the *New Park*, the prettiest pleasure-ground near Berlin; and l. the very beautiful *Cemetery*.

Close to the Halle Gate, which terminates on the S. the avenue of the Friedrichs Strasse, a street 3 m. long, in the Belle-Alliance-Platz, rises the *Friedens Denkmal*, a pillar of granite, surmounted by Victory, by Rauch, erected 1840, to commemorate the *Peace* which had then lasted 25 years.

About ½ a mile beyond the Halle Gate is a low sandhill called the *Kreutzberg*, almost the only eminence near Berlin, and commanding a tolerable view of it. It is named from a Gothic Cross of cast iron, 160 ft. high, upon its summit, called Volks Denkmal (People's Monument), erected by the late king, as a memorial of Prussia's recovery of independence from the French, and thus inscribed: "The King to his people, who at his call nobly offered life and property to their country; a monument to the fallen; an acknowledgment to the living; an example to posterity." Schinkel designed it, and Rauch and Tieck executed the statues of Prussian warriors in the niches, and the bas-relief medallion heads having reference to victories gained by the Prussians—as Gross-Görschen, Leipzig, Katzbach, Paris, Belle Alliance. The whole was cast in the Royal Iron Foundry.

Churchyards.—In that of the *Alt Dorathienstadt* are buried Fichte (1814); Hegel (1831); F. Ancillon, the minister (1837); Buttmann the philologer; Gans the lawyer (1836); Rauch and Schadow, sculptors. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the amiable and accomplished composer, is buried in the old Dreifaltigkeits ch.-yd., outside the Halle Gate. In the new Dreifaltigkeits ch.-yd. are the graves of Schleiermacher (1834); Neander (1850). Divines: Ludwig Tieck, poet (1853); Varnhagen v. Ense (1858).

In the *Invaliden-Kirchhof*, close to the Hamburg Railway terminus, are the graves of Scharnhorst, Tauentzien, Pirch, Witzleben and many other brave Prussian soldiers who fell in the war with France. A *Corinthian pillar* surmounted by an eagle, called *National Krieger Denkmal*, has been set up in the Invalids' Garden, as a monument to the 475 soldiers whose names are inscribed on marble tablets around its base, who fell in defending Berlin and their sovereign from the brutal revolutionary rioters of 1848 and 1849; or in fighting against revolutionists in Posen, Dresden, Mainz, Baden, Frankfurt, and other parts of Germany, at that period.

Immediately beyond the *Brandenburg Gate* commences the *Park* (*Thiergarten*), an area nearly 2 m. long, by nearly 1 m. broad, shaded by tall trees, interspersed with shrubberies, with open spaces here and there, and ponds, coffee-houses, &c., among them. It is dull, except when thronged with people on a fine Sunday afternoon. Here are situated *Kroll's Winter Garden*, and the *Painters'* Studios (Maler-Gabaude). A statue of King Frederick William III., by *Drake*, with fine bas-reliefs, is erected near the Louisen Insel,—a site which that prince converted from a wilderness into a park. Drake's studio is in the Thiergarten, and deserves a visit.

About 1 m. beyond the Brandenburg Gate is the royal palace of *Bellevue*, containing many paintings by modern German artists, such as—*Lessing*, Hussite Sermons;—*Köhler*, David's Triumph;—*Begas*, Death of Abel;—*Sohn*, Rape of Hylas;—*Hasenpflug*, the Erfurth and Magdeburg Cathedrals;—*Hermann*, Chateau of Stettin;—*Catel*, Roman Pfifferari;—*Fiedler*, Amphitheatre at Pola;—*Schmidt*, Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut;—Jeremiah, by *Bendeman*, &c. &c.

Half an hour's drive beyond the Brandenburg Gate, behind the Hofjägers, is the *Zoological Garden*, containing the Royal Menagerie. It resembles that in the Regent's Park. It is open daily; admission 5 Sgr.

The excursion from Berlin to *Potsdam*, about 19 m., should *on no account be omitted.* Railroad trains go thither 6 times a-day in 30-45 min. (Rte. 62.)

Excursion to Charlottenburg will not take more than 3 hrs.; the road thither, about 3 m. long, passes through the Brandenburg Gate, and forms a long straight avenue through the Thiergarten, bordered by many country houses of the citizens.

Charlottenburg has grown from a small village on the Spree, made up chiefly of villas and taverns, into a town of 12,000 Inhab., the summer residence of the rich, and the summer resort of the humbler classes from Berlin. The *Palace* (Schloss) was built by Frederick I., who married an English

princess, Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I., which will account for the English aspect of its interior. Many rooms are furnished with taste and magnificence. Here are several good pieces of sculpture, as a head of our Saviour by Rauch. The *Gardens* behind it are open to the public. The entrance to them is through the Orangery, at the extremity of which is the Theatre, where the Berlin company performs generally twice a-week, in summer. The gardens are the great resort of Sunday strollers from Berlin. They are prettily laid out, varied by the windings of the Spree, and by sheets of water, abounding in *carp* of large size and great age. Visitors are in the habit of feeding them with crumbs, and collect them together by the ringing of a bell, at the sound of which the fish may be seen in shoals, popping their noses out of the water.

The only object of interest at Charlottenburg is the *monument of Louisa Queen of Prussia*, the most beautiful and amiable, and at the same time unfortunate princess of her day. She is buried within a small Doric Temple at the extremity of a shady walk, in a retired part of the garden. The *Castellan* residing in the palace keeps the key, and will show the monument to strangers. It is a masterpiece of the sculptor, *Rauch*, but perhaps surpassed by the replica at Potsdam. The figure of the queen reposes on a marble sarcophagus. It is a form and face of the most exquisite beauty, but, at the same time, a most perfect resemblance. "The expression is not that of dull cold death, but of undisturbed repose. The hands are modestly folded on the breast; the attitude is easy, graceful, and natural. Only the countenance and part of the neck are bare, the rest of the figure is shrouded in an ample and extremely well-wrought drapery. The great charm of the figure is the decent, simple, tranquil air, without any *striving* after effect. I observed no inscription —no pompous catalogue of her titles— no parading eulogy of her virtues; the Prussian eagle alone, at the foot of the sarcophagus, announces that she belonged to the house of Hohenzollern, and the 7 withered garlands which still hang above her were the first offerings of her children at the grave of their mother."—*Russell.* The late king is buried here by the side of his queen. A recumbent statue of him "with his martial cloak around him," by *Rauch*, is placed beside that of his queen. On either side is a white marble candelabrum, that with the Fates by *Rauch*, that with the Three Muses by *Tieck*.

In the course of the autumn, generally in September, a *Grand Review* of the garrison takes place in the neighbourhood of Berlin; 20,000 troops are sometimes collected, and the manœuvres last several days. To see the reviews to advantage a uniform is desirable, though not absolutely necessary. The reviews are generally held on the ground near the Kreutzberg. The field manœuvres usually take place between Charlottenburg, Spandau, and Potsdam. They last several days, the regiments bivouacking at night. The operations begin each day about 9. Ladies in carriages are enabled to see the whole by the good arrangement of the gendarmerie. A carriage with a pair of horses may be hired for the day at 5 thalers (15*s.*).

ROUTE 62.

BERLIN TO MAGDEBURG, BY POTSDAM AND BRANDENBURG.—RAILWAY.

18¼ Pruss. m. = 85¼ Eng. m.

Trains to Potsdam six times a day, in 45 minutes.

To Magdeburg 3 trains daily in 3 to 4¼ hours; *Terminus* (Bahnhof) outside the Potsdam Gate. The line proceeds past country-seats, taverns, and coffee-houses, the resort of the citizens, leaving on the rt. the *Botanic Gardens* and village of Schöneberg, in sight of the iron cross on the Kreutzberg on the l. to

2 Zehlendorf Stat.—Beyond this the road passes through a wood of firs. About 2 m. before reaching Potsdam, on the rt., is the *Peacock Island* (Pfauen-Insel), surrounded by the Havel. It was a favourite summer retreat of Frederick William III., originally a rabbit-warren, converted into pleasure-grounds, but fallen into neglect since the death of the king. The scenery of the lake itself is picturesque, more especially when contrasted with the monotonous sandy plains round Berlin.

3½ POTSDAM Stat.—*Buffet. Inns:* Einsiedler (Hermit); Deutsches Haus (German House). There is a good Restaurant at the Bahnhof. The hotels have greatly fallen off. Persons approaching Berlin from Magdeburg may stop for a few hours at Potsdam, leaving their luggage at the Stat. until they have seen all that is worth seeing; or they may visit it from Berlin, taking a return-ticket, but it is a long day's work. The best plan is to take a carriage from the station for the whole tour; it ought not to cost more than 2 thalers (ask for the tariff and settle beforehand), and a pourboire to the driver. He will drive you in succession to all the sights, palaces, &c. Besides the station near the town close to the Long Bridge on the E. side of the Havel, there is another at the *Wildpark*, W. of the Havel. The visitor may begin at Wildpark Stat. and end at the other: thus, to the new Palace through the gardens — to Charlottenhof — the Japanese House—Sans Souci—Sicilian Garden, Windmill, Obelisk, Churches and Palaces in Potsdam—cross the Long Bridge to Potsdam Stat.—thence drive to Babelsberg and back.

Potsdam, the Prussian Versailles, lies on the rt. bank of the Havel, which here expands into a lake with finely wooded, picturesque, sloping banks; it has 42,000 Inhab., including a large garrison. Founded by the Great Elector of Brandenburg, it became the residence of the Prussian Princes during the rising fortunes of the Royal house, but it owes all its splendour to Frederick the Great. It may be called a town of palaces, not only from the 4 Royal residences in and about it, but because even the private houses are copied from celebrated edifices, each of which may comprise within it the dwellings of many families. The dullness of the streets, indeed, often contrasts singularly with the splendour of their architecture.

The principal buildings are — *The Garnison Kirche* (Ch. of the Garrison). *Frederick the Great* is buried beneath the pulpit, in a plain metal sarcophagus above ground. His sword, originally laid upon it, was carried off by Napoleon, and all traces of it are lost; but over the tomb, on each side of the pulpit, now hang the eagles and standards taken from Napoleon's armies by the Prussians; a fitting retribution, and as it were an atonement, to the shade of the hero for this paltry theft. The other coffin, of marble, in the same vault, is that of William I. Around the walls of the church are tablets inscribed with the names of the brave soldiers who distinguished themselves and perished during the war of Liberation.

The *Nicholaikirche*, opposite the Schloss, built, 1830-37, by *Schinkel*, is of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a dome.

The fronton of the portico, and the soffit of the chief door, are ornamented with bas-reliefs of the Resurrection and Sermon on the Mount, but the outside is not very successful. The interior is splendid, decorated with fresco paintings on a gold ground, of the 12 Apostles, &c., by the first artists of Berlin and Düsseldorf. The ornamental cornices, the capitals of the columns, the pulpit, and the balustrades, are of zinc.

Close to the long bridge which leads from the stat. into the town is the Lustgarten, and contiguous to it the *Residenz* or *Royal Palace*, built 1660-1701. It contains little worth seeing, except the apartments of the Great Frederick, which remain nearly as they were when he was alive. Here are shown his writing-table blotted all over with ink, his inkstand, music-stand, piano, with music composed by himself in his own writing, green eye-shade, book-case filled with French works, and the chairs and sofa which he used, their silken covers nearly torn off by the claws of his dogs, and stained with the marks of the plates from which they were fed. The truck bed on which he slept, despising any more comfortable couch, stood behind the silver balustrades, but has been removed because it was worn out, and almost pulled to pieces by relic-hunters. Adjoining the bed-room is a small cabinet with double doors provided with a table which ascends and descends through a trap-door in the floor, while plates and dishes were removed by another trap-door. Here the monarch could dine tête-à-tête with a friend, without being overheard or overlooked, while the dinner was served without requiring the presence of a servant. The singular smoking club, or Tabacks-Collegium, established by Frederick the Great's father, used to hold its eccentric and boisterous meetings in the building called *Haus am Bassin*.

Potsdam is the birthplace of King Frederick William III., to whom a statue by *Kiss* has been set up in the Wilhelmsplatz; and of the distinguished traveller and philosopher Alexander von Humboldt.

The view from the *Brauhausberg* includes Potsdam and all its numerous palaces, the intricate windings of the Havel, and the beautiful green islands which it encircles — a very pleasing prospect.

Sans Souci. — The *Gardens* begin a few hundred yards outside of the Brandenburg Gate, W. of Potsdam. The entrance is about ½ an hour's walk from the stat. Near it is the *Friedenskirche*, a Basilica, with detached campanile, partly copied from that of Murano near Venice, built 1850 from the plans of Persius. It contains an ancient Mosaic from the ch. of St. Cyprien at Murano; and a monument to Fred. William IV., the statue of the Angel of the Resurrection, copied from one in Rome.

The gardens are laid out in the stiff formal French taste, with alleys, cut hedges, statues, basins, &c., and are kept in perfect order. A broad avenue runs through them; at the extremity of it lies the New Palace. Near to Potsdam, and on the rt. of the avenue is the *Palace of Sans Souci*, b. 1745-47, by Frederick the Great, on the top of a flight of step-like terraces. They are fronted with glass, beneath which grow vines, olives, and orange-trees. Frederick, who took much pride in his gardens and hot-beds, complained once to the Prince de Ligne of the climate and soil under which his orange-trees and vines were pining. "Sire," replied the courtier, "it appears that with you nothing thrives but your laurels." The *Palace*, restored and fitted up as a residence for Frederick William IV., but without altering its original character, stands on the highest terrace; it is a low, and not a handsome building, but the colonnade behind is fine. At the extremities of this terrace are the graves of Frederick's favourite dogs, and of his horse that carried him through many of his battles. By his will he directed that he himself should be buried among them, an injunction which was not complied with. This spot was the favourite resort of the old warrior; here he was brought out in his arm-chair, surrounded by his dogs, a short while before his decease, to bask in the sun. "Je serai bientôt plus près de lui," were nearly his last words. Within the building may be seen his bed-

room where he breathed his last; a clock, which he always wound up with his own hand, but which, being forgotten at last, stopped at the moment of his death, and still points to the hour of his decease, 20 minutes past 2. A portrait of Gustavus Adolphus hangs on the wall, its sole ornament; the bed and arm-chair of Frederick have been removed. Voltaire's apartment is also pointed out at some distance from that of his Royal host; its walls are covered with figures, which are pictorial epigrams on Voltaire's character or habits; *e. g.* a monkey, meant as a portrait; parrots from his volubility; stork, from his migrations, coming in summer, quitting in winter. In the gallery hang some paintings by *Watteau*. On the rt. and l. of the palace, but in separate buildings, are the state apartments and the *Picture Gallery;* but as all the best pictures are removed to Berlin, much time need not be wasted upon it. Among those that remain is one tolerable picture, a Virgin and Child, by Rubens, and there are many by his pupils and imitators, *Van Tulden* and the like, of inferior merit and value.

The Salle de Raphael, in the *New Orangerie*, is a very elegant apartment.

Frederick the Great was not satisfied with his reputation as a general; he must be considered a man of taste, and a judge and patron of art; and as he knew nothing about it, and still would possess a picture gallery, he was most egregiously cheated and imposed upon by the agents and picture dealers whom he employed; paying enormous sums for worthless pictures, and rejecting others of very high merit. Thus a painting of Lot and his Daughters, sold to him for 30,000 ducats, as a Raphael of the highest excellence, turned out to be the work of a second-rate Flemish master, Floris, and worth not more than 50*l*. He rejected the Holbein now in the Dresden Gallery, which is esteemed the best work of that master.

A handsome and lofty *Belvedere* commands a panorama of the surrounding country.

The famous *Windmill of Sans Souci* stands close behind the palace, separated from it only by the *road*, and still belongs to the descendants of the miller who refused to yield it up to Frederick, when he wanted to pull it down and include the ground in his own gardens, which are rather confined on that side. The original mill was a very small one; but after Frederick lost the lawsuit against the miller, he erected for him the present one on a much larger scale. Some years ago adverse circumstances compelled the owner of the mill to make up his mind to part with it. He in consequence offered it for sale to the late king, who, instead of availing himself of the opportunity, generously settled on the miller a sum sufficient to extricate him from his difficulties, and enable him to maintain himself in his property; saying that the mill now belonged to Prussian history, and was in a manner a national monument.

The broad walk, before mentioned, leads from the foot of the terraces of Sans Souci to the *New Palace* (Neue Palais), about 2 m. from Potsdam, now residence of the Princess Royal of England and the Crown Prince, who have apartments above the state-rooms. The flower-garden in the English style is the work of H.R.H. This vast brick building was erected at enormous cost by Frederick, by way of bravado, at the end of the Seven Years' War, to show his enemies that his finances were not exhausted. It was built in six years, between 1763 and 1769, on a spot previously a morass. It contains 72 apartments, exhibiting faded remains of gaudy magnificence. Marble has been profusely lavished on the walls and floors; and one large apartment is lined entirely with shells and minerals, in very bad taste. There are still some tolerable paintings by *Schneyders*, and one or two very excellent *Luca Giordanos*. The most interesting room is that containing in a small **Library* a copy of the works of Frederick the Great, 'Des Œuvres Mêlées du Philosophe de Sans Souci. Avec privilège d'Apollon.' This copy is a curiosity, as it contains many notes in the hand-writing of Voltaire, some of them severe and cutting criticisms. Thus, finding the word *plat* in three or four consecutive lines of the same poem, he writes "Voici

plus de plats que dans un très bon souper." At another place he writes, "S'il faut conserver cette épigramme, il faut la tourner tout autrement." He points out a piece of false grammar thus, "On ne dit pas louer à." The remarks, however, are not all in this cutting tone, and in other parts the margin is plentifully sprinkled with "admirable," "rien de mieux;" while at the end of one of Frederick's letters is written, "Que d'esprit! de grâce, d'imagination! qu'il est doux de vivre aux pieds d'un tel homme!" The offices for servants, contained in the building called *Communs*, facing the New Palace, are now converted into barracks for the trained infantry — a draft from every regiment in the Prussian service—who are instructed and replaced every year by fresh corps, the old ones being distributed through the army to introduce uniformity in the drill and regulations.

In the building called the **Antique Temple*, close to the New Palace (N.), is a statue of Louisa Queen of Prussia. It is an improvement on that at Charlottenburg, the result of 15 years' thought and study on the part of the sculptor, Rauch: it is even more beautiful and touching. It is no larger than life, and represents her asleep.

Sans Souci. Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday *the Waterworks* play. The main fountain rises in a jet 130 ft. high.

At the S. side of the gardens, 20 min. walk S.E. of the New Palace, stands *Charlottenhof*, a villa built by Frederick William IV., when crown prince, in the style of a Pompeian dwelling; following as nearly as possible the arrangement and dimensions of the houses of Pompeii. It exhibits the utmost taste and elegance. In the beautiful garden is an exact imitation of a Pompeian bath, built for use as well as ornament, and decorated with frescoes. The fountains, an antique altar, and several statues and bronzes, were brought from Herculaneum or Pompeii.

From Potsdam Stat. you may drive to **Babelsberg*, the modern castle of the King of Prussia, built by Schinkel. As it is separated from Potsdam by the broad Havel, the visit to it may be made either before or after that to Potsdam and Sans Souci; it is ¼ hr.'s drive from the stat. The beautiful grounds, with their terraces and fountains, were laid out by Prince Pückler Muskau. The rooms have an air of the highest taste and refinement, and contain portraits of our Royal Family, and others connected with Prussia, besides some exquisite specimens of art from the pencil of our Princess Royal. Alex. von Humboldt's study is kept as he left it. Hence, crossing the Havel by a long bridge, you reach

The *Marble Palace*, erected by Frederick William II. on the bank of the lake, adorned by Frederick William IV. with modern paintings, &c. A glance at the exterior of this may suffice.

From the Marble Palace you may ascend the *Pfingstberg*, where the king has erected a huge structure, in imitation of a villa at Tivoli, the towers of which command a panorama of Potsdam and its environs. On the way from it to Sans Souci you pass through the *Russian Colony*, or village. It consists of 11 houses, built entirely after the Russian fashion, and given, with a piece of land, to a party of Russians sent hither by the Emperor Nicholas. The little *Chapel* belonging to the colony, surmounted by three bulb-shaped domes, is fitted up and adapted to the Greek Church service. It is inferior to the Greek chapel at Wiesbaden.

On quitting Potsdam the railroad crosses the Havel, leaving the palace and gardens of Sans Souci on the right. The country between Potsdam and Genthin is varied by the lakes formed by the Havel, some of which are skirted, others traversed by the railroad.

Werder Stat., a small town in a lake formed by the Havel.

Gross-Kreutz Stat.

4 *Brandenburg Stat.* — *Inns:* H. de Brandenburg; Schwarzer Adler; Restaurateur at the Station. A town of 23,700 Inhab. on the Havel, the quarter called the Burg, in which the Cathedral stands, being on an island in the river. It is the seat of considerable commerce.

The *Dom*. A late Romanesque ch., 1170-94, of which date are the crypt and part of choir walls: the rest was built about 1307. It was badly restored in 1836 by Schinkel. On the richly recessed W. portal are reliefs satirising the monks, such as a fox preaching to a congregation of geese. The interior is ornamented with antique statues and paintings. The *high altar* (1518), of wood, carved and painted, represents the Coronation of the Virgin, Peter, Paul, &c., figures life-size, with paintings, the Fathers of the Church, in the style of Mat. Grünewald. Here are the tombs of Episcopal Margraves, some of them of *terracotta*, incised and in relief, of 13th and 14th centuries. The *Font* (15th cenry.) bears reliefs of the youth of our Saviour, but they have been painted over. In the crypt is the bishop's throne, 13th cent. The cloisters deserve notice. In the chamber of antiquities adjoining the Ch. is a model of the Marienkirche, of Byzantine architecture, 12th cent., destroyed 1722, various carvings, altar-pieces, paintings. In a second chamber are some relics once held in great veneration here, *e. g.* a stud from the bedstead of the Virgin; the manger out of which Joseph's ass fed in the flight into Egypt; the pocket of David's sling; the head of Goliath's staff and his purse, &c.

The *Ch. of St. Katherine*, built 1401, is one of the richest examples of German brick architecture. At the upper end of the transepts are immense screens of rich open tracery, formed of clay, baked and glazed, in colour dark green, with statuettes of the same in the niches. Here is a richly carved altarpiece of wood, a brass *font* adorned with many figures, by F. Morner, 1440, and on l. a monument of the Schulenburg family, 1595.

The *Altstadt Rathhaus* is a fine Gothic monument, 1350; and several of the town gates, especially the *Mühlen-Thor* (d. 1440), the Stein-Thor, and the Rathenower-Thor (1375), have picturesque towers of brick, and deserve notice. In the market-place is a *Rolandsäule* 18 ft. high (date 1404).

1½ Wusterwitz Stat. On the lake of Plauen, which is connected with the Elbe by a canal. The rail runs near the canal on its S. side.

2½ Genthin Stat. *Inn*, Goldene Stern.

Güsen Stat.

3½ Burg. Stat. *Inns* kept by Roland and Schrœder. A busy and flourishing town of 15,000 Inhab., ⅐th of whom are engaged in the manufacture of cloth, established here originally by French Protestant emigrants.

Hohenwarte Stat.

The Elbe spreads itself out, and forms several islands, which are crossed by the railway on iron lattice-bridges. It traverses the Tête du Pont on the rt. bank.

3¼ *Magdeburg Stat.* Rte. 66.

11 Dec

ROUTE 63.

BERLIN TO LEIPZIG, BY WITTENBERG, KÖTHEN, HALLE, WÖRLITZ, AND DESSAU.—RAILWAY.

29 Prus. m. = 137 Eng. m. Trains in 6½ hours.

Terminus outside the Anhalt gate.

On quitting Berlin the Kreutzberg is passed on the left, soon after the tower of Teltow rises on the right.

2½ Gross-Beeren Stat. The Church, with its seven turrets, is seen on the left. A cast-iron *Obelisk*, ornamented with a cross, commemorates the victory of Aug. 23, 1813, gained here by the Prussians under Bülow, over the French under Oudinot.

Ludwigsfelde Stat.

2 (rt.) Trebbin Stat., a town of 1400 Inhab.

2 (l.) Luckenwalde Stat., a town of 5000 Inhab., on the Nuthe, famed for its manufacture of broad cloth.

(l.) In a wood, near the convent of Zinna, the monk Tetzel was waylaid and robbed of the money he had obtained by selling indulgences.

1¾ (l.) Jüterbog Junct. Stat. *Inn*, Post. This ancient Wendic town of 5000 Inhab. is 1 m. from the railroad. In the handsome Gothic *Ch. of St. Nicholas* is preserved the Indulgence-box (Ablasskasten) of Tetzel, Luther's antagonist, who was waylaid by a robber knight, Hans von Hacke, as he was returning with it filled with gold, the produce of the pardons he had sold. Tetzel had previously granted the knight an indemnity for any sins he might commit. It is a large wooden alms-box, hooped with iron, having a slit on the top. *See* also a carved box for Mass robes; and a Tabernacle for the Sacrament. The antique walls and gates—especially the *Frauenthor*, deserve notice.

The direct Railroad to Dresden (Rte. 65) turns off here.

A little beyond Jütterbog, on the l., is *Dennewitz*, another battle-field where the Prussians under Bülow were successful, Sept. 6, 1813, against the French, under Ney and Oudinot. 10,000 French were taken prisoners, and Berlin saved from falling into their hands. A monument of the battle has been erected near Nieder-Görsdorf.

2¾ (l.) Zahna Stat.

1¾ WITTENBERG STATION. The Bahnhof Restauration affords lodging as well as refreshment to hungry passengers. Wittenberg (*Inns:* Weintraube, and Stadt London) is a fortified town on the rt. bank of the Elbe, 11,000 Inhab., dirty and ill paved. 3 or 4 hours will suffice to see it. It has been termed the Protestant Mecca. It was the cradle of the Reformation, since it was in this place that Luther openly engaged in opposition to the Church of Rome, and denounced its evil practices and abuses. He was professor of theology and philosophy at the once famous University founded here by the Elector of Saxony, now removed and incorporated with that of Halle. It is mentioned by Shakspeare as the school where Hamlet studied. Luther and his friend Melancthon are both buried in the *Schloss Kirche*; two tablets of bronze inserted in the pavement mark their graves. Here are also the tombs of Frederick the Wise and John the Steadfast, Electors of Saxony, the friends of Luther and of the Reformation. The monument of Frederick is a fine work of art, by *Peter Vischer*, 1527; his bronze statue is full of life, and of a noble character, while the Gothic work of the niche in which it is placed also deserves notice. Here is a Coronation of the Virgin, also by P. Vischer, in relief—a duplicate of that at Erfurt. Against the doors of this church (burnt by the French, replaced by bronze gates from *Quast's* design) Luther hung up his 95 theses or arguments condemning the doctrine of papal indulgences, which he offered, after the fashion of the times, to defend against all comers.

Luther's house or lodging in the old University Buildings, formed out of the ancient Augustine Convent, where he lived after his marriage, still remains almost unaltered. In it are kept his chair and table at which he wrote, the jug from which he drank, his stove made according to his own directions with peculiar devices, his professor's chair, 2 portraits of him by *Cranach*, and a very curious cast of his face after death. Over one door is the autograph, in chalk, of Peter the Great, now covered with glass to protect it. These two places are shown by the same person, who lives near the Post, and are at opposite ends of the town. In the way between are pointed out the houses of Cranach and Melanchthon, and at the Elster Gate, immediately beyond the house of Luther, is the *Oak Tree* planted on the site of that under which Luther burnt the Papal Bull, Dec. 10, 1520.

In the *Market Place* in the middle of the town, beneath a Gothic canopy of cast iron, is a bronze statue of

Luther, by *Schadow*, erected 1822: on one side of the pedestal are the lines

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehen,
Ist's Menschenwerk, wird's untergehen."

(If it be the work of God, it will endure; if of Man, it will perish.)

On another—

"Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott."

Close to this is the *Rathhaus*. It contains portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, with their contemporary professors, by *Cranach*, who was burgomaster here; also a singular picture painted by him 1516, illustrative of the 10 commandments, according to the old division;—also an original portrait of Gustavus Adolphus; his sword, which he left as a present after a visit to the sights of Wittenberg; and among other relics and curiosities illustrating the history of the Reformation, the top of Luther's sacramental cup, and his rosary which he carried when a monk.

In the *Stadt Kirche*, close at hand, is the handsome bronze font by Herman Vischer, 1457, at which Luther and Melanchthon baptized. Here also (though not from the existing pulpit) Luther preached. Here are two curious but poor pictures by *Cranach* (?)—1. The altar-piece representing the 4 sacraments; the Lord's Supper, in which the painter himself appears as a servant; Baptism, in which Melanchthon officiates; Preaching, in which Luther addresses a congregation of which the two foremost figures are his wife and son; Penance, administered by Bugenhagen. 2. In one of the aisles a painting represents the Vineyard of the Lord as misused by the Pope and his followers, and well cultivated by the Reformers.

The *Castle* in which lived the Electors of Saxony down to 1542, is now the *Citadel*.

Wittenberg has suffered severely from sieges. In 1760, the chief public buildings and one-third of the town were destroyed by the Austrian bombardment. It was taken by the Prussians under Tauentzien, from the French, by storm, in 1814, after a siege of ten months, during which the suburbs were laid in ruins.

The railway, proceeding along the rt. bank of the Elbe, enters the territory of Anhalt-Bernburg.

1½ Coswig Stat.

An old town of 2800 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Elbe, well placed, but behind it is a sandy desert. [3 m. from this, on the opposite bank of the Elbe, is *Wörlitz*, (*Inn*, Eichencranz,) the Prince of Anhalt Dessau's summer residence, famed for its *Gardens*, or *Park* as it is termed, which are among the finest in Germany, and, though in a flat, are worth a visit. The great beauty of the trees, many fine specimens of American oaks, and the good keeping of the place, are remarkable. They may be reached from Coswig by a ferry, 1 m. below the town. The gardens are separated from the Elbe by a high embankment which is rendered ornamental by plantations, and commands a good view; their great feature is a fine lake, from which streamlets and canals are conducted to all parts: temples, bridges, and other buildings, are profusely scattered through the grounds. The Neumark garden occupies 3 islands. In Schoch's garden is a Gothic house, containing paintings by old German masters, L. Cranach, &c., a bas-relief carved in wood by A. Dürer, some old armour, and other curiosities. In order to visit Wörlitz the railway should be left at Coswig, and a carriage hired as far as Dessau, another railroad stat. (or vice versâ if the traveller is going to Berlin). Oranienbaum, a ducal palace, may be seen between Wörlitz and Dessau.]

2¼ Roslau Stat. A town of 1000 Inhab., at the junction of the Rossla with the Elbe. Here is a ruined *Castle* of the princes of Anhalt-Köthen.

The railway is next carried over the Elbe by a bridge 721 feet long, approached by several smaller bridges, and shortly afterwards it crosses the Mulde.

¾ *Dessau* Station, outside the Aken gate. Dessau, capital of the dukedom of Anhalt-Dessau, is a town of 18,864

Inhab., on the left bank of the Mulde, which enters the Elbe a little below it. (*Inns:* Beutel; Ring; Hirsch.) Owing to a conflagration which consumed the town (1467), it has no ancient buildings. The *Ducal Palace* is the principal edifice; it was built 1748, and contains a *Library*, in which are many MSS. of Luther, a cabinet of curiosities, jewels, antiques, &c.; and a *Picture Gallery*, with many Italian pictures, including one which calls itself a *Raphael*, but without just claim. In the lower story curiosities and relics—the sword of P. Leopold of Anhalt; Napoleon's silver basin and plate captured at Waterloo.

In the *Schloss Kirche*, a building of the 16th cent., is a celebrated Last Supper by *Cranach*, who introduced into it portraits of the chief promoters of the Reformation. Here the ducal family are buried. Moses Mendelssohn was born at Dessau.

The vicinity of Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been converted into gardens, which form its chief ornament: these are called *Georgengarten*, *Louisium*, and *Sieglizerberg:* but more remarkable are those of *Wörlitz*, 7 m. from Dessau; see above.

KÖTHEN, or *Cöthen*, JUNCTION STATION. Here the lines from Berlin, Magdeburg (Rte. 64), Bernburg, and Leipsig meet. Trains are here changed.

The station-house, built by the Duke of Anhalt-Köthen, includes a refreshment room, where a good dinner may be obtained, and a *Gaming-house*, where passengers may lose their time and cash during the half-hour that some trains wait here.

Köthen is a town of 6000 Inhab. (*Inn:* Prinz von Preussen), and residence of the Duke of Anhalt-Köthen.

[A branch railway to Bernburg, $2\frac{3}{4}$ Pruss. m., in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Bernburg* (*Inn:* Goldne Kugel), capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, with 7000 Inhab., on the river Saale. The *Schloss* stands on the summit of a height rising precipitously from the Saale; its oldest part is a *keep* tower called *Eulenspiegel*, more than 120 ft. high; the rest of the edifice was erected in the 15th and 17th centuries. It is now the residence of the *Erbprinz*, and contains a collection of family portraits. The *Marienkirche* was founded in the 10th cent., but repaired internally in 1811; above the choir are statues of 8 princes of the house of Anhalt. St. Nicholas, in the new town, is also an old ch. A *coach* twice a day to Quedlinburg.]

The line to Leipzig leaves, a little on the l., the old Wendic town of Zörbig, near to

$2\frac{1}{6}$ Stumsdorf Stat.; and on approaching Halle, passes, on the rt., the ruined castle *Giebichenstein*, once a state prison of the emperors of Germany, out of which the Landgrave Louis of Thuringia, imprisoned by the Empr. Henry IV., escaped by leaping from a window.

$2\frac{1}{6}$ HALLE Stat. — *Inns:* Zum Goldenen Kugel, kept by Mentes, close to the Stat.; *Stadt Hamburg, near the Post-office, best. A town of 27,000 Inhab., on the Saale, principally remarkable for its *University*, founded in 1694, by Frederick I. of Prussia, to which that of Wittenberg was transferred in 1815. The average number of students at present is 750. It is especially renowned as a school of Protestant theology. Its professors, Tholuck and Gesenius (lately dead), rank as the 2 most eminent Hebrew scholars of the age. The handsome *University building* was erected 1834. Near it is the new *Zuchthaus* (Penitentiary).

Halle is an antiquated town, possessing several curious architectural monuments, among them the *Red Tower*, standing isolated in the market-place; and not far from it a colossal bronze statue of *Handel* the composer, born at Halle 1685, erected 1859, from Heidel's design, by his admirers in England and Germany.

The *Marktkirche*, an elegant Gothic building, completed 1554, flanked by 4 towers, 2 of which, joined by a bridge, are inhabited by the custos. It contains a remarkable picture by *Lucas Cranach*, turning on a pivot, and opening with 4 shutters: the chief subjects are the Annunciation, and

the Madonna and Child on the erescent, surrounded by angels, with the Cardl. Albert of Brandenburg (for whom it was painted, 1528) in the corner, and a back ground of landscape. The wings or shutters bearing figures of saints. [Apply to the Küster, who lives in the house next the ch., to open this picture.] The altar-piece (the Sermon on the Mount) is by Hübner, an artist of the Düsseldorf school. The Marriage of St. Catherine is likewise by *Cranach*. High up against the triforium is a coloured medallion head, probably of terra cotta, of Luther, inscribed "Sanctus Doctor M. Lutherus, Propheta Germaniæ." The font of bronze; date 1430.

The *Moritzkirche*, in the lower part of the town, near the Salt Works (built 1156, choir 1388, restored 1840), a small but fine Gothic church, elaborately vaulted, with stone pendants descending from the roof, has a very remarkable altar-piece of carved work, 20 feet high, in the style of the Custodias of *Israel von Meckenen*, date 1488. The centre opens and discloses niches, each filled with a bas-relief from our Lord's Passion, painted and gilt. On the outside are 10 paintings of the Westphalian school, also on shutters. The *pulpit* is of sandstone, elaborately carved in the style of a later period (1588) and gilt. The stem bears the representation of Sin, Death, and the Devil (the Temptation of Eve); the other carvings are scriptural subjects from the Creation to the Crucifixion.

In the *Residenz*, once palace of the Archbishop, occurred the humiliation of Philip Landgrave of Hesse, who was here obliged to throw himself at the feet of the Emp. Charles V., after the defeat of the Protestants at Mühlberg, 1547. It is now attached to the University, and contains a collection of *Antiquities*.

The *Orphan House* (Waisenhaus), in the suburb of Glauca, called from its founder (1698), who was a clergyman and professor of Halle, *Franke's Institut*, is a liberal and munificent establishment. It embraces also schools for the education of children of both sexes, and of various stations, though chiefly of the poorer classes, to the number of 2220; a *Laboratory*, where medicines are prepared and distributed, and a *Printing Office* for Bibles, which are sold at a low price. Franke began without funds of his own, with no resource but a reliance on Providence. The building is now ornamented with an admirable *Statue* in bronze of the Founder, by *Rauch*, raised to his memory by a public subscription, to which King William Frederick III. of Prussia largely contributed.

The name Halle (Greek ἁλς?) is derived from the *Salt Springs*, which have been known from very remote times. The labourers employed in them are a peculiar and distinct race, called Halloren, supposed to be the descendants of the Wends, who anciently peopled this country. They are said still to preserve the physiognomy, customs, and even costume of their ancestors. Some of the springs rise within the town, and are boiled there, but the Royal Salt Works (*Salinen*) are situated without the walls on an island in the Saale. The brine is pumped up by a steam-engine, and is conveyed to them in pipes; it is strong enough to be fit at once for boiling; the fuel used is the brown coal, which abounds in this neighbourhood. The annual produce is 220,000 cwt. of salt, valued at 125,000 dollars; it forms almost the sole article of commerce, excepting porcelain earth, found near Halle, and used in the China works at Berlin.

Outside the walls, on the E., is an elegant monument to the soldiery who died here of the wounds received in the battle of Leipzig, 1813. Here is buried Gesenius, the Hebrew scholar, not far from the *Cathedral*. The old castle of *Moritsburg* was reduced to a ruin during the Thirty Years' war. ½ mile outside the gate is the castle of Giebichenstein (see above), and near it the *Wittekind Bad*, about 1 m. from Halle, much frequented in summer for its brine baths. *Carding thistles* and carraways are largely cultivated in this neighbourhood: it also furnishes the greater portion of what are called *Leipzig Larks*, which are caught by the Halloren, and sent to Leipzig as dainties for the table.

Railway to Weissenfels, Weimar, and Eisenach (Route 86).

An interesting excursion may be made from Halle to Kröllwitz.

2½ Schkeuditz Stat.

Ascending the valley of the Elster, we pass (l.) the battle-field of *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly, 1631. On the highest ground upon the field, 2 m. from the Railway (l.), is a monument surrounded by 8 fir trees. Möckern, close to the line (rt.), distinguished by its ch. spire, was a fiercely contested point during the battle of Leipzig, between the troops of York and Marmont, until Blücher drove back the French.

1¾ LEIPZIG. (Rte. 86.) *Terminus* between the suburbs of Halle and Grimma, close to that of the Dresden Railway.

ROUTE 64.

MAGDEBURG TO LEIPZIG, BY KÖTHEN.—RAILROAD.

15⅛ German m. = 73 English m.

Trains 3 times a day, in 3½ hours.

Terminus in Magdeburg, at the Fürstenwall, close to the Elbe bridge.

Magdeburg is described in Rte. 66.

The train, on quitting the fortifications, passes near the Fort Sternschanze,

2 Sehönebeek Stat., a flourishing town.

[rt. Branch Railway to Strassfurt (Buffet), where, as well as at Gross Salza, there are salt-works. Schnell-post to *Aschersleben* (Schwarzer Ross), a town of 13,000 Inhab., whence coaches to Harzgerode in the Hartz.]

(l.) Gnadau is a Moravian colony.

The most considerable work on this line is the bridge, 1370 ft. long, resting on 30 piers, by which the railroad is carried over the river Saale near Grizena.

1⅝ *Saale Stat.*, situated 1 m. below Kalbe, an old town of 4000 Inhab.

rt. The towers of *Bernburg* (Rte. 63) are just visible from the railroad. (l.) Aken, a Prussian town of 3200 Inhab., near the Elbe, is seen before reaching

2⅞ *Köthen Junc. Station*, where the lines to Berlin and Leipzig meet (see Rte. 63), and where the train stops half an hour.

Leipzig Station. (Rte. 86.)

ROUTE 65.

BERLIN TO DRESDEN.—RAILWAY.

25¼ Germ. m. = 117 Eng. m.

Trains twice a day each way, morning and afternoon, in 6 hours.

As far as

8¼ Jüterbog is described in Rte. 63. From Jüterbog the railway (10½ Germ. m.) runs W. of the old post road, passing by (l.) Herzberg and (rt.) Mühlberg, the battlefield, 1547 (see Rte. 87), and falls into the Leipzig and Dresden railway, at Röderan, near Riesa, close to the viaduct. See, for the railroad thence to

6½ Germ. m. DRESDEN, and description of Dresden, Rte. 87.

ROUTE 66.

COLOGNE TO BERLIN, BY MINDEN, HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, MAGDEBURG —COLOGNE AND MINDEN RAILWAY.

To Minden, *trains* in 9¾ hrs.; *express* 6¾ hrs.—Hanover 43½ Germ. m.—Brunswick, 53.—Magdeburg, 66¾.—Berlin, 86¼ = 403 Eng. m.—*Express* in 14½ hrs. to Berlin, allowing time for refreshment at Minden.

The *Station* is in Deutz, on the opposite side of the river to Cologne; but express trains start from the Central Bahnhof, in Cologne, crossing the Rhine by the permanent iron bridge.

½ Mülheim Stat. Rte. 34.

1½ Küppersteg Stat.

1 Langenfeld Stat. The Wupper is crossed.

1 Benrath Stat.

1 *Düsseldorf Stat.* See Rte. 34.

1 Calkum Stat. ½ m. from Kaiserswerth, the asylum of Pastor Fliedner, and not far from Schloss Heltorf, Rte. 35.

1 Grossenbaum Stat.

3 *Duisburg Stat.* See Rte. 34.

After leaving Duisburg, the line, which has hitherto run in nearly a N. direction, turns to the E., and crosses the river Ruhr, about half-way between Duisburg and

1 Oberhausen Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Railways to Emmerich and Holland (Rte. 34); to Ruhrort on the Rhine, and thence direct to Aix-la-Chapelle (Rte. 36A). About 80 trains pass this stat. daily. Near Oberhausen are the *Iron-works* of Jacobi and Co., nearly the largest in Germany. There are extensive coalfields on the banks of the Ruhr, and about 4 m. S. of this station lies Mühlheim on the Ruhr, an industrious town of 6400 Inhab., where steam engines are made. It is connected with the main line by a branch railroad.

1 Berge-Borbeck Stat. A coal stat.

1 Essen Stat. The town, 1½ m. from the Railway (Schmidt's, Sauer's, and Berghaus's *Inns*), is not seen from the line. It was a Free City down to 1563, when it was placed under a Princess Abbess; it has now become a manufacturing town of rapid rise: has already 20,800 Inhab. It lies in a productive coal-field. Its handsome **Minster*, rebuilt 1265-1316, retains Romanesque portions. Its W. front and choir, forming 3 sides of an octagon, are a copy of the Dom of Aix. Here is a huge bronze 7-armed candlestick, gift of Mechtildis, sister of the Emperor Otho III., 998. In the sacristy are precious reliquaries, crosses, &c. The *Protestants* have had a *Ch.* here since 1561; the building is of the 11th cent. Chimneys rise on all sides. Those of *Krupp's Cast-steel Factory* is the most conspicuous: his breech-loading cannon are famed, having been tried in Russia and other parts of the world, but are not equal to Armstrong's. After leaving this, until the next station but one is reached, the line passes over a rich coal-field.

1 Gelsenkirchen Stat.

1 Herne-Bochum Stat.

1 Kastrop Stat.

1 Mengede Stat.

1 *Dortmund Junct. Stat. Inns:* Römischer Kaiser;—Bellevue, near the Stat. 23,400 Inhab. This ancient walled city was once a free Imperial Hanse town, and chief seat of the Vehme. In the Bahnhof itself was the place of meeting of the most celebrated of all the tribunals held in the district of the "Red earth." Under the venerable lime-tree still growing on the W. side of the station (the second was blown down 1859) the naked sword of justice and the willow-wythe were laid upon a

stone table before the assembled judges. In 1429 the Emp. Sigismund was initiated in "the Königshof under the lime-tree at Dortmund," kneeling on his right knee bared, with head uncovered, before the Freigraf, his 2 forefingers of right hand on the cord, 2 swords laid crosswise before him. Thus he took the oath to keep the secrets of the Vehme, and received the watchword "Strick, Stein, Grass, Grein," the meaning of which, as well as of the Nothwort "Reinir dor Feweri," has been so well kept that its meaning is no longer understood. In the process of time the Vehme degenerated into a sort of police court, and the last meeting was held here 1803. *See* the *Ch. of St. Reinhold*—a rich Pointed Gothic choir (1421-50), attached to a nave of 1250; it has good painted glass. *Obs.* the carved altar-stalls; 2 wooden statues of St. Reinhold and Charlemagne; a bronze font; lettern, eagle, and chandelier. *St. Mary's* (12th cent., with Pointed choir) and the *Catholic Churches* contain much that is worth notice. The *Rathhaus* (13th cent.) is one of the oldest town-halls in Germany. The *Marienkirche* also contains 2 remarkable altarpieces by painters of the Westphalian school, while in the *Cath. Ch.* is a very large altarpiece of the brothers Victor and H. Dünwegge (1521), natives of Dortmund. Dortmund is now a place of considerable manufacturing industry.

Here the Railway from Elberfeld and the Duchy of Berg to Hagen and Soest joins the Minden line. (See Rte. 67.)

The railroad next passes through the extremely fertile district called the Hellweg, the N. part of the Grafschaft Mark.

2 Kamen Stat. [A little to the S. of this lies Unna.—*Inn*, König von Preussen. Between this town and the station are the very extensive *salt* works, supplied by brine springs, and the newly opened baths of *Königsborn*. Here was the head-quarters of the *Vehmgericht* (see Rte. 67).]

2 Hamm Junction Stat. (*Inn:* Prinz v. Preussen, at the Stat.) Here branch *Railways* turn off N. to Münster (see Rte. 69), and E. to Paderborn and Cassel (Rte. 68). Hamm on the Lippe is the principal town of the Grafschaft Mark, and has 10,000 Inhab., 3 Protestant churches and 1 Catholic. Across the Lippe.

3 Beckum Stat.

1 Oelde Stat.

1 Rheda Stat. The Ems, which falls into the sea at Emden, is crossed.

1 Gütersloh Stat.—*Inn*, Rieter's. His Westphalian hams (the best cost about 4 groschen a-pound) and the spirit extracted from wacholder berries, called steenhäger, are celebrated. The black bread (pumpernickel) is peculiar to Westphalia.

2 Brackwede Stat.

1 Bielefeld Stat.—*Inns:* Dreikronen; Ravensberger Hof. The centre of the Westphalian linen trade; a town of 15,000 Inhab. In *St. Martin's Ch.* are 2 old monuments and some paintings. On a neighbouring hill rises the round tower of the Castle *Sparenberg*, erected 1545 and fortified according to A. Dürer's system, on the site of an older Guelphic fortress: it is now a prison. The surrounding country of the Teutoburger Wald and the walks around the town are pretty. A coach goes hence to Pyrmont daily in summer. There is a good road to Detmold from Bielefeld, 3 G. m.

It is supposed that Hermann (Arminius) fought the great battle against the Romans (Clades Varana) somewhere on the banks of the Senne: and the numerous tumuli on its banks, with the urns and other funeral remains found in and about them, confirm the belief. (See Rte. 68 and 69 A.) Near Brake a Viaduct 1200 feet long is crossed.

2 Herford Stat.—*Inns:* Stadt Berlin; Wessel's Hotel. On the Werre, a small stream; 10,000 Inhab. The *Münster Kirche*, a vast Romanesque building (13th cent.) resembling the Dom of Paderborn, was formerly attached to a nunnery, whose abbess was a princess. *St. John's* contains good painted glass of 15th cent. The *Stiftskirche* (*St. Marien auf der Berg*), outside the town, is a beautiful Gothic edifice, 14th cent., composed of 3 aisles of equal breadth. A carved altar-piece of open work deserves notice. In the streets

are several curious and picturesque houses, stone and wood, of 16th cent.

In the *Ch.* of Engers, 5 m. to the E., is shown the *tomb of Wittekind*, chief of the Saxons, 12th cent. This now obscure village was the seat of the government of Wittekind, the most formidable opponent of Charlemagne. About 20 m. S.E. lies Detmold. (See Rte. 69 A.)

1 Rehme Stat.—*Inn*, Vogeler's. Here are considerable salt-works belonging to the Prussian government; the salt water obtained from an artesian well bored to a depth of 3220 ft., perhaps the deepest in the world. It is converted into brine, fit for boiling, by causing it to evaporate in trickling over stacks of faggots. The brine rises with a temperature of 92° Fahr., and possesses valuable medicinal properties: it is much used in brine-baths, which have been established at the new watering-place, called *Oeynhausen*. (*Inns:* Vogeler's; Victoria). Physician, Dr. Alfter; speaks English. The waters are efficacious in rheumatism and lameness. The railroad here crosses the river Weser.

Lohne Junc. Stat. Here the Rly. from Osnabrück and Emden (Rte. 69) falls in.

2 Porta Stat.

Within about 2 m. of Minden the railroad traverses the pass called *Porta Westphalica*. It is a wide rent in the undulating chain of mountains called Wiehengebirge, through which the river Weser finds a passage to the sea, traversing a plain above as well as below the pass. The hills on either side of this breach, the "door-posts," as it were, of the gates, showing at their base rocks of red sandstone, are called Jacobsberg and Wittekindsberg; the last is named from a castle of the Saxon hero which once stood on it, and is now replaced by a Belvedere or stone tower. Near it is a ruined chapel in which, according to the tradition, Wittekind was baptized by Charlemagne. The view from the tops of these hills is very extensive. The Weser, the high road on its l. bank and the railroad on its rt., fill up the pass. Here are quarries of red building-stone (sandstone).

1 MINDEN Stat.

Minden (Preussisch)—*Inns*, Eisenbahngasthof, tolerable; Twietmayer's H., near the Stat.; Victoria; Stadt London—is a strong fortress, belonging to Prussia, with 15,500 Inhab. including garrison, on the Weser, which is crossed by a stone bridge, 600 ft. long, built in 1518, separating the Prussian territory from the domains of Lippe-Schaumburg. It was the residence of several early German Emperors, and many Diets were held here. The *Cathedral* is a cruciform building, of 13th cent. Gothic, not very large, but containing 6 large windows in the aisles, remarkable for their fan-shaped tracery —truly magnificent—"running riot in its foliations." The plain and massive W. end and tower (11th cent.) and chancel arch are Romanesque. The cloisters good and perfect. Near them is a curious house of Romanesque architecture. In the Ch. is a painting by *H. Aldegrever*, a Westphalian artist, early in the 16th cent., of Wittekind coming to Charlemagne to be baptized. *St. Martin's*, on a height approached by steps, commands a pleasing view. *Obs.* the delicate tracery in its apse, and the carved stone seats.

The fortifications were blown up by Frederick the Great at the end of the Seven Years' War, but have since been renewed and lately enlarged on account of the railway. The French blew up one arch of the stone bridge 1813, and it is replaced by a wooden one.

N. of the town, around the village of Todtenhausen, lies the field of the *Battle of Minden*, gained by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick over the French in 1759. A Gothic monument since 1859 marks the spot.

Steamers on the Weser, down to Bremen, and up to Minden. (Rte. 74 *a*.)

rt. Between Minden and Hanover the Wesergebirge, a fine range of hills, bounds the horizon.

Bückeburg Stat. (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Berliner Hof) is the chief town of the little principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and contains 2000 Inhab. The prince resides in a large and ugly *Palace*, with a pretty garden and park.

[About 9 m. from Bückeburg, through Eilsen (a sulphur bath), Arnsburg, and

Bernsen, rises the *Paschenburg*, one of the highest hills on the Weser (1115 ft.), surmounted by an Inn: a very extensive view—looking down upon the old castle of *Schaumburg*, the course of the Weser discerned in 19 different spots, the Brocken, the Grotenberg, and about 100 towns and villages.]

Stadthagen Stat. The handsome mausoleum of Prince Ernest, attached to the church, deserves notice.

Haste Stat. [About 4 m. S. of this lies Nenndorf, a watering-place belonging to the Elector of Hesse, who has a château, here. Strangers are accommodated in the three bath-houses, and there is a table-d'hôte daily, during the season, in the Arkaden Saal. The waters are cold and sulphureous, and are used for drinking as well as for baths.]

Wunstorf Junction. Stat. Here is the junction of the *Railroad* from *Bremen* (Rte. 72A). The Leine river is crossed; rt. is *Herrenhausen* Palace (see next page).

HANOVER Station, a handsome building. — Hanover (Germ. Hannover).—*Inns, near the Stat.:* British Hotel, civil landlord; first-rate B.; 1st floor, 15 S. gr.; service, 7½ S. gr.; table-d'hote at 1 and 4, 20 S. gr. without wine;—H. Royal (room and light, 16 g. gr.; dinner, 12; breakfast, 6; service, 4 g. gr.);—H. de Russie, moderate;—Union H.: all first-class hotels;—Victoria H.;—H. de l' Europe. *In the town*: H. de Hannovre; Römischer Kaiser: good and moderate houses. The capital of the kingdom of Hanover is situated in a plain on the Leine, a small stream, and has 76,000 Inhab. Great improvements have taken place since the permanent residence of the Court, in 1837. It is now a beautiful town. A new quarter, of scattered houses, gardens, and terraces, not unlike the Regent's Park, has risen up near the Rly. Stat. The old town, though dull, is remarkable for considerable quaintness and picturesqueness of its house architecture, but many of the Gothic houses are pulled down.

The **Royal Palace* (Schloss) is a handsome building, overlooking the Waterloo Platz, and is fitted up in a style of considerable splendour. The Ritter Saal is a fine apartment. There is a large collection of portraits: among them are those of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia; Geo. I., II., III., and IV.; Wm. IV.; the Duke of Wellington on a grey horse, by *Lucas;* Pitt, by *Lawrence;* Napoleon before Ratisbon, *Adolph Adam;* and numerous other pictures of the modern German school. The Plate-room (Silberkammer) is also shown: it contains old and modern plate of great value and rare workmanship. The *Reliquarium*, a small chamber near the Schlosskirche, is filled with relics in shrines and cases of silver and enamel, of early date and curious art, which once formed the treasure of the Dom at Brunswick. This remarkable collection of mediæval antiquities is under the charge of the Ober Hof-Commissar, and is shown by tickets, obtained at the office in the W. wing of the Palace, on payment of 5 S. gr. Some of the relics were brought from the Holy Land by Henry the Lion. Among 6 or 8 portable altars, chiefly of champ-levée enamel, is one of more rare cloisonnée enamel, beautifully wrought with columns and arches; 10 cases, in the shape of arms and hands, chiefly 14th century; a vase, worked with dragon's heads; a chasse, in the form of a church, with a dome covered with enamels; many small figures carved in walrus-tusk ivory; other ivory carvings; one Byzantine of 12th or 13th century, very fine.

The departure of George I. from Hanover to ascend the throne of England occasioned little or no alteration in his court; the same number of chamberlains, and an equally large stud of horses, were maintained at the expense of the country. Even court levees were held regularly every Sunday, with this difference—that, instead of the Elector, his portrait was placed on the state chair at the end of the apartment. Every courtier, as he entered, bowed to it as he would have done to the original; and while the ceremony lasted no one spoke louder than a whisper.

Some of the finest buildings are collected around the square called **Waterloo Platz*, which serves also as a parade-

ground. N. the picturesque Schloss, encircled by the Leine; S. the *Waterloo Column*, 162 ft. high, surmounted by Victory, and inscribed with the names of the Hanoverians, privates as well as officers, who fell in the battle: on either side barracks. E., in the background, the *Cadettenhaus*. On the N. side of the square stands a *statue* of Gen. Count Alten, commander of the Hanoverian Legion in Spain (d. 1840). Opposite is the great Arsenal, built 1846. W., on a hillock, stands a circular *Temple*, enclosing Leibnitz's bust.

The *new Theatre* (1851), of *Italian* architecture, near the Rly. Stat., is one of the most striking modern buildings in Germany. The **Royal Stables* retain the black and cream-coloured horses, of the stock from which are derived those which draw the state carriage of the Queen of England.

In the old town, the *Rathhaus* is a curious specimen of brickwork (1455), ornamented in front with coats of arms and full-length figures in baked clay. The *Markt Kirche* opposite, built of red brick (1350), is worth notice; carved pulpit, seats, &c., and modern painted glass. In the *Egidien Kirche* are a carved *altar-piece*, painted and gilt, with reliefs of the Passion of Christ (? 1500), and a very fine bronze *font*, date 1450, supported on 5 lions, and adorned with 10 figures of saints. The streets of the old town abound in picturesque domestic architure—gabled houses. *Leibnitz's house*, with stone ornaments and scriptural bas-reliefs of terracotta in its front, is in the Schmiede Gasse, No. 10, a corner house.

In the vaults beneath the *Schlosskirche*, a brick edifice with handsome interior, repaired 1852, are buried George I., and his mother the Electress Sophia.

The *Royal Library* contains 120,000 volumes—2000 MSS. Leibnitz's arm-chair, in which he studied and breathed his last, and a great number of his MSS. and some unconnected notes, scribbled on scraps of paper of all sizes, are also preserved here. Among the books are 'Cicero's Offices,' printed on vellum by Fust, at Mayence. At the end is the date, 1465, with a statement that the book was executed "neither with a pen, nor a pen of brass, but by a certain art." The 'Biblion Pauperum,'—an illuminated missal, given by Charles V. to Henry VIII. 'The Book of Esther,' written with a pen, and illustrated by costly drawings, deserves notice. A large collection of autograph letters of remarkable persons are also included in this library.

In the *Welf Museum*, 3, Adolphs-str., is the collection of Celtic and old German antiquities, formed by the late John Kemble from diggings in the Luneburg Heath. In the Mediæval room are preserved many instruments of judicial torture.

The *Picture Gallery* of Baurath Hausmann, 4, Holzmarkt, is important; it contains a genuine *Giorgione*, and several works of the Westphalian master *Raphon;* it is liberally shown to strangers, on presenting their cards. It has been purchased by the king.

The *Estates* of Hanover assemble in an elegant modern building called *Landschaftliches Haus*. The handsome opera-house was built by George V.

Herschel, the astronomer, was born here; he was originally musician in the royal band; Leibnitz and Zimmermann died here; Zimmermann is buried in the public cemetery, Leibnitz in the Neustädter Kirche. The brothers Schlegel and Iffland were also natives of Hanover.

A prettily laid out park, intersected by drives, and by a grand double avenue of limes more than 2 m. long, extends from the town to the Royal Palace of *Herrenhausen*. It is a low tasteless building, and is now deserted and out of order, but contains some royal portraits connected with English history. It was the favourite residence of George I. and II., and was built by the former for his mistress, Countess Platen: his smoking-room is still preserved. The *Gardens*, resorted to on Sundays, are laid out in a formal style, with straight walks, lined with high clipped hedges (which in one place are made to form a sylvan theatre), and carpeted with turf, contain statues, palm-house, hot-houses, and splendid jets-d'eau. The Electress Sophia, mother of George I., and grand-

daughter of James I., dropped down dead while walking in these gardens. In the Royal *Mausoleum*, erected 1846, are monumental effigies of the late Queen of Hanover, Frederica, and of King Ernest Augustus (Duke of Cumberland), by *Rauch*. .

Mont Brilliant, ½ m. out of the town, on the rt. going to Herrenhausen, is the summer residence of the present King.

Railways: to Bremen, Rte. 72 *a*; to Hamburg, Rte. 59; to Hildesheim; to Cassel.

Schnellposts to Pyrmont; to Hameln.

Lehrte *Junction* Stat. Here is the junction of the Railways from Harburg (Rte. 59) and Hildesheim. (Rte. 72.)

Peine Stat. l. see the spire of *Sievershausen*, where Maurice of Saxony, rival of Charles V., fell in battle, 1553.

Vechelde Stat.

Brunswick *Station* (Germ. Braunschweig).—*Inns:* *H. d'Angleterre; * Deutsches Haus; H. de Prusse; Prinz Wilhelm.

The capital of the Duchy and residence of the Duke of Brunswick is a very ancient town on the Oeker, with 41,635 Inhab.; cleanly in its streets, and displaying much picturesque architecture in its antique houses, many of wood, with dates on them of 1488-91-92. The latter half of the 14th, and beginning of the next century, was the golden age of Brunswick, when it became a place of great commercial importance, and a leading member of the Hanse League. It is no longer fortified, but surrounded by plantations and pretty *Walks*, which occupy the site of the former ramparts.

The *Palace or Residenzschloss*, a magnificent and tasteful building, erected from the designs of Ottmer, was burnt down by accident in 1865, a preceding Palace, called Graue Hof, having been burnt in 1839 by the mob. It is to be rebuilt at the expense of the State.

The **Museum*, in the Zeughaus (Arsenal), near the Cathedral, well arranged and kept, consists of—1. Gallery of *Paintings*, containing many works of high merit, particularly two *Jan Steens*, the best pictures by that artist, probably, existing—one represents a Marriage Contract, the other a Musical Party; *Van der Helst*, a woman and child; *Holbein*, Sir Thomas More; *Luc. Cranach*, St. John in the Wilderness (Melancthon's portrait); *Rembrandt*, two excellent portraits, in his clear manner, of Grotius and his wife, and a good landscape; *Mierevelt*, fine portraits of a Count and Countess of Nassau; *Giorgione* (?) Adam and Eve, a very good picture, though it is more probably a work of *Palma Vecchio; Steenwyk*, the Deliverance of St. Peter, a large picture; a fine *Guido*, 391; a portrait said to be by *Raphael; Teniers*, sen., a Chemist; *Schwartz*, an Old Man; 162, *Ruysdael*, a Waterfall; *G. Dou*, his own Portrait; 314 and 327, *Alb. Dürer*, 2 Portraits; 473, *Rembrandt*, with his Wife and 3 Children; ditto, 466, an Entombment; 449, *Honthorst*, Boy with Flute. 160 pictures out of this collection were transported to Paris by the French. The greater part were originally in the gallery at Salzdahlum.

2. A collection of *Natural History* of second-rate excellence: it includes some very perfect fossil bones of the Cave Bear from the Harz.

3. *Classical Antiquities.* — Statues, bronzes, &c., from Greece and Italy. The famous *Mantuan Vase* of onyx was carried away by the former Duke Charles.

4. Antiquities, and Works of Art of more recent times. At the head of them must be placed an exquisite carving in steatite by *Albert Dürer*, representing *St. John preaching in the Wilderness. It is a masterpiece of its kind. Some of the figures are detached and finished all round, and in one or two instances, where their backs are turned outwards, it will be found that the faces are made out with the utmost delicacy and beauty, though there is barely room to pass the blade of a knife behind them, a fact which increases our admiration of the dexterity of the artist. Here are preserved the uniform of Frederick the Great, worn at Mollwitz, in the Seven Years' War; uniform and sword which the Duke of Brunswick carried at Quatre Bras; and Luther's ring. There are many other valuable

objects of art and vertù: rich silver plate; carvings in ivory, amber, wood; an ivory casket of Byzantine work, of 11th or 12th century; another of bone, with Runic inscriptions; the skull and armbone of St. Blaize, with 14 antique rings on the fingers; also a crucifix by M. Angelo, with bas-reliefs in silver by Ben. Cellini; and a collection of *Majolica*, amounting to 1100 pieces, chiefly of late date and coarse execution. This collection suffered by its trip to Paris; as many of the finest specimens were missing on its return. Limoges enamels, collected by Tavernier to take to Persia —very fine. Kosciusko's cup carved in prison. Fine MSS. of the Gospels, 1000 or 1100; others with rich gold and ivory covers.

The Museum is *open* to the public daily, except Monday, from 11 to 1; at other times, and in winter, admittance can only be obtained by special application to the Director, and by payment of a fee of 2½ dols.

The **Dom* or *Cathedral* of St. Blaize (patron of Brunswick) is a plain, solid Romanesque structure of great antiquity, 1176-1250, begun by Henry the Lion, one of the most illustrious princes of the House of Guelph (from whom the royal family of England are descended), after his return from a pilgrimage in the Holy Land. It has been repaired and cleared of whitewash, by which some German frescoes of the 13th century have been laid bare in the transepts. The N. aisle is of much more recent date (1469), and is supported by lythe, twisted, or screw pillars, of the utmost elegance, and very unusual. The altar in front of the rood-loft is a slab of Purbeck marble, supported by 5 bronze pillars; it was presented by the Duchess Matilda. The seven-branched brass candlestick (a copy of that in the temple of Jerusalem), on a pedestal ornamented with grotesque monsters, was made for Henry the Lion, and in the Byzantine style of art. Henry himself, and his wife Matilda, an English princess (daughter of Henry II. and sister of Richard Cœur de Lion), are buried in this church. Their effigies recline upon a sarcophagus in the central aisle. The *Vaults* beneath the church are the burial-place of the Ducal family. No fewer than 9 of the princes here interred perished on the field of battle. The most remarkable among this range of coffins, in the eyes of Englishmen, are those containing the bodies of the Duke, who was mortally wounded at the fatal battle of Jena, and of his son, who fell at Quatre Bras, having nobly avenged his father's death, at the head of his devoted black band. "Two small (black) flags, the one an offering from the matrons, the other from the maidens of Brunswick, are suspended above his coffin, still sprinkled with the brown and withering leaves of the garlands which the love of his people scattered on his bier, when at midnight he was laid among so many of his race who had fought and fallen like himself."—*Russell*. Beside the coffins of these two heroes is placed that of *Caroline of Brunswick*, consort of Geo. IV. The silver plate, sent from England, bore the words, dictated by herself, "Murdered Queen of England," but it was removed and replaced by another, inscribed simply with the name, dates, and titles, in the usual form; the marks of the nails which fastened the original plate are still visible.

Some of the relics brought by Henry the Lion from Palestine, which cost him vast sums, are preserved in an antechamber leading into the Royal vault; one of them, which the monks had palmed upon his credulity as a "Griffin's claw," and which long passed for such, turns out to be the curved horn of a particular species of antelope! Here are also shown the ivory horn and pipe of St. Blaize; a statue of Henry the Lion made probably in his lifetime; a singular pillar of wood, bearing the emblems of the *Passion of Christ*, as the spear, nails, crown of thorns; St. Veronica's handkerchief; St. Peter's sword; the high priest's servant's ear; the cock which crew, &c. &c. The bone of a whale or mammoth, in this vault, long passed for one of Goliath's ribs!

In the centre of the square near the Cathedral stands an ancient *bronze Lion*, of stiff Byzantine workmanship, set up on this spot 1166 by Henry the Lion.

In the **Alt Stadtmarkt* is a rich *Gothic fountain* of bronze, ornamented with figures, devices, and coats of arms: date 1408. The *Mansion House* (*Altstadt Rathhaus*), a beautiful specimen of German architecture (about 1393), having statues of Guelphic princes in front. The *Rathskeller* opposite, also a remarkable Gothic building, is deserted and decayed: its dungeons are turned into wine-cellars. The *Churches* are all interesting. **St. Martin's*, opposite the Rathhaus, is of the 13th cent., except St. Anne's chapel, at the S.W. angle, a gem of late Gothic (1441), not unlike the Lady Chapel at Ely. Its brass *font* has been styled the finest in Europe, supported on 4 figures, its sides panelled with 7 bas-reliefs. Observe also the pulpit and 4 altars with sculptures. **Barfüsser*, or *Bruder-Kirche*, perhaps most worth notice after the cathedral, on account of its *Font* of bronze (1450). Its basin is carried by statues of the 4 rivers of Paradise; around it 16 compartments in relief — the Crucifixion, Virgin, Apostles, Saints, &c.; and its altarpiece, a triptych of carved wood painted—in the centre the Crucifixion, and in the shutters 2 canopied rows of saints.

Petri Kirche contains a bronze font and a brass of an ecclesiastic. *St. Andrew's Ch.* (1200-1340, finished in the middle of the 16th cent.) is ornamented externally on the S. side with figures of cripples (d. 1400).

St. Catherine's Ch. (latter half of 13th cent., choir finished 1450) resembles St. Andrew's, and is an ornament to the town. Here are some fine monuments of the 16-18th cent., and painted glass, 1553.

The old houses, Nos. 772, 773, in the Breiten St., and No. 456, Stein St., have curious carvings of the 15th cent.

Close to the August Thor, on the finest site that the levelled ramparts afford, a *cast-iron obelisk*, 60 ft. high, has been set up by the citizens to the memory of their two dukes, who fell at Jena and Quatre Bras.

About a mile outside the Stein Thor a *monument* and *chapel* have been erected to the memory of the brave but luckless Schill (Rte. 76) and his companions in arms, 14 of whom were shot here by the French. Schill's head, formerly preserved in spirits at Leiden, is now buried under the monument along with his body, and his bust, a gift of the King of Bavaria, is deposited in the chapel, along with many other relics of the War of Independence. Schill headed a patriotic rising against the French in 1808, which, though premature, and quickly suppressed, led the way to the well-concerted opposition to Napoleon, which, in 1814, freed Germany from his thraldom.

The famous corps of *Black Brunswickers*, remarkable for their bravery and devotion to their princes, as well as for their sable uniform, black horsehair plume, and ominous death's head and cross-bones, are the Duke's body-guard.

A celebrated *Fair* is held at Brunswick.

Spohr the composer was born 1784, at No. 7, Mönchs Street, corner of Œgidien-Kirkhof.

In the Lessings Platz is a fine statue of Lessing by *Rietschel*. In the small *Magni Kirchhof* is his grave (d. 1781), marked by a simple stone.

A handsome *Theatre* was erected 1861, near the Stein-Thor.

The *Railroad* from Brunswick to *Magdeburg* runs near the Ducal châteaux of Richmond and Williamscastle, to

1½ *Wolfenbüttel Junction Stat.* (*Inn*, Golden Löwe), a town of 9000 Inhab., on the Ocker, remarkable for its *Library* of 220,000 vols., containing some of the finest missals in Europe and a vast number of Bibles, among them Luther's Bible, with notes in his own hand. His marriage ring, doctor's ring, spoon, drinking glass, and his portrait by *Cranach*, are also preserved here. A missal, with miniatures by *Albert Durer*, carried off from Munich by Gust. Adolphus. MSS., Mæso-Gothic, Icelandic, Latin of 12th and 13th cents., Cufic, Greek; Sachsenspiegel (Saxon laws) full of figures.

Lessing lived a long time here, as librarian to the Duke.

[A *branch railroad* is carried from Wolfenbüttel to Harzburg, 6 Germ. m. = 28½ Eng. m., in the vicinity of Goslar. By means of it the excursion to the Harz (Rte. 73) may be conveniently made from Brunswick. At Harzburg Stat. is a good restaurant

and hotel; Braunschweiger Hof. Carriages, guides, and asses may be hired here. Harzburg consists of a few scattered houses at the foot of the mountains.]

2¼ Schöppenstadt Stat.

1¾ Jerxheim Junct. Stat. Branch Rly. to Helmstadt (*Inn*: Deutsches Haus).

2 Wegersleben Stat. The wooded hills of the Harz (the Brocken) appear against the S. horizon.

1¼ Gross-Oschersleben Junct. Stat.

(A branch railway hence to Halberstadt, 2¾ Germ. m. Rte. 74.)

1 Hadmersleben Stat.

2 Langenweddingen Stat.

Within a circle of a few miles from Magdeburg lies some of the most fertile corn-land in Germany. It is, however, an open and unpicturesque plain, scarcely a hedge or tree visible. Much chicory is cultivated in this district; as well as beetroot for sugar, and potatoes for brandy; and the forest of chimneys belonging to these works give Magdeburg the aspect of a manufacturing town rather than a fortress. Most of the churches of Magdeburg have twin towers nearly alike, so that seven pair of steeples may be perceived on approaching it, rising above the level lines of green ramparts.

2 MAGDEBURG Stat.—*Inns:* Edel's Hotel; * Erzherzog Stephan, close to the Stat., bad smells.

The capital of the Prussian province of Saxony is built on the Elbe, and has 86,000 Inhab., including the garrison (7600) and 3000 R. Catholics. It is a fortress of the first class, and from the augmentation and improvement in its defences since the war is considered one of the strongest in Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it could not be invested by an army of less than from 50,000 to 100,000 men. The *Citadel*, on an island of the Elbe, one of the oldest parts of the fortifications, serves also as a state prison; Lafayette and Carnot were confined in it. The famous Baron Trenck was long imprisoned in the *Stern Schanze* (Star Bastion) outside the Sudenberger Thor: it is considered one of the strongest points. The latest erected defences are Fort Scharnhorst and the Thurm Schanze. In spite of, or rather in consequence of, the strength of its bulwarks, Magdeburg has endured the miseries of war at different times, and to a terrible extent, especially during the Thirty Years' War. It resisted the army of Wallenstein for 7 months (1629), but was taken at the end of 2 years (1631) by the *ferocious* Tilly, who carried it by assault, sacked it, and massacred 30,000 of its inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, with accompaniments of brutality and atrocity which alone will serve to affix for ever the above epithet to his name. The church of St. John, in which many hundred women had taken refuge, was nailed up and burnt, and the troopers, fastening to their saddle-girths the wives and daughters of murdered citizens, dragged them off to the camp. In the despatch in which Tilly announced the capture, he says, "Since the destruction of Jerusalem and Troy, such a victory has not been." The gate by which he entered the town still continues walled up, and upon the *House* of the commandant, whom he beheaded, may be still read the words, "Remember the 10th of May, 1631." After this calamity only 139 houses were left standing. In 1806 the Fortress, though garrisoned by 20,000 men, was surrendered to the French by General Kleist after 14 days' siege. The last siege was the long and obstinate one which it endured in 1813-14.

Magdeburg, from its position on the Elbe, is the entrepôt of the merchandize which enters Germany by that river, and is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, as well as of active commerce. A canal, commencing 20 m. below the town, unites the Elbe with the Havel. The chief street is the Breiteweg, running N. and S. through the town; and the only fine building is

The **Cathedral*, surmounted by 2 pair of towers, one of the noblest Gothic edifices of N. Germany, date 1211 to 1363. It was shamefully injured, and turned into a warehouse and stable, by the French, but has been repaired, at the cost of 300,000 dollars, by the Prussian government. All the lower part of the

building dates from about 1200. It succeeded an older Dom, erected by the Empr. Otho I., of which a curious model is preserved in a side chapel. 3 imposing colossal statues behind the choir, various marble and granite columns, and perhaps the small figures now in the walls of the choir, belonged to the old Dom. This ch. is 364 ft. long. The roof of the nave is 110 ft. high. The *tomb* of the Empr. Otho I. and his queen Editha (daughter of Edmund King of the Anglo-Saxons) is of the 14th cent. *Observe* the elegant horseshoe arches of the E. end; the apse with beautiful marble shafts; the stone roodloft (begun 1443), rich in carved foliage and other ornaments of good design; and the carvings of the stalls. The *pulpit* of alabaster, now sadly mutilated, is the work of one Sebastian Extel, 1594; there is a monument by the same hand in the church. The variety and beauty of the Romanesque capitals and tympana are remarkable. The dog-tooth ornament occurs in the triforium, and on the exterior at the W. end. The cloisters deserve a visit.

In a chapel at the W. end, singularly placed between the two towers, where the principal entrance ought to be, is the monument of Archbp. Ernest (1495), executed in bronze by the celebrated artist of Nuremberg, *Peter Vischer*. The figures of the 12 Apostles around it are worthy of minute examination as works of art of great excellence. A branched bronze candelabrum and 2 chandeliers, as well as the iron screen, are of ancient work. Among other remarkable monuments is that of one Bake, a canon of the cathedral, who saved the building from destruction by interceding on its behalf with Tilly, whose schoolfellow he had been; also that of the Frau von Asseburg, who returned home the night after her burial, and lived with her husband for 9 years after her first interment; a story which the sexton will not fail to tell. Tilly's helmet and gloves are shown here.

Against the walls are placed tablets bearing the names of the men of Magdeburg who fell in the War of Liberation, with this simple heading:—"Aus dieser Stadt starben für König und Vaterland." In order to see the fine view of the town from the top of the towers 350 ft. high, permission must be obtained from the commandant, and is not always granted; but you can ascend as far as the roof with the Dom-Custos. In *St. Sebastian's* Church is the grave of Otto Guerike, the inventor of the air-pump.

In the *Alte Markt*, opposite the Rathhaus, stands an equestrian *statue*, in sandstone, *of the Empr. Otho*, with his two queens, one on either side. It is the oldest monument in Magdeburg, erected by the grateful citizens after his death (973).

The **Public Gardens*, called Friedrich Wilhelms Garten, outside the Sudenberger gate, and by the side of the Elbe, are really tastefully laid out, command fine views, and are a great resource to the townspeople. The Fürstenwall (*Prince's Rampart*), a sort of terrace and parade-ground running along the margin of the Elbe, was named from Prince Leopold of Dessau. Beneath it are casemates, whose chimneys project through the ground among the trees. They are now partly occupied as railway offices attached to the Berlin Terminus.

Luther went to school at Magdeburg, and has recorded in his writings that while a poor scholar here he often sang in the streets and at rich men's doors (as is still the custom with poor choristers) to earn a scanty pittance, which helped to support him.

The French republican General *Carnot* is buried in the churchyard outside the Krökenthor; he received an asylum here from the Prussians after being banished from France, in consequence of the restoration of the Bourbons, and d. 1823.

There is a *Theatre* here.

For the Railway from Magdeburg to BERLIN, see Rte. 62.

ROUTE 67.

DÜSSELDORF TO BERLIN, BY ELBERFELD, CASSEL, EISLEBEN, AND HALLE.

83¼ Pruss. m.= 389½ Eng. m.

Railway from Düsseldorf (stat. at end of Königs Allée) to Dortmund, where it enters the Minden railway (Rte. 66). Trains in 1 hr. to Elberfeld, in 2 more to Dortmund. This railway connects the flourishing manufacturing districts of the Wupperthal, and county of Mark, with the Cologne-Berlin line. It is interesting alike from the industry and picturesque beauty of the country it traverses, as well as for the engineering skill displayed in its construction.

Gerresheim Stat. This old town once contained a Nunnery for noble ladies. The fair Agnes of Mansfeldt eloped from it with Gebhart Truchsess, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1582. The Church is a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th cent.

Erkerath Stat. Beyond this is an inclined plane, which the carriages ascend by the weight of a *descending train* coming in the opposite direction.

Hochdahl Stat. is 1 m. distant from a cavern called the Neanders Höhle, where human remains are said to have been found.

Vohwinkel Junct. Stat. A branch rly., called *Prince William's Railway*, runs N. from Vohwinkel to Steele. [A few miles S. of this lies the town of *Solingen* (*Inns:* Baerischer Hof; Stadt Königsberg), 10,684 Inhab., famous for its extensive manufacture of sword-blades, foils, scissors, and other articles of cutlery and ironware.]

Near the village of Sonnborn the train crosses the vale of the Wupper on a bridge of 6 arches, and along the shoulder of a hill reaches

Elberfeld Stat. Omnibus (5 Sgr.) into the town.

3½ ELBERFELD.—*Inns*: Kurpfälzer Hof (Cour Electorale);—Weiden Hof;—Post. This is one of the most important towns in the Prussian dominions, from its extensive manufactories. It has a population of 56,277, and is joined to another town, Barmen, with 45,000 Inhab., forming an uninterrupted street 6 miles long. Its situation in the pretty valley of the Wupper is picturesque, healthy, and advantageous to its commerce, but the town itself is dirty and not prepossessing. It owes its rise to a settlement of industrious refugee Protestants, driven from the Netherlands 1527, who here found protection. It has rapidly risen to its actual height of prosperity within the present century. Its principal manufactures consist of cottons, silk ribbons, and the dye called Turkey red, which is produced here of so excellent a colour, and so very cheap, that cotton yarn is actually exported to a considerable extent from Glasgow and elsewhere, and is afterwards reimported from Elberfeld, dyed. In 1829 the annual produce of the manufactures here was valued at more than 3 millions sterling. Few districts in Europe exceed in manufacturing enterprise, wealth, and population, that part of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia which anciently composed the Duchy of Berg. It may be nearly included within a triangle drawn from Cologne, along the Rhine to the mouth of the Ruhr, and from these two points to Hagen. The valleys of the Wupper, and of the streams pouring into it, are scenes of the most active and intelligent industry, and their manufactures of cotton, iron, cutlery, and brass rival those of England, while they surpass them in cheapness. The prosperity of the country is visible at every step: coal, the source of all manufacturing prosperity, is found

in abundance; water-power is furnished by the numerous streams; steam-engines have been erected everywhere, and the hills are covered with habitations even up to their summits.

The *Rathhaus* is ornamented with frescoes by modern Düsseldorf artists.

The object best worth visiting here is the *Belvedere* (Elisenhöhe auf der Haardt), a round tower on the top of the hill of Hardt, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, a charming *point of view*, overlooking the Wupperthal, accessible in less than ½ an hour from the Hotel.

Schnellposts daily to Iserlohn.

Elberfeld is united to *Barmen* by a bridge, so that they seem to form but one town, both animated by the same spirit of industry. Barmen is a long straggling street, with manufactories and human dwellings on either side. At every step the country displays the most agreeable signs of industrious prosperity,—indeed this portion of the Duchy of Berg may be looked on as one vast workshop. It is the most populous district of Prussia.

The railway crosses the frontier of Berg and Mark, the ancient line of demarcation between the Franks and Saxons, before reaching

1⅓ Schwelm (*Inns:* Rosenkrazz; Pr. v. Preussen), an active little town of 3400 Inhab. After passing through a considerable cutting in the mountain the railway gains an elevated point (Milspe) from which you look down upon the broad vale of Ennepe, swarming with life and industry. Villages occur at every few miles of road, chiefly busied in various manufactures of iron. Machetes, here called Sackhauer, for cutting the sugar-cane in the West Indies, &c., are made here.

2½ Hagen (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; H. Lünenschloss), a manufacturing town of 3500 Inhab., with iron, and Turkey red dye-works. The Ruhr-Sieg Rly. runs hence by Siegen to Cologne. (Rte. 47). Near Witten (Glitz's *Inn*) the railway quits the valley of the Ruhr.

Dortmund Junction Stat., in Rte. 66. Here this railway enters the Cologne, Minden, and Berlin line. The post-road between Hagen and Unna runs near to the coal-mines, the chief source of prosperity to the surrounding district. The road makes a considerable bend to cross the Lenne, approaching the small town of Limburg (*Inn*, Bentheimer Hof, beautifully situated), and the *château* of the Prince of Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda, which is in a very picturesque situation. At the point where the Lenne joins the Ruhr, N.W. in the distance are seen the ruins of *Hohen-Syburg*, the old castle of Wittekind, last Duke of the Saxons, who was here conquered by Charlemagne and compulsorily baptized. A round tower on the top of the hill was erected as a monument to Baron L. v. Vincke, President of Westphalia. After passing near the Grürmannshöhle, at Grüne, a colossal cross of iron is discernible, a memorial of the War of Liberation. The valley of the Lenne as far as *Altena*, 6 m. from Grüne, and the Plettenberg, is very picturesque.

2½ *Iserlohn* (*Inn*, Quinke's Hotel), one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in Westphalia, with 13,467 Inhab.: it may be regarded as the Birmingham of Prussia, where steam-engines, cutlery, and all sorts of brass ware, buttons, needles, pins, wire, &c., are made. The country round abounds in workshops, forges, paper-mills, &c., is rich in picturesque rocks, ruined castles of antiquity, and romantic valleys and glens. At Hemar, 3 m. on the high road, the traveller, by turning rt. to the village Sundwich, may see the *Sundwich Höhle*, a cave containing fossil bones, and the Sea of Rocks (*Felsenmeer*). We are now in the ancient duchy of Westphalia, the country of the red earth, over which, in former times, the jurisdiction of the mysterious *Vehm Gericht*, miscalled the Secret Tribunal, extended. The national food of Westphalia is brown rye bread, commonly called *pumpernickel*, described by Voltaire as "certaine pierre dure, noire, et gluante, composée, à ce qu'on prétend, d'une espèce de seigle;" it is found on the tables of rich and poor, and horses are fed on a coarse sort of it, as well as men.

2½ Wimbern.—*Inn*, Schlünder's.—

Hence to Werl, on the high road to Münster and Paderborn, is only 1 Germ. m. The road approaches the Ruhr, and continues along its banks for many miles, crossing it at Neheim.

2¾ *Arnsberg.—Inns*, Linhof's; Weipert's.—A town of 4000 Inhab., prettily situated on an eminence half encircled by the Ruhr. On one of the gates are groups of stags and boars not ill executed. There is an extensive view from the ruins of the *Old Castle*, in the Court of which (Baumhof), or in a field on the l. of the road to Iserlohn, the judges of that which has been called the Secret Tribunal used to assemble for deliberation. The holy Vehm numbered in Westphalia (which anciently comprehended the country between the Rhine, Weser, and Ems) 100,000 Wissenden or initiated. This ancient court of justice, now erroneously regarded as a sort of German inquisition, was in truth only a *separate* jurisdiction; its meetings were held in public places, and in open day; and its proceedings were neither secret nor tyrannical. The words Secret Tribunal are in fact a mistranslation of the words "Separatum judicium." At the foot of the hill lies the suppressed Benedictine Abbey Weddinghausen. *Schnellpost* to Münster. Pretty country to

2¾ Meschede, a pretty town on the Ruhr. Schäffer's Inn. Laer is the domain and seat of Graf von Westphalen.

3 Brilon (*Inn*, Krüper's) is one of the oldest towns in Germany, and has 3000 Inhab. The *Great Parish Ch.* was built, it is said, by Charlemagne, in 776 (?).

This stage lies over a lonely heath (Thurlerheide), with scarcely a house in sight.

2 Bredelar on the Diemel. The post-house was once a monastery, now turned into an iron-work. The tower and castle *Marsberg*, on a conical hill, was destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' war.

The old road goes by Arolsen (2¾), residence of the Prince of Waldeck. Pop. 2000 (*Inn*: Römer). In the *Palace* are a collection of antiquities from Pompeii, and a replica of *West's* Death of General Wolf. Rauch the sculptor, and Kaulbach the painter, were born at Arolsen. The Stadt Kirche contains 3 statutes by Rauch. Volkmarsen, 1¼;—Westuffeln, 2: but the new road, made as far as possible within the Prussian territory, skirts Waldeck, and passes through

3¾ Ossendorf. Beyond, however, it is necessarily carried across a portion of the Electorate of Hesse, which, in conjunction with Waldeck, separate the Westphalian and Rhenish provinces of Prussia from the rest of her empire.

2½ Westuffeln. The Elector of Hesse has a country-seat at Wilhelmsthal.

2½ Cassel.—In Rte. 70. By the Thuringian railway to Halle, 26 Germ. m. in 8 hrs.

2 Helsa. Near Almerode, the *Mount Meissner*, 2500 ft. above the sea-level, chiefly of columnar basalt, is seen to the S., and it may be conveniently ascended from that place. Scenery, pretty and varied, to

2¾ Witzenhausen (*Inns*: König v. Preussen; Goldne Krone), prettily placed on the Werra, 2500 Inhab.; the last station in Hesse Cassel. There is an elegant Gothic *chapel*, with elaborate open-work turret, near the bridge: it deserves being drawn.

"There is a charming drive along the rt. bank of the Werra, both up to Allendorf, and down to Münden in Hanover; through woods the greater part of the way. The forests in Helse are among the finest in Germany, owing to the large trees they contain, which are no longer found in those nearer the Rhine."—*F. S.*

3 Heiligenstadt (*Inns*: Preussischer Hof; Deutsches Haus) has 4000 Inhab.; it was formerly the capital of the principality of Eichsfeld, but now belongs to Prussia. The *Ch. of the Apostles* has 2 octagonal towers, and in the churchyard is an octagonal chapel, intended apparently for a Baptistery.

3 Wülfingerode. A hilly stage to

3 Nordhausen (*Inns*: Römischer Kaiser; Berliner Hof; Englischer Hof; Deutsches Haus, outside the town, good), a flourishing town of 17,500 Inhab., at the S. extremity of the Harz mountains, in a country very fertile in

corn. It has the most extensive distilleries in Germany. In the *Ch. of St. Blazius* are two paintings by *Luke Cranach;* an Ecce Homo, and the burial of the young man of Nain, painted to adorn the tomb of a friend of the painter, who has introduced among the mourners portraits of Luther and Melancthon. Near the Rathhaus is a *Rolandsäule* under a roof. (See Bremen.) Wolf the philosopher was born here. The walks and gardens on the upper side of the town are beautiful. There are many interesting points in the neighbourhood, such as the castles of Hohenstein and Ebersburg. The road from hence to Magdeburg and the Harz is described in Rte. 74.

Near Nordhausen begins the fertile valley called *Goldene Aue*, watered by the winding Helme. It extends to Rossleben and Sangerhausen, near which it falls into the Unstrut. 11 m. S. of Nordhausen lies Sondershausen (*Inn*, Erbprinz), capital of the small principality of Schwarzburg-S. In the palace is a small collection of antiquities, among them a bronze image, said to be an idol of the Sorbic-Wends called Püsterich, very old. At

2¾ Rossla on the Helme, 1200 Inhab., Count Stolberg has a château. On the rt. of the road rises the hill called *Kyffhäuser* (1353 ft. high): on it may be seen ruins of a tower, said to be the remains of an imperial castle, built by the Empr. Barbarossa, whose spirit is fabled still to haunt its chambers, and some among the peasants and miners affirm they have seen him with his head resting on his arm, and his red beard growing through the stone table at which he sits!

2¼ Sangerhausen.—*Inn*, Löwe. In the *Ch. of St. Ulrich* (date 1079) is the tomb of Louis the Leaper, who vowed to build a church to St. Ulrich, provided he succeeded in jumping safely out of the window of his prison near Halle: from this circumstance he obtained a nickname, and the saint a church. Near the town are mines of brown coal and copper.

2¾ *Eisleben* (*Inn*, Goldenes Schiff). A town of 10,000 Inhab. on the Böse, a small stream. It is only remarkable as the *native place* of LUTHER. The *house* in which he was born, Nov. 10 or 22, 1483, is not far from the gate leading to Halle, a few doors from the Post-office; his portrait is placed over the entrance. The original building was partly consumed by fire in 1689, but there is still enough of it left to give interest to it. The font in which he was baptized remains in the Petri-Paul-kirche. In *St. Andrew's* ch. is the pulpit from which he preached, and other relics of the great reformer, and some tombs of the Counts of Mansfeld; a fine brass monument, and 4 brass chandeliers, produce of the mines. The Rathhaus was originally roofed with copper. A pulpit cloth, worked by a Countess of Mansfeld, is a remarkable piece of embroidery. Luther was the son of a poor miner here, and the greater part of the inhab. still follow the same occupation, working in the neighbouring copper-mines. The ground around Eisleben is turned up in stony hillocks and mounds, the miners' refuse, so as to look like a great graveyard.

[8 m. from Eisleben is the small town of *Mansfeld* (*Inn*: Stadt Keller), where Luther spent his childhood, from the end of the 1st to the 15th year at the parish school. On a neighbouring hill is the chief *castle* of the Counts of Mansfeld. It is well preserved, and retains its old *tilt-yard*, chapel, &c.]

The road traverses an open country bare of wood, passing 2 small lakes; the one on the rt. is salt, the other fresh.

2¼ Langenbogen. There are brown coal-mines near this.

2 HALLE. See Rte. 63. *Railway* hence to Berlin.

ROUTE 68.

COLOGNE TO CASSEL AND BRUNSWICK, BY SOEST AND PADERBORN—RAILWAY.

Railway trains in 6½ hrs. to Cassel.

See Rte. 66 for the railway from Cologne to

Hamm Stat. The Westphalian Eisenbahn diverges from this point to

2 Werl. (Inn very bad.) Here are salt-works, and a miraculous image of the Virgin, to which many thousand pilgrims repair annually.

2¼ *Soest* Stat. (*Inns:* Bei Overweg, comfortable and clean). A singular antiquated walled town, a sort of northern Nuremberg, with 10,500 Inhab.; reckoned the cheapest place in Germany. It contains 10 or 12 very curious churches, some in utter decay.

The **Dom* (St. Patroclus), an unaltered Romanesque edifice, of which the choir, transepts, and nave date from the 11th cent.: the porch and W. end of nave belong to the end of the 12th. The W. front is very imposing. A massive tower (A.D. 1200), 244 ft. high, rises above the porch, or open arcade, running along the ground-floor. One story of it was the town armoury, and still contains heaps of cross-bows and bolts. The interior of the church shows remains of early fresco.

The * *Wiesen-Kirche* (1330-43) is a bold and elegant specimen of pure Pointed Gothic, with 2 unfinished W. towers (1429) and 3 rich portals (restored 1850). The choir 76 ft. high, with very tall windows nearly full of painted glass (14th cent.), and supported by slender reeded piers, is extremely striking. The nave, later in date, has fine glass of 15th century. *Obs.* a noble Gothic *Tabernacle* (15th cent.), and 2 smaller; a stone altar, with carved stone candelabra; 2 richly carved altarpieces (triptychs) of wood, the Joys and Sorrows of the Virgin (1437). *St. Peter's Ch.*, near the Dom, is Romanesque in nave; choir Pointed, ending (like the Wiesen-Kirche) in an apse of 7 sides of a decagon; peculiar construction, and very elegant (date end of 13th cent.). *Obs.* an altarpiece of the Crucifixion carved in wood, very fine; the wings painted. The *Petrikirche*, *Thomas Kirche* (both with apses good, in style of 13th century), and *Sta. Maria zur Höhe*, are all of the transition period and good in style: the last the least altered. *St. Paul's* and *Grauekloster* are of the 14th century. *Nicholai Kirche* is a small Romanesque building, divided through the centre by piers and arches, the walls covered with coeval paintings. They all deserve much attention from the architect and the antiquary. *See* the *Osthoven Thor*, a fine example of old fortification.

During the middle ages Soest was a most flourishing and populous town, lying on the great commercial high road from Bruges and Antwerp, across Germany, by Cologne to Brunswick and the Baltic. In the 15th cent. it withstood a memorable siege from Dietrich Archbishop of Cologne, an ambitious prelate, who sought to subject Westphalia to his rule. In spite, however, of the long train of princes and nobles whom he gained over to his cause, and in spite of his army of 60,000 men, including a horde of 20,000 Bohemian mercenaries, the Bishop was compelled to raise the siege and retire from the walls, so bravely were they defended by the citizens, who served the artillery, and by their wives, who wielded pots of boiling pitch.

Sir Peter Lely was a native of Soest. About a mile off, on the l. of the road, are the salt-works and baths of Sassendorf.

Lippstadt Stat., on the Lippe (Köppelmans *Inn*). *St. Mary's* is a fine *Ch.* with a massive W. tower, and 2 towers attached to the transepts; the body

Romanesque, 1189; the choir, of late Pointed Gothic (1478-1500), is the best part. Of the same age and equal beauty is a pyramidal *tabernacle* of Gothic work, with bas-reliefs in stone. There are 3 other churches.

1¾ Geseeke Stat.—*Inn*, Post.

1 Salzkotten Stat. (Preussens Inn), a town of 1500 Inhab., with considerable salt-works.

1½ *Paderborn* Stat. (*Inns:* Preussischer Hof; Römischer Hof, dirty; Schwan; none good). A very ancient and gloomy town of 11,000 Inhab., formerly capital of an ecclesiastical principality, and seat of a University, the oldest bishop's see in Westphalia, founded by Charlemagne, full of curious old houses.

The *Cathedral* is a large and curious, rather than handsome, edifice. At the W. end rises a tall plain and massive tower, destitute of portal or door, but pierced with a wheel window, surmounted by 6 rows of small windows. The date early in the 11th cent. The crypt also belongs to this period; the style of both is Romanesque. The body of the ch., erected 1143, but having Gothic windows of late insertion, is 345 ft. long and 66 ft. high. *Obs.* the 2 richly sculptured portals on the N. and S. side (Paradies).

Within are 3 engraved *brasses* of Bishops Bernard V., 1341; H. v. Spiegel, 1380; and Rupert v. Berg, 1391. In the N. transept is the old *high-altar*, enriched with good sculpture of 14th cent. There are numerous episcopal monuments of later date. The silver shrine of St. Liborius, at the high altar, was made 1627, the original one having been stolen by Duke Christian of Brunswick, and coined into dollars.

Not far from the Dom, to the N., stands *St. Bartholomew's* chapel, a much older building of Bp. Meinwerk, erected by Greek workmen, 11th cent. (1020).

Below the Dom rises the stream of the Pader, out of 5 sources, in sufficient copiousness to be able to turn a mill at the distance of a few yards. The ground on which the town stands teems with springs of water, bursting forth in the very streets; it is said there are not less than 300 in and about it, some of them warm.

The *Rathhaus* is a very picturesque building, a mixture of styles, 1615. The University is now replaced by a Catholic Seminary. There is a fine walk round the town.

N. and E. of Paderborn stretches the *Teutoburger Wald*,—the *Saltus Teutobergicus* of the Romans,—covered with oaks and beech. This high land is supposed to be the scene of the defeat of the legions of Varus by the German chief Arminius (Her-mann, the leader of the army). Allowing the Romans to advance across the plains of Westphalia, he awaited them in the first difficult country, on the skirts of the Great Hercynian Forest, a strong position, covering the district up to the Weser, where, Roman discipline being of no avail, the invaders suffered one of the most serious defeats recorded in their annals, which arrested for ever their progress in this direction. The battle-field is supposed to lie between Driburg and Bielefeld (Rte. 66). Many of the present names of hills, forests, streams, and villagesin this district correspond with those mentioned by Tacitus, near the scene of the battle.

On quitting Paderborn, the rly. crosses the viaduct of the Dune, 13 arches, 85 ft. high, and that over the Becke, of 24 arches, 110 ft. high.

Buke Stat. [About 3 miles from this, and 12 miles from Paderborn, is Driburg (*Inns:* Köthe, in the town; better at the Wells), a town of 2000 Inhab. A little to the E. of it, on the road to Höxter, beneath the old castle of Yburg, lie the *Baths*, supplied by a chalybeate spring, one of the strongest known. It consists of 4 large lodging-houses, with Baths, and a Kur-saal accommodating 200 visitors, chiefly ladies. The sulphur *mud-baths* are efficacious in complaints of the joints.]

The railway penetrates into the picturesque highlands of Westphalia, following first the valley of the Alme, next the winding course of the Sauer, by Etteln, Atteln, and Ebbinghausen.

The line is carried along a steep slope overlooking the valley, constantly rising until it pierces through the Egge-gebirge chain in a cutting 80 ft .

deep, 600 ft. above Paderborn. This is the summit-level.

Warburg Stat. (Bracht's *Inn*). Here is the frontier of Prussia. An old and decayed town, in a picturesque site on the Diemel. The 3 churches deserve notice, and the castle has a double chapel, 13th cent. l. a conical hill is surmounted by the ruins of Castle *Desenberg*, the property of the Spiegel family.

The river Diemel is crossed, and at

Hümme Junction Stat., on the frontier of Electoral Hesse, our railway reaches the line from Cassel to Karlshafen (Rte. 71).

3 Hofgeismar Stat., a town of 3200 Inhab., having warm chalybeate springs, not much frequented. The Bath-houses lie in a valley about 1½ mile off. There are pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, and at a short distance a château of the Elector's, called Schönberg. Handsome barracks have been built here. It was at Geismar that St. Boniface boldly hewed down the oak sacred to the Thunderer, in the sight of thousands of shuddering Pagans, who on its fall hastened to become Christians.

Grebenstein Stat. A town with old watch-towers and ruined *castle*.

Mönchshof Stat.

Cassel Station. Rte. 70.

The Rly. from Cassel to Brunswick follows the Hanover line (Rte. 72) as far as

Kreiensen Junct. Stat.; then turns l. by

Gandersheim Stat.

1¾ Seesen Stat.—Steigerthal's Inn is the best. The town has 2000 Inhab.

1 Lutter Stat., where Tilly gained a victory over the Protestants under Christian IV. of Denmark, so decisive that he received for it the thanks of the Holy See. Lutter, Salzgitter Stat., and Beinum lie within the Hanoverian territory.

Börsum Junct. Stat. Here the Harzbahn falls in.

Wolfenbuttel Junct. Stat.

Brunswick. See Rte. 66.

ROUTE 69.

DÜSSELDORF TO MÜNSTER AND TO OSNABRÜCK (RAILWAY).

For the Railway as far as Hamm Stat. (20 Germ. m.), see Rte. 66.

At Hamm a branch line turns off to Münster. Trains in 1 hr., 4½ Germ. m.

Stats. at Drensteinfurth and Runkerode.

The many towers of Münster have an imposing appearance at a distance.

Münster Stat. (*Inns*: König von England, in the market-place; Rheinischer Hof), the capital of the province of Westphalia, has 27,300 Inhab., and is a place of considerable trade and commerce. It was formerly ruled by archbishops, who were princes independent of the Empire; it is now a Catholic bishop's see. It is one of the most curious old towns in Germany, though it has not the high antiquity or fine situation of those on the Rhine and Danube. Along the ground floor of the houses of the main streets (Principal and Korn-Markt, chiefly of 15th and 16th cents., run arcades, supporting the upper stories, reminding the traveller of Padua and Bologna. There are some fine mansions of the Westphalia noblesse, *e.g.*, the Erbdrosten Hof, the Romberger Hof, dating from the 18th cent. The Gothic buildings are remarkable for their good taste and picturesque beauty, and, spite of the disorders of which Münster has been the scene, for their good preservation. The most remarkable

are, the **Cathedral*, of mixed Romanesque and Gothic architecture (date 1225–61), surmounted by 2 pyramidal spires, with 2 transepts and very low side aisles. The parts of it most worth notice are, the *S. Transept* (outside), and the S. porch, within the Narthex, or *Paradise* as it is called, with Byzantine pillars and sculptures. Inside, the *Roodloft*, here called "Apostelgang," and its staircases of stone, 16th cent.; the Sacrament's house, the *brass font*, and stained glass. The body of the church was gutted by the Anabaptists. The choir, the handsomest portion, has been vilely daubed with peach-colour and green and miserable arabesques. Observe a Last Judgment, a huge sculpture in stone, 1692, in the S. transept; a Pietà, of marble, under the organ, by Achterman, a living sculptor, a native of Münster. Behind the choir is the *tomb of Bishop Galen*, who, notwithstanding his ecclesiastical title and profession, spent a life of perpetual warfare, maintaining an army of 42,000 foot, 18,000 horse, and 200 cannoneers. He is appropriately styled in his epitaph "Hostium terror," but he was equally dreaded by his friends, for, being offended soon after his accession by the conduct of the townsfolk, he mercilessly bombarded the town until he was appeased by promises of submission. In order, however, to make sure of obedience, he erected the very strong *Citadel*. The English government considered him a person of so much importance that they sent Sir Wm. Temple, in 1664, to negotiate an alliance with him; but the Bishop had previously sold himself to the Dutch.

The **Ueberwasser Kirche* (date 1340), especially its massive square tower, is a fine specimen of Gothic art, which seems to have flourished in its best state in Westphalia during the 14th and 15th cent. The spire was destroyed by the Anabaptists, 1533-35, on the principle that "high things shall be laid low."

The *Ludgeri Kirche* is the oldest in the town. The nave has massive piers supporting circular arches, 12th cent. The lower portion of the tower is also Romanesque. The airy choir and the graceful octagonal lantern of the tower are in the pure Pointed style, 15th cent. This ch. was restored and decorated with paintings, carvings, and stained glass, 1860.

At the end of the principal market place is **St. Lambert's Ch.*, in the best Gothic style of the 14th cent. One of the windows, S. side, is filled with a *tree of Jesse*, carved in stone; very elegant. From its leaning tower still hang *the iron cages* in which the bodies of John of Leyden, the Tailor King, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, his two ministers and colleagues—the leaders of the Anabaptists—were suspended, after they had been cruelly tortured for the space of an hour with red-hot pincers, previous to their execution in the Great Square. These fanatics, after expelling from the town, in 1534, all the respectable and rational inhabitants, and filling it with ignorant peasants and enthusiasts, who flocked hither from Holland, Friesland, and Westphalia, proclaimed Münster to be the New Jerusalem mentioned in the prophecies. They appointed themselves its sovereigns, and maintained possession of it for the space of many months, establishing a community of goods and of women, attacking all constituted authorities, as the only means of rooting out evil from the earth (!), committing the most horrid atrocities, substituting polygamy for marriage, and the like.

The *house* of John of Leyden, ornamented with curious carvings, still exists behind the Post-office (Dom Curie).

The **Rathhaus* is a singular and beautiful specimen of Gothic, 14th and 15th cent. Under a colonnade running round the lower story are exposed the tongs and pincers with which the Anabaptists were tortured previous to their execution. In the *Friedenssaal*, which is well preserved and well worth seeing, the *Peace of Westphalia*, which ended the Thirty Years' War, was signed May, 1648. It contains paintings of the ambassadors and sovereigns who took part in the Congress, some of them by *Terburg*. The cushions they sat upon still cover their seats. Here also

are shown John of Leyden's hand, cut off before his execution, shrivelled and dried, his carved bedstead, &c. A grand Gothic *Hall* was added from Salzenberg's design, 1860, when the Rathhaus was restored.

The *Schloss*, formerly Palace of the Bishop, now the residence of the commandant, is handsome, and has a fine staircase, but is fast falling to decay. Behind it there are pretty gardens, occupying the site of the old citadel. The fortifications, now levelled and planted, form agreeable walks round the town.

On the Dom Platz, near the Bishop's residence, is a *Museum* of Church antiquities, and not far off the Ständehaus—House of Assembly of the Estates of Westphalia.

The church of *St. Ignatius*, built by the Jesuits, 1858, contains painted glass by Didron, &c., and carved work; *St. Aegidius* (Giles) was painted in fresco by Steinle, Settigast, and Mosler; *St. Martin's*, Romanesque, of 12th cent., was restored 1859, in good taste.

The *Catholic University*, which formerly flourished here, is supplanted by that of Bonn, and reduced to a College of the theological and philosophical faculties. The building, originally a convent, contains a small collection of natural history.

The *Provincial Museum* and *Kunst Verein*, in the *Stadtkeller*, corner of Clemens-str., possess ancient paintings of the Westphalian school.

There is a considerable trade in Westphalian hams here.

Münster is connected with the river Ems by a navigable *Canal*.

Railway to Leer and Emden (Rte. 7); to Osnabrück

Schnellpost daily to Wesel.

The *Railway to Osnabrück* passes over a flat of cultivated and heath land by stats. Greven, Mesum, and makes an acute bend near

Rheine Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Bahnhofs Rest[n]; Hotel Schulze), a flourishing Prussian town, on the Ems, with a handsome Gothic ch. and tower; many new buildings. Rail to Emden (Rte. 7). Here carriages are changed. The Hanoverian Railway turns E. through Hörstel, Ibbenbuhren (a mining district), and Velpe stats. Enter Hanover. The secularized nunnery of *Gertrudenberg*, now a military hospital, is seen l. before entering the

Osnabrück Stat. (*Inns:* Schaumberg's, near the stat.; Dutting's Hotel), capital of a Hanoverian province (or Landrostei) of the same name, has 14,855 Inhab. ($\frac{1}{3}$ Catholics); since 1858 a Roman Catholic Bishop's See, previously Protestant. Formerly the governor, nominated by the King of Hanover, bore the title of Bishop, without sharing the ecclesiastical dignity: thus the late Duke of York was made Bishop of Osnabrück while an infant.

The *Cathedral*, a fine Romanesque edifice, chiefly of the 12th cent.; 2 square W. towers, and an octagonal tower at the crossing; square E. end, and chapel, with triple windows; side screens to choir; sacristy 1150-1200; cloisters. In the *Treasury* are preserved an ivory comb of Charlemagne, richly carved. *Five Shrines* of Gothic work, which contained the relics of SS. Crispin and Crispian, 12th cent.; St. Regina, 13th cent.; St. Cordula, &c.; a gold crucifix, set with antique gems; others of silver. A cylindrical *Font* of bronze, with reliefs and inscriptions of 12th cent. In front of the dome, a statue of Justus Möser (d. 1794), "The Franklin of Westphalia."

Johanniskirche, evidently copied from the Dom, but a cent. later, square E. end; old altar now at the end of N. aisle; a Gothic *Tabernacle*, rich in sculpture and tracery; fine old silver crosses in the sacristy. The *Rathhaus*, a castellated building, 15th cent., in which the negotiations for the peace of Westphalia were partly carried on, contains a collection of portraits of the princes and ambassadors engaged in the congress, old plate, some of fine models. Fine freestone for building is obtained here.

The rly. is continued to Hanover by

Melle Stat. 2 m. N. lies the Château of Dietrichburg, belonging to the Count Schulenburg-Wolfsburg.

Brachmühlen Stat.

Lohne Junct. Stat., on the Cologne-Minden line (Rte. 66).

ROUTE 69 A.

PADERBORN TO HANOVER, BY THE GROTENBERG, EXTERSTEINE, DETMOLD, PYRMONT.

16¾ Germ. m. = 78¼ Eng. m.

Paderborn. (See Rte. 68.)

The principal posting-road, and the shortest, from Paderborn to Hanover, is an interesting and very good road, which leads from Paderborn to Pyrmont by Horn and Meinberg, crossing the range of the Teutoberger Wald, and passing on the l. the Teut hill, on which stands the colossal Hermanns Denkmal (see below), whence most extensive views open out over Westphalia and the principality of Detmold. It then, descending a long and steep hill covered with wood, and threading a gorge, passes through the *Extersteine*, a cluster of bold but grotesque rocks of sandstone, rising out of the woods, picturesquely situated by the side of a sheet of water, with trees growing from many parts of them. One of these rocks, excavated into a hermitage, is the work of Benedictine monks of the Convent of Abdinghof, to whom it belonged in the beginning of the 12th cent.; other rock-hewn chambers seem to have been chapels. On the face of the cliff has been carved a rude bas-relief of the Crucifixion, dating probably from the 12th cent. These rocks have been rendered accessible by steps with railings, and a bridge thrown across one of the chasms, so that you may ascend to all the summits and enjoy an extensive view. The loftiest mass is 125 ft. high. The grounds about are laid out in gardens. This is a favourite rendezvous for picnic parties from Pyrmont, Detmold, and Meinberg. Close at hand is an inn.

2 m. farther lies Horn (*Inn*, Wittenstein), where horses are changed during the winter, but at other seasons at

4 Meinberg. *Inns:* Zur Rose (Post), and zum Stern. This is a small but very pretty watering-place, with sulphur and other baths, besides gas-exhalations, which are used in cases of weak eyes. The gardens are extensive and neatly laid out.

The Grotenberg may be ascended from Meinberg by taking a light carriage with 2 horses from thence. The road thither lies through Detmold, and the ascent from Meinberg occupies 2¾ hrs. and the return 1¾ hr.: the hire of a carriage will be about 6 thalers. It is about 3 m. to the top of the hill from Detmold. It is not very steep, and is in tolerable order.

On the *Grotenberg* (Teut), the highest summit of the Teutoberger Wald, 1200 ft. above the sea level, a monument to the old German hero Hermann, or Arminius, Chief of the Cherusci, who defeated the Roman legions under Varus, has been begun. It was intended to be a colossal statue of hammered copper, 45 ft. high and 80 ft. to the point of the sword. The pedestal, alone finished, is a circular Gothic temple of sandstone 90 ft. high. The statue was made at the copper-works in Lemgo, and lies in disjointed portions in a shed at Detmold. From want of funds the works have been suspended for many years, and are not likely to be resumed. The projector and architect is Mr. Bandel. The hill overlooks the spot where the battle is supposed to have been fought. The view from it is truly magnificent, and will repay the trouble of ascending the mountain. There is a large rampart of loose stones and several barrows (Hünengräber—Huns' graves—as they are called in N. Germany) near the spot.

The schnellpost from Paderborn, instead of passing through the valley of the Extersteine, goes round by Detmold to Meinberg.

4 "*Detmold* (*Inn*, Stadt Frankfurt, tolerable), 4000 Inhab., is the capital of the principality of Lippe Detmold. The *Palace* is a fine old castellated building, somewhat in the style of the castle of Glammis in Scotland, having a vast round corner tower or Donjon, with additions of an Elizabethan character. The best view of it is from the upper windows of the *Inn*, which is opposite to it. The prince is very rich, being the owner of almost all the large estates in his dominions, and all the forests, which are as abundantly stocked with game as any in Germany. He is consequently able to support all the expenses of the government, so that the inhabitants are required to pay hardly any taxes, and are much envied by their neighbours, who are not equally exempted. The *Palace Gardens* are prettily arranged. The *Marstall* is a very fine stable, remarkably well kept, and worth the inspection of those who take an interest in horses. It contains in general 60 horses, all of the Senner race, which are bred at the prince's establishment of Lobshorn, about 5 m. from Detmold. This breed of horses is peculiar. They are allowed to run wild in the Senner Wald (from whence they take their name), which is of great extent, and possess in consequence great endurance, and are very hardy, but, on the other hand, very shy and troublesome to break. They are taken up on the 1st of November and turned out again on the 1st of May, without any reference either to their condition at the time or the state of the weather. The race is of Arabian origin, and has been occasionally refreshed by new Arabian blood. There is evidence of a stud having existed here since the 15th cent., and it is supposed to be still older. Experiments have recently been made for the first time in crossing this race with the best English blood. The establishment possesses about 120 mares." *L. S. b. e.*

(Nearly N. of Detmold, and 1½ Germ. m. distant, on the road to the Herford Stat., on the Cologne and Minden railway, is the curious old town of *Lemgo*, containing singular specimens of Gothic architecture, among which are a picturesque Rathhaus and the fine *Church of St. Nicholai*. Lemgo is 2¾ Germ. m. from the Herford Stat., Rte. 66.)

1 Meinberg.

Beyond Meinberg the road passes through a beautiful country to

3¾ Pyrmont. For an account of Pyrmont and the rest of the road to Hanover, see Rte. 66, 71.

ROUTE 70.

FRANKFURT A. M. TO CASSEL (RAILW.).

124¼ Eng. m. This interesting line of *Railway* (the Main-Weser Eisenbahn) was opened Aug. 1851 and 1854. Trains in 8 hrs., express in 4½. Terminus close to the Taunus Bahnhof in Frankfurt.

Bockenheim Stat. Old watch tower.

Bonames Stat. { To Homburg 4 m. / Omnibus thither.

Vilbel Stat.

Niederwöllstadt Stat. About 2 m. to the E. of this, in the valley of the Nidda, the *Basilica Ch.* of Ilbenstadt, with towers of the 12th cent., belonging to Count Leiningen, is seen.

Friedberg Stat. (*Inns:* H. Trapp; H. Simon), a very quaint old town of Hesse Darmstadt, with 3300 Inhab. The situation on a hill, and the old walls, with one lofty round tower, are very fine. It has an old *castle*, and two handsome Gothic *churches;* one in

the town ruinous, the other in the castle. The so-called *Jews' Bath*, a vault of Roman construction, deserves special notice. A railway viaduct 70 ft. high.

At *Nauheim Stat.* (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe; Kursaal), a little beyond Friedberg, in an enclave of the electorate of Cassel, there are extensive *Salt-works*. They were so valuable even in the time of Napoleon that he granted them to Kellermann, who held them for 4 or 5 years. The proprietors had been for some time endeavouring to bore into a bed of natural salt which the geologists asserted to exist here. Their efforts, however, had not been attended with success, until one night, in the winter of 1855, during a slight shock of earthquake, a column of strong brine, at a temperature of 96 Fahr., rose from the bore-hole, and has ever since discharged every 24 hrs., with great velocity, a column of water nearly 12 inch. in diameter. This most wonderful fountain has been enclosed in a brick shaft to a height of about 40 ft.; but it rises in a white jet, from 12 to 15 ft. above the top of this. The water is conducted into a bath-house, where also the carbonic acid gas which rises from these intensely saline springs is medically applied. There is a resident physician, Dr. Bode. Gaming tables have been set up here.

1¾ Butzbach Stat. The German vagrants, known in London as Bavarian *broom-girls* (Fliegenwedel-händler) come, not from Bavaria, but from villages in this neighbourhood, to the N. of Frankfurt, in Nassau and Hesse. Waldburg, near Butzbach, is a very beautiful spot. 2 ruined castles, *Fetzberg* and *Gleiberg*, on separate eminences near

2½ *Giessen Junct. Stat.*—*Inns:* Rappe, good; Post; Einhorn (Unicorn), a good and clean country inn. This, the chief town of the province of Upper Hesse, is beautifully situated on the Lahn; it has 8000 Inhab. The *University*, founded in 1607, has an excellent library; a large barrack has been converted to the uses of learning, in addition to the building of the University itself. *Liebig* the chemist, now at Munich, was long professor here.

Railway hence, down the vale of the Lahn, to Wetzlar, Ems, and Coblenz, is very agreeable (see Rte. 96.)—to Fulda.

Railway to Cologne, down the valley of the Sieg (Rte. 47).

From Giessen to Marburg the course of the railway is down the valley of the Lahn. l. appear the ruined castles of Fetzberg and Gleiberg on a conical height.

Fronhausen is the first station in Hesse Cassel. Cross the Lahn.

1½ *Marburg Stat.*—*Inns:* Hotel Pfeiffer; Ritter. Marburg is an interesting town of 7600 Inhab., on the Lahn; picturesquely situated on the side and slopes of a hill; 5 hrs. by rail from Frankfurt. Its streets, though narrow, some mere flights of steps, abound in subjects fit for an artist's pencil, both in costumes and buildings. N.B. A few hours spent here in visiting ch. and castle will be well spent.

The *University* was the first founded in Germany after the Reformation (1527); it has 40 professors, but not more than 200 students; it has a good library.

The **Ch. of St. Elizabeth*, begun 1235, and completed in 48 years, is a most elegant and interesting edifice, as a specimen of early purity in the Pointed Gothic style, and in perfect preservation. It is surmounted at the W. end by 2 spires 303 ft. high. In many parts it exhibits the transition from the Round into the Pointed style. It was begun 1235, and finished 1283, by the Landgrave Conrad, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, as a ch. for his order, and to contain the richly ornamented Gothic *Chapel of St. Elizabeth*, who died here, 1231, after making a vow to build a Ch., which was shortly after accomplished by the Knights of the Teutonic order. She was daughter of Andrew, King of Hungary, a Landgravine of Hesse, and was canonised for the sanctity of her life in 1235. The chapel is in one arm of the transept. The stone steps around it are worn hollow by the knees of pilgrims, who resorted to it for 300 years, until Philip of Hesse, the Reformer, put a stop to

the practice, 1539. Within is a carved tablet, representing the saint lying on her coffin surrounded by cripples and sick persons, the objects of her bounty: her soul is seen hovering above her head, on its way to heaven, whence Christ extends to her his hand. The *Shrine* which contained her body is now placed in the sacristy; it is of oak covered with plates of copper gilt, and ornamented with bas-reliefs of solid silver gilt, a fine work of 13th century art. It is richly inlaid with pearls, antique cameos, and costly gems, but 80 of these were stolen in 1810, when the shrine was removed by the French to Cassel. In the opposite transept are the *monuments* of some of the Landgraves of Hesse in stone, with the ornamental parts of brass, in relief, and handsome in their way, quite different from English brasses. The painted glass in the windows of the choir is very beautiful. Here are the stalls of the Teutonic Knights, and the buildings behind the ch. were the Commandery or Convent of the Order.

On the Schlossberg rises proudly the *Castle of the Landgraves of Hesse*, a structure of the chivalrous ages, now a Penitentiary. It commands a very fine prospect. It is worth seeing for its architecture, perfect preservation, and situation, particularly the Gateway, the Chapel, and the Knights' Hall, a vaulted chamber supported by pillars, 116 × 49 ft., remaining just as it was when *Luther* and *Zwingli* discussed in it the question of Transubstantiation, in the presence of the Landgrave (Philip the Magnanimous) of Hesse, 1529. Luther preached from the *pulpit* in the castle chapel, and the desk still shows a crack caused by his forcible fist.

The Lahn is again crossed.

2¼ Kirchhain Stat. Neustadt Stat.

Treisa Stat. Borken Stat.

Wabern Stat. The elector has a country-seat here containing some pictures. [1 Germ. m. W. is Fritzlar (*Inn*, H. d'Angleterre) on the Eder, from whose sands gold is washed. The beautiful *Stiftskirche* is Gothic, of the 12th cent.]

The railway crosses the Fulda by a viaduct of 13 arches.

Guntershausen Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. Bellevue, comfortable, clean, and well managed. Near this *the Railway to Eisenach* (Rte. 92) diverges from that to Frankfurt. Our line crosses the avenue to *Wilhelmshohe* (Stat.) before reaching

Cassel Stat. — (*Inns:* König von Preussen (in the Königs Platz, an oval *Place*, remarkable for the echo in the centre); Römischer Kaiser; Hotel Schirmer)—the capital of the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, is situated on the Fulda, and contains 38,900 Inhab. It is the residence of the Elector (who retains the title, though there is now no Emperor of Germany to elect), and seat of the government. The old town lies low down, close to the river banks, and consists of narrow but picturesque streets, while the new part, built upon an elevation formerly occupied by a fortress, is airy and agreeable. In the Friedrichs Platz, the largest square in any German town, stands the *Elector's Palace*, a building of no very imposing appearance, surpassed indeed by the hotels of several bankers in Frankfort. Next to it is the *Museum*, the handsomest building in Cassel; beyond it are the government offices. One side of the square, on the brow of the hill, is very judiciously left open, to admit the view of the valley, the windings of the Fulda, and the distant Mount Meissner. On this side a light gateway leads to the *Public Garden* (Augarten), a very handsome park, abounding in fine trees (observe the Weymouth pines), but subject to inundations. In the middle of the square is placed the statue of the Elector Frederick II., after whom it is named. To this prince Cassel owes its principal embellishments and collections of art, &c. &c. His wealth was acquired by trafficking in the lives of his subjects, whom he lent to the King of Great Britain to fight his battles in America and elsewhere; 5000 Hessian troops were hired, with the consent of Parliament, against the Pretender in Scotland. More than 3 millions sterling were paid for 12,000 Hessians sent to America 1776-84.

The *Museum*, not now readily shown

to the public, includes, 1, A *Library* of 90,000 volumes, useful, but not calculated to interest a passing traveller. 2, A *Cabinet of Curiosities* in art and nature. One room is nearly filled with watches and clockwork, from the earliest invented watches made at Nuremburg, shaped like eggs, and wound up with a piece of catgut, instead of a chain, to the most perfect chronometers. One of the Electors was an amateur watch-maker, and several specimens of his work are here preserved. Here are also a great variety of agates from the mines near Marburg, in the Elector's dominions, now abandoned; one single mass is formed into a staff 3 or 4 ft. long. Among many elaborate carvings in wood and ivory is one attributed to *Albert Dürer*. An enamelled dagger hilt is believed to be by Benvenuto Cellini. A sword given by Pope Innocent VIII. to a Landgrave of Hesse. Many cases are entirely filled with objects of art and vertù, in amber, ivory, precious stones, gold and silver plate. *Antiquities.* These were chiefly brought from Herculaneum. A little bronze statue of Victory, 20 in. high, known by casts all over Europe, is the gem of the collection; an exquisitely shaped bronze vase also merits notice. Many of the remains are interesting, from having been found in Germany or Hesse Cassel itself: a *Roman Eagle* of the 21st Legion, and a helmet, were dug up at Wiesbaden. The coins, medals, and cameos are well arranged for general inspection, under glass cases. *Antique Statues.* A Minerva, a bas-relief of the Triumph of Bacchus, and a bronze head of Mars, are the best; they were purchased from the Pope for 40,000 dollars. Among modern works are several busts by *Canova*, of Napoleon, of his son when a child five years old, and of his family. The *Cork Models* of ancient buildings are good.

The *Collection of Natural History* is not very extensive or excellent. Besides the usual quantity of stuffed birds and quadrupeds, there are specimens of the woods of 500 different European trees, made up in the form of a library; each specimen has the shape of a volume; the back is formed of the bark; the sides of the wood. A trunk of a laurel which grew in the orangery here, 58 ft. high and 2 ft. diameter, is another botanical curiosity. Among the fossils are two specimens of the gigantic Chama shell dug up by the side of the road to Frankfurt; this shell exists at present only in tropical seas. The Museum is shown by the Director, who receives a fee of 2 dollars, and one dollar for a single person; but when the party is numerous 8 or 10 S. gr. are enough for each person.

The **Picture Gallery*, in the Belvedere, open Wed. 10—12, and at other times on payment of a fee of 1 thaler to the Custode, contains some very good pictures, very ill arranged. It will well repay a visit, but is not always accessible. The best pictures are of the Dutch school: they include a remarkable series of 18 or 20 fine works of *Rembrandt, including portraits of Kroll the poet; of Burgomaster Six (whole length); of the writing master Coppenol; of a halberdier; of Rembrandt, his wife in red satin; of Nic. Bruynink, an ensign of militia; also Samson seized by the Philistines; Jacob blessing Joseph's children; a small winter landscape; a ruined castle on a height, bridge in the foreground, one of his finest landscapes, &c. &c. By *Paul Potter*, a cattle-piece, 2 cows and 2 sheep, with a man and woman, all life-size; *Van der Lys*, a company of soldiers and women, very large and forcible. There are some excellent portraits by *Vandyck*, a remarkably fine *Rubens*—the Meeting of Abraham and Melchisedec, figures life size; *Vandyck*, portrait of Syndic Mostraeten, and a family group; *Mabuse*, Triumph of Christianity; *Titian*, whole length of Don Alphonzo; *Holbein*, himself, his wife, and children, a family picture; *Teniers*, Peasants at a Kirmes; Silenus by *Jordaens*, nearly equal to Rubens; and a good piece by *Terburg*. Many of the best pictures have been removed to St. Petersburg.

In the Gothic *Ch. of St. Martin*, nave 14th cent., choir beginning of 15th, well restored, are several monuments of the Electoral family, whose

burial-vault is beneath it. That of Philip the Magnanimous occupies the place of the high altar (d. 1567); that of Landgrave Moritz (1662), and of Landgravine Christine (1549) in bronze.

A little below the Friedrichs Platz may be seen the foundation and first story of a vast *Palace*, called *Kattenburg*, begun 1820, by a former Elector, and stopped by his death 1821, now overgrown with moss and weeds.

The *Marble Bath*, in the *Augarten*, is a sumptuous piece of extravagance. Though it really contains a bath, this was introduced merely as a pretext for spending money and employing marble, with which its walls are covered. It is stocked with statues and bas-reliefs, by Monnot, an artist of the last cent., whose works, deficient in elevation and purity, have been termed the "*Dutch School*" of sculpture. Near this building is the *Orangery*.

The *Theatre*, at the corner of the Friedrichs Platz, is generally open 4 times a-week; the Opera is tolerably good. Spohr the composer resides here.

Cassel and its rulers afforded an asylum to the fugitive Flemish Protestants, driven from their country by the persecutions under Alva; and afterwards to the French Huguenots, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These colonists contributed much to the wealth and prosperity of the town by their industry, as well as to its extent. —One part of it is still called, after them, the French quarter.

Johannes von Müller, the Swiss historian (died 1809), is buried in the old *churchyard*, outside the Todten Thor.

Railways—to Frankfurt; to Eisenach and Gotha; to Karlshafen, Paderborn, and Köln; to Meiningen and Coburg (Thuringian line); to Brunswick, Gottingen, and Hanover; to Dusseldorf.

No one should quit Cassel without visiting the famous Gardens of WILHELMSHÖHE, the German Versailles. The Elector's summer palace, within them, is only 3 m. from Cassel, but they extend behind it to the top of a high hill, which is a good hour's walk in addition. Wednesday and Sunday are the best days for going thither, as the waterworks then play, generally at half-past 2 in the afternoon. They cease after the end of Sept. A day may be agreeably spent here in exploring the fine views and natural beauties of the spot, setting aside its artificial marvels; and there is a very good *Inn* close to the palace to accommodate visitors. Near the Inn is the *New Waterfall* 130 feet high.

A straight avenue of limes leads from the Wilhelmshöhe-Gate of Cassel, where carriages stand for hire to convey passengers. (rt.) On quitting the town is a huge edifice built by Jerome Buonaparte, while King of Westphalia, as a barrack, now turned into a manufactory and poor-house. The vista is terminated by the figure of the Colossal Hercules on the top of the hill behind Wilhelmshöhe.

The *Palace* lies at the foot of the hill; at the side of it stands the *Theatre*, built by King Jerome Buonaparte, in which he used himself to act; it is now turned into a ball-room. Behind it is the *Fountain*, the highest in Europe, except that at Chatsworth, which throws up a jet of water, 12 inches in diameter, 190 ft. It is supplied from reservoirs 300 ft. higher up the hill. At the back of the pond out of which it rises, is an artificial waterfall descending from a tall aqueduct. Both it and the Fountain remain inactive and empty, except on Sundays and Wednesdays. Their performances do not continue more than 50 minutes.

The more ancient *Cascade of the Karlsburg* consists of a flight of stone steps, 900 ft. long, leading up to the colossal statue; over which a stream of water is at times admitted to fall. A *carriage road* conducts by the side of this gigantic staircase, in zigzags, to the very top of the hill. Upon a sort of landing-place or platform, half-way up the stairs, is a rude representation of the Giant Enceladus, lying on his back, with a mountain of rocks heaped on his breast; it was the intention of the artist who formed him that he should spout from his mouth a jet of water 50 feet high; this is now dried up. The staircase of this château d'eau (imitated, it is said, from that in the

villa d'Este) is surmounted by an octagon building 1312 ft. above the Fulda, surmounted by a pyramid, serving as a pedestal to the Colossal Hercules, 31 ft. high, of beaten copper. It is possible to mount up into the figure; 8 persons can stand at one time in the hollow of the club, and, out of a little window formed in it, enjoy a prospect extending nearly as far as the Brocken. But the delightful view can be obtained from the top of the hill without so much trouble. The aquatic staircase, and the octagon Temple of the Winds, as it is called, on its summit, with the statue, and other extravagances connected with it, are reported to have employed 2000 men for 14 years. When their labours were completed the cost was found to be so enormous that the accounts were burnt, to destroy all records of it.

In descending, a visit may be paid to the *Löwenburg*, a toy castle, built to imitate a stronghold of the middle ages, with drawbridges, battlements, towers, and ditches. Among the rusty suits in the *armoury* is one which belonged to the *Great Condé;* there is also a very curious collection of drinking-glasses, a series of portraits of the Tudors and Stuarts, and a library filled with romances alone. The Elector who built this castle is buried in the chapel. Those who have no taste for the follies above enumerated, will at least be gratified with the charming and various prospects from the slopes of the Löwenburg, and its agreeable gardens and pleasure-grounds.

ROUTE 71.

DESCENT OF THE WESER FROM HANOVERIAN MÜNDEN TO HAMELN, MINDEN, AND BREMEN [PYRMONT].

Steamers navigate the Weser between Hannoverisch Münden and Minden 3 times a week, descending to Hameln, 18 Germ. m., in 10 hrs., and thence to Prussian Minden (9 G. m.), in 6 hours. They have ceased to run to Bremen. The banks of the Weser (Visurgis, clade Romanorum nobilis amnis—*Velleius*) are picturesque, without being grand; the scenery has been compared with that of the Wye, and abounds in finely wooded hills, often descending to the water's edge. Below Minden the banks of the river are flat and uninteresting. The Weser has a course of 62 Germ. m. = 285 Eng. m., with a fall of 397 ft. to the North Sea.

Hannoverisch Münden, situated at the junction of the Fulda and Werra, whence the steamer starts, is described Rte. 72. Stat. on Rly. from Cassel to Hanover.

rt. The wooded hills of the Bramwald, or Solling.

l. Reinhardswald.

l. Veckerhagen. 1800 Inhab. Here was formerly a castle of the Electors of Hesse, now Chemical Works: in the neighbourhood are iron-mines. The Weser makes a great bend round the ruins of the castle of Bramburg, rt., which remain long in sight.

rt. Bursfelde. Here was a Benedictine abbey of the 13th cent., now an estate of the King of Hanover. The *church* is a well-preserved monument of Byzantine architecture.

rt. Lippoldsberge, 650 Inhab., and
rt. Bodenfelde, 2 picturesque villages. The banks of the river are here covered with a thick forest, part of the romantic scenery of the Solnick: the river forces its way among high rocks.

l. *Karlshafen* (*Inn:* Schwan), 1600 Inhab., at the junction of the Diemel with the Weser, in a picturesque situation, with cliffs of red sandstone. A railway was opened 1849, between Cassel and this town, which it is intended to raise into a place of great commerce. The large magazines were built by the Landgrave Charles in 1700. The town was founded 1699 for French Huguenots exiled from the valleys of the high Alps, who were hospitably received by him and settled here. In the neighbourhood, higher up the river, are two settlements, named by them in the style of the Puritans, Gottestreue, and Gewissenruhe (Truth of God and Rest of Conscience). The inhabitants still preserve their French features.

Railway to Cassel (Rte. 70), 25 Eng. m. Trains in 1¾ hr.

A little below Karlshafen the Prussian territory begins on the l. bank.

l. Herstelle, a stronghold of Charlemagne, where, in 797, during his campaign against the Saxons, he received the ambassadors of the Avars, and of Arragon and Castile. It is named after the cradle of his family, —Héristal, on the Meuse. No trace of the original castle remains. In its place a modern Gothic château lifts its roof above picturesque groups of trees. Below is the village of the same name.

l. Beverungen, a Prussian village marked by an old prison tower.

rt. Lauenförde, a Hanoverian village.

l. Blankenau. Formerly a fortress of the Abbot of Corvey, built in the 13th cent., afterwards a stronghold of the robber knight of Falkenberg. Now a Prussian public office. Opposite is the village of

rt. Meinbrexen, in Brunswick.

l. Godelheim, at the foot of the Brunsberg: here are mineral springs. Opposite is

rt. Fürstenberg. A castle of the Duke of Brunswick, upon a spur of the Solling. Since 1753 it has been a china manufactory.

rt. Bofzen.

2½ *Höxter* (*Inns:* Berliner Hof; Stadt Bremen). An old walled Hanse town, 3500 Inhab., the last in Prussian Westphalia, on the l. bank of the Weser, here crossed by a bridge. The *Ch. of St. Kilian* is of interesting Romanesque architecture. Near it Charlemagne fought one of his hardest battles against the Saxons. The watch-tower on the *Brunsberg* is said to be a relic of the strong Saxon fortress built by *Bruno*, brother of Wittekind. In 1673 Turenne fixed his head-quarters here.

A fine avenue of chestnuts, 1 m. long, leads to the suppressed (1805) Benedictine Abbey of

Corvey (Corveia), (no inn), one of the most ancient ecclesiastical establishments in Germany. It was founded in 823, by Louis the Pious, and received from Paris, in 836, the relics of St. Vitus; it became the missionary centre from which Christianity and civilization were spread over a large part of N. Germany and Scandinavia. Ansgar, the Apostle of the N., was a missionary from Corvey, and Pope Gregory V. was abbot here. The only existing MS. of the first 5 books of Tacitus was discovered in the convent library, 1514, and published 1515 by Pope Leo X. The Convent, a plain, square, modern edifice, is now a seat of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Fürst v. Corvey, but too vast for any private family of whatever rank, and void of interest. The only remains of the old Abbey are in the W. front of the *Church*, surmounted by twin spires; the lower story and substruction, with the columns of single blocks in the vestibule, are attributed with some probability to the age of Charlemagne (A.D. 885); the body is of the 15th cent.

The Weser winds excessively near
rt. Holzminden, a town of Brunswick at the N. extremity of an offset of the Sollinger-wald hills. It has considerable iron and steel works, mills for cutting paving-stones, an article of

export to Bremen, and a celebrated school or gymnasium dedicated "Deo et litteris." Near the town are the ruins of *Eberstein*, a stronghold of the Counts of that name (Buntrock's Inn).

l. Heinsen. Below this the Weser makes a great bend to

l. Polle: here are the ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It had been the principal castle of the counts of Eberstein.

rt. Dolme. A singular cliff goes by the name of the Pastor von Dolme. Opposite, l., in a narrow gorge, a small stream descends and turns the wheel of the Teufelsmühle (the Devil's mill), mentioned in legends of the 13th cent.

rt. Bodenwerder. A small Hanoverian town on an island with a boat bridge. The red sandstone displays itself in a peculiar manner on the rt. bank.

l. Kemnade, with a flying bridge. It was the site of a nunnery founded in 1025. The old ch. contains the tombs of many noble families.

l. Hehlen. The stately château, surmounted by 4 towers, was built in 1560, by Count Schulenburg, in whose family it still remains. One of this family, as Field Marshal in the service of the republic of Venice, bravely defended Corfu in 1716 against the Turks. Turkish arms and horse-tail standards, his trophies, are still preserved here.

rt. Hagenossen, with a mansion, formerly belonging to the Counts of Eberstein.

rt. Tündern. At *Hastenbeck*, 2 m. on the height, the allies, commanded by the D. of Cumberland, were defeated by the French, July 27, 1757. The Convention of Kloster Seven was the consequence.

l. Ohr has a modern church inscribed "Der Geist ist frei, und ohne Zwang der Glaube." From the top of the Ohrberg, above the village, there is a beautiful view towards the high land about Pyrmont.

rt. *Hameln* (*Inns:* Sonne; Stadt Bremen), a Hanoverian town of 6293 Inhab., in a pretty situation on the Weser, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 816 ft. long, hanging from a pier which rises from an island in the middle. It is a very old place, full of wooden houses in the old German style, and has one fine *Church*, the *Minster*, now desecrated and falling to ruin. The octagonal central tower and crypt, the oldest parts, are of 12th cent. The large building near the river is a *Penitentiary* (Zuchthaus). The Legend of the 'Rats of Hameln' is well told in one of Browning's poems. The hill on the opposite side of the river is laid out in public walks, and here is a grotto celebrated for its beer. Hameln was once a strong fortress, and on this hill stood a strong citadel, the Bastille of Hanover; but the French blew up its works in 1808. Agreeable excursions may be made up and down the charming valley of the Weser. Ohr, a country-house, with pretty grounds, is worth a visit.

[*Coaches* daily in summer from *Hameln* to *Pyrmont*, 14 Eng. m. to the W.

PYRMONT. *Inns:* Notting's Hotel; Hemmerich, the best; the Crown (Krone); Stadt Bremen;—Caffe-haus, in which are inferior Gambling-Tables. The principal gaming-tables are in the Concert Saal. There is a daily table-d'hôte during the season in the above-mentioned inns.

Pyrmont, situated at the foot of a range of wooded hills, is one of the oldest watering-places in Europe; it was frequented by Charlemagne. Its mineral waters were so high in repute, in 1556, that 10,000 visitors collected here to use them; and as there was no accommodation for such a number in the town, a camp was formed on the outside of it, where they spent a quarter of a year under tents. It now belongs to the Prince of Waldeck, who has a *Palace* here, in which he resides in the season. The concourse of visitors has fallen off, and does not exceed 5000. The season is in July and August.

The principal street, lined with a double row of limes, is called the *Grosse Allée:* it forms a shady walk, extending from the Spring (Trinkquelle) to the Schloss, and is the morning pro-

menade for those who drink the waters; at that time a band of music plays. The Palace Garden is surrounded by a rampart and moat: on one of the bastions grows a lime of great size and apparent age.

12 different mineral springs rise in and about the town. The *Trinkquelle* is the one most in repute: its water is chalybeate—possessing valuable medicinal properties. It produces an exhilarating or even intoxicating effect, when several glasses are taken together; it is highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The gas Douche, or pipe by which the gas arising from the water is inhaled, or directed to any part, is tremendously powerful. These chalybeates require great caution, and do much harm if improperly taken.

The *Well-house*, above the Trinkquelle, is an octagonal building, surmounted by a clock-tower. The *Augenbrunnen* is said to be good for sore eyes. The principal baths are *das neue Badhaus*, and *das Badhaus für Eisenbäder* (for chalybeate baths).

There are other springs here of saline and acidulous water; one of the latter is totally without gas, an unique example of the kind.

The *Gas Grotto* (Dünsthöhle) is an artificial cavity in the Buntersandstein, from which rises a stream of carbonic acid gas, which, if breathed, is fatal to animal life. Rabbits or dogs exposed to its vapour are stifled or killed, as in the Grotto del Cane in Naples.

There is a *Theatre* here, two *Ball-rooms*, and numerous tables for rouge et noir, hazard, &c.

A small congregation of *Quakers* maintains itself here.

Schnellposts daily to Herford (Rte. 66), on the Cologne and Berlin Railway—to Hanover, in 7 hours.

The *Extersteine*, a picturesque assemblage of rocks, 16 m. distant (Rte. 69A). The *Bomberg* is worth a visit on account of its view: it is accessible for carriages. Some antiquaries have placed the "*Saltus Teutoburgicus*," the forest in which the Roman legions under Varus were defeated by Hermann (Arminius) (Rte. 68), between Pyrmont and Detmold. Hermann's Castle is said to have stood on the *Hermannsberg*, 5 m. from Pyrmont.]

rt. Fischbeck, in a fertile country: here is an ancient church and nunnery, founded 954, now a school for young ladies of noble families.

rt. Oldendorf. *Inns*: Stadt Cassel, Rathskeller. 1400 Inhab., a town of the Elector of Hesse. 1 m. E. rises the Hohenstein, a table rock 1075 ft. high, with precipitous sides. N.W. from Oldendorf is the castle of Schaumburg, built 1030, the family seat of the Counts of that name. In one part of the castle is a gate called "the gate of Heaven," so named from the beautiful view suddenly opened to the visitor. The hill, called Paschenburg, 1200 ft. high, hangs over the castle (see p. 377). An hotel, much resorted to, is found on this elevated spot, the residence of the ranger of the surrounding forests.

l. Rinteln. (*Inns*: Stadt Bremen, Rathskeller.) 4000 Inhab., capital of the Hessian county of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge over the Weser. Until 1809 there was an university here. A beautiful road leads hence to the watering-place of *Eilsen*, to the Ludnerklippe, 3 m. off, a cliff from which there is a fine view; and to the *Arnsburg*, a castle belonging to the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, with a collection of antiquities, a picture gallery, and furnished in the style of the middle ages. It is shown to strangers.

l. Möllenbeck, formerly a convent, containing a Gothic ch.

l. Varenholz, with a castle, dating from 1595, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill.

l. Vlotho, a Prussian town of 2200 Inhab., with considerable trade.

l. Rehme, containing *salt-works* belonging to the Prussian government. (See Rte. 66.) Here the *Minden and Cologne railroad* crosses the Weser.

l. Wedigenstein, with a ruined Saxon castle, the residence of the Saxon Duke Wittekind, the successful opponent of Charlemagne. rt. The range of the Süntel; and l. that of the Wedenberg, approach and form the Wesers-

charte—*the Porta Westphalica*, through which the Weser enters the plain of N. Germany. (See Rte. 66.) The hills immediately above the pass are called, l. Wittekindsberg, on the rt. Jacobsberg. On the former, 780 ft. high, is a tower 60 ft., dedicated, 1830, "to the admirers of nature," and not far off from it is St. Margaret's chapel, built in the 14th cent. Jacobsberg was formerly called Mt. Anthony, but the present name was given by Frederick the Great, from one of his old soldiers, who settled here as a vintager, and supplied the king with excellent grapes. At the foot of the Jacobsberg is rt. Hausberge.

l. *Minden.* See Rte. 66.

Below Minden down to Bremen the shores of the river are flat. No steamer.

l. Todtenhausen, scene of the battle of Minden, 9 Aug. 1759. Rte. 66.

l. Petershagen: the former residence of the Bp. of Minden.

l. Schlüsselburg, with an ancient house, containing public offices, formerly an episcopal stronghold.

l. Stolzenau. *Inn*: D. of York. First Hanoverian place on the lower Weser, a pretty village, with an old castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Hoya: afterwards an occasional resort of George II. of England.

l. Liebenau, also a castle of the Counts Hoya.

rt. Nienburg, a station on the Bremen and Hanover railroad. Rte. 72 A.

rt. Drakenburg: here the Smalkaldic League defeated the Imperialists, 23 May, 1547.

l. Hoya. *Inn*, Stadt Hanover. 2000 Inhab. An iron bridge here crosses the Weser. In the neighbourhood is the Holy Mount, covered with trees, where from time immemorial vast numbers of herons have built nests.

rt. At a distance above the junction of the Aller with the Weser is seen the town of *Verden*, with its cathedral. Rte. 72 A.

rt. Arbergen is the birthplace of Olbers the astronomer, and Heeren the historian.

BREMEN. Rte. 72A.

ROUTE 72.

CASSEL TO HANOVER, BY GÖTTINGEN.

RAILWAY — *Hanoverian Sud-Bahn.* Trains daily in $4\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 hrs. It turns out of the line to Paderborn (Rte. 68). See rt. Wilhelmshöhe. It follows for some distance the windings of the picturesque valley of the Fulda.

Münden (Hannoverisch) Stat. — *Inns:* Goldener Löwe; Bahnhofs Restauration. A town of 6000 Inhab., situated between the Fulda and Werra. These two streams unite immediately below the town, and, losing their names, become the *Weser*, which is navigated hence to Minden by *steamers* (Rte. 71).

The *Schloss*, or old castle, built 1566, by Duke Erich II., formerly a residence of the Guelphic ancestors of the Royal Family of England, is turned into a magazine, and its windows walled up. The *Ch. of St. Blaise* is a fine building of the 14th century, and contains a monument of Erich II. From the public walk called the Andreas Berg, there is a good view of the town and the surrounding country.

The scenery round the town is pleasing, and has been compared with that of the Vale of Llangollen, in N. Wales. Fine view from Andrees' garden, beyond the Werra bridge. The Rly. crosses the Werra on a bridge of 6 arches, and begins a gradual ascent—overlooking the vale of Weser—to the plateau of the

Leine, a district fruitful in oats, but dreary. It reaches its summit level on passing through a short tunnel at

Dransfeld Stat. The village was burnt in 1834, except 2 or 3 houses.

GÖTTINGEN STAT. — *Inns:* Krone; Stadt London; Englischer Hof. None very good. Göttingen lies on the Leine, and has 11,400 Inhab. It is remarkable only for its University. It is destitute of fine buildings, and the houses, though old, are neither venerable nor picturesque in their antiquity, except, perhaps, the *Rathhaus*, a castellated edifice.

The *Ramparts*, now planted with trees, serve as a walk, resembling the walls of Chichester. There is an air of solitude about the town, which even the number of students cannot remove. They may be distinguished in the streets by the almost inseparable pipe and portfolio with which each is provided. Commerce seems to be confined to literature and tobacco; and the only flourishing trades are the booksellers and pipe-sellers, as their shops outnumber all others.

The *University (Georgia Augusta)* ranks high in Germany. It was founded in 1737, by Geo. II., at the suggestion of his minister Münchausen. It is regarded as the national university of Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Nassau, as well as of Hanover. The colour of the cap distinguishes the country of each student.

The number of students is about 750, and of professors 60 or 70.

William IV., to whom a statue has been raised, gave 3000*l.* towards erecting a building for *the University*, which was completed and opened in 1837. Here the Council of the University meets. The Aula, in which degrees are conferred, &c., is an apartment somewhat like the Senate-house at Cambridge, but not so large. Though gaudily painted, it is on the whole a handsome and effective room.

The prison (kerker), in which students are confined by the authority of the Pro-rector of the University and the Senatus Academicus, shows, by the inscriptions on the walls made by these culprits, that imprisonments of 10 days are not unusual.

Duels take place almost every day, sometimes 4 or 5 per diem, at a house a short distance outside the gates. The beadle of the University, who shows the museum, told the writer that even his son had fought 27 since his academical studies began. The first week after entering he received a gash on the cheek; and before the wound was healed he was brought home with his nose slit. But what could the beadle do? His son's antagonist, the perpetrator of this, was the son of the Pro-rector of the University!

The *Library*, situated in what was once a handsome church, is excellent, and very extensive, having 500,000 printed volumes and 5000 MSS., and better arranged than that of the British Museum. It is very rich in modern literature and in scientific works. The collection of paintings belonging to the ch. contains a curious altarpiece, by *John Raphon* of Eimbeck, 1506.

The *Museum* of Natural History is not worthy of the University; but the late Prof. Blumenbach bequeathed to it his valuable collection, including human skulls of the natives of all quarters of the globe. Here are some dresses brought from the South Seas by Capt. Cook, and a few paintings.

The *Botanic Garden* is very good. The *Observatory* is under Professor Gauss.

The Göttingen *sausages* possess some reputation among epicures. Bologna, Oxford, and Cambridge, all university towns, enjoy a similar celebrity.

The excursion to the *Harz* is very conveniently made from Göttingen, by way of Nordheim and Osterode. (Rte. 73.)

$2\frac{3}{4}$ Nordheim, Stat. (Rte. 73.) Post-waggon 3 times a day to Osterode.

Salzderhelden Stat. 3 m. N.W. lies

Eimbeck, a town of 5000 Inhab., on the Ilme. New church well restored;—old church also good: *Rathhaus*, date 1593. The vale of the Ilme is pretty and fertile; it leads to Ahlefeld, agreeably situated; handsome tower, with 4 turrets; a bad road to Hildesheim, but through a pretty country.

Kreiensen Junc. Stat. Here the Rly. to Brunswick branches rt. (Rte. 68.)

Alfeld Stat., a town with a double spired ch. and watch-tower, at the foot of the Sieben-Brüder.

Banteln Stat. Seat of Count Beningsen.

Else Stat. (*Inn*, Post.)

The river Leine is crossed near

Nordstemmen Junc. Stat. [Hence a branch line diverges to

Hildesheim Stat. (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; H. d'Angleterre; Wiener Hof), an ancient episcopal city, with 16,000 Inhab., many interesting antiquities, and some manufactures.

The **Cathedral* is a remarkable building of the 11th cent.; the Gothic porch added 1412; its bronze gates, 16 ft. high, are a valuable specimen of early art, made for Bp. Bernward, 1015; the subject of the bas-reliefs is the First and Second Adam. (See St. Paul's Epistles.) The ch. contains the gilt shrine of St. Godehard, 4 ft. long, date probably 1131; also a bronze *font* with bas-reliefs, 6 ft. high, including the cover, supported by 4 figures representing the rivers of Paradise, of the 12th cent.; and an *Irminsäule*, a pillar of coloured alabaster, now surmounted by the cross, in the centre of the ch., looked upon as an idol of the Pagan Saxons. (See note under Bremen, Rte. 72A.) "The rood-loft is a fine specimen of Renaissance (1546) carving and traeery. In a side altar, S. aisle, are some curious enamel figures, Byzantine style. The Treasury is rich in antique ch. plate. The cloister is small, but of great antiquity; a pretty small chapel, St. Anne, in the centre."—*F. S.* A rose-tree growing on the wall of the crypt is said to have been planted by Charlemagne.

On the Dom Platz or close stands Bishop Bernward's *brazen pillar*, 14 ft. high, bearing, in bas-relief, 28 representations of the events of our Lord's Life and Passion, winding round it like a scroll, from the base upwards, after the manner of those of Trajan's column. Date 1022.

St. Godehard, founded in 1133, built on the same plan as the Dom, is much more curious as being in its original state. The style is plain, perfect Romanesque; but the capitals are very rich, in high relief, and the N. door is much ornamented. *St. Michael's*, similar to it, even grander in its proportions than the Dom, is a nearly unaltered basilica (dates 1022 and 1186). It is upon the Benedictine plan, with 2 apsidal choirs, 2 transepts, 2 crypts, and originally 6 towers. *Observe* the carving of the capitals and wooden stalls, and the series of scripture subjects painted on the nave-roof. It has a fine cloister; the wall of the choir is ornamented with figures of apostles, &c., in relief. The neighbouring convent is now a Narren-Anstalt. The *Church on the Moritzberg* is very ancient. The *Churches* of *St. Andreas* and *St. Lambert* are also worth a visit. In the very rich Treasury are a silver model of the Tower of the Dom in 1367, the shrine of St. Oswald; a silver cross and chalice, a crucifix 20 in. high, covered with gold plates, set with precious stones, and ornamented with filigree, the work of Bishop Bernward (d. 1122), who was a great promoter of the art; also 2 candelabra of bronze, ornamented with bas-relief. *Obs.* the *Rathhaus*, having portraits of the Bishops on its walls, and *Tempelhaus;* the *House of Auditor Wyncken* in the Langenhagen, front entirely of carved stone-work (17th cent.). The Square, Altmarkt-strasse, and street behind, abound in curious specimens of old domestic architecture, timber-framed houses, &c.

The *Georg's Stift*, a sort of lay Nunnery, its inmates not being bound by vows, was founded 1829 by George IV., for 12 daughters of men who had served the state, eligible without reference to birth or religion.

There is a good post-road from Hildesheim to Goslar, in the Harz. (Rte. 73.)]

From Nordstemmen the Hanover Rly. proceeds to

Sarstedt, Rethen, Wülfel Stats. to HANOVER STATION. (Rte. 66.)

ROUTE 72 A.

DUSSELDORF TO BREMEN. RAILWAY.

The Cologne, Minden, and Hanover Railway is followed as far as

Wunstorf Junct. Stat.—see Rte. 66.

Wunstorf to Bremen, 63 Eng. m. 3 trains daily in 2½ hours. It is for the most part over a dreary country. l. in the distance is seen the Steinhuder Meer, a large mere or lake: on an island in the midst Count Wm. v. der Lippe built a toy fortress and erected a military school, in which General Scharnhorst began his education. Some miles farther W. are the remains of the *Abbey of Loccum*, consisting of a fine pointed ch. repaired since 1850, cloister, chapter-house, refectory, and other buildings, founded by the Cistercian Order 1240-50. The E. end of the ch. is square, and is flanked on each side with a pair of curious chapels.

Neustadt Stat.

Nienburg Stat. *Inn*, Stadt London. The fortifications of this town were razed in 1807 by the French.

Verden Stat., on the river Aller, the seat of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne, who slaughtered here 4000 of the Pagan Saxons. The *Dom*, 274 ft. long; choir, and transepts date 1291–1390: the nave, 1473–90, deserves examination; it is part of brick, part of stone. The windows of the transepts and E. end show good tracery of brick moulded in a style resembling Decorated. *Obs.* several monuments of Bishops, the Bishop's Throne (14th cent.), and some old glass. In the adjoining small *Ch. of St. Andrew* is the earliest *brass* known in Germany or England, to Bp. Yso., d. 1231.

Langwedel Stat.

Achim Stat.

Sebaldsbruck Stat.

Bremen Stat., on the N. side of the town and of the Weser.

Bremen. *Inns*: Stadt Frankfurt; Lindenhof—both in the Domshof. H. de l'Europe; Hillman's Hotel—both near the railway. Droschkies ply at the railway Stat., and in the town.

Money.—Local accounts are kept in *Grote*. The Pruss. Dollar = 63 Grote; Dutch Gulden = 36 Grote; 2 Grote = 1 S. gr. Bremen is a beautiful, flourishing town, as clean as those of Holland, surrounded by gardens and new white houses, and containing many curious buildings within. It was anciently a Free City of the Empire, and is still one of the 3 Hanse Towns. It has 70,000 Inhab. (4000 R. Cath.). The old town lies on the rt. bank of the Weser, and the new town on the l. They are connected by a handsome bridge. The dyke of the Weser causes some apprehension to the town. No dredging being used to deepen the channel, the bottom of the river rises by degrees, and the dyke is raised year after year in consequence, so that in time the bed of the river will be on a level with the town itself; and, were the dyke to break, immense injury would ensue. The dyke gave way during the winter a few years ago, and the water overflowed a large tract of land, besides washing away many houses. The entire territory of Bremen is about 3½ Germ. square m. in extent, consisting chiefly of drained marsh-land, intersected by ditches and canals, affording good pasturage to cattle. It is surrounded by the territories of Hanover and Oldenburg. It is governed by a senate, which enjoys the dignified title of Die Wittheit (The Wisdom). It has some manufactures, but its prosperity depends chiefly on its shipping and trade with France, Great

Britain, N. America, the Baltic, and Spain. A greater quantity of tobacco is imported here than in all the other ports of Germany put together, averaging more than 24 million lbs. annually. The improvements in the navigation of the Weser and its confluents have extended the relations of Bremen into the heart of Germany.

Almost all the objects of interest are comprised within a limited area E. of the town and not far from the stat.

In the *Dom* (Lutheran), originally a Romanesque building, 12th cent., with additions resembling in parts the E. English style (it is 100 ft. high), *Obs.* the square E. end, and the open gallery in the N.E. aisle. The organ is one of the finest in Germany. In front of it are some fragments of a beautiful roodloft with bas-reliefs (1500). See the bronze *Font*, supported by 4 antique figures riding on lions, and encircled with small bas-reliefs; an engraved brass in the sacristy (1477); and some carved *stalls*, now in a side chapel. Under the ch. is a *crypt* (*Bleikeller*) which has the property of preserving free from decomposition, after the lapse of centuries, several bodies interred in it. The sexton who shows them to the curious stranger recounts their names and histories, as though he were describing a gallery of pictures.

St. Ansgar is a ch. of 13th cent., E. end flat, with lancet windows of brick; body of the ch. stone. Tower 324 ft. high.

The *Rathhaus*, in the Market-place, has the side facing the Dom of good late Gothic (1410), but its S. façade, added 1612, is an equally good example of the Renaissance style, much enriched with fantastic sculpture, statues of the 7 Electors and Emperor, &c. *See* in the great Hall (always open) the marble statue of Burgomaster Schmidt; the ladies' balcony (Güldenkammer) and carved staircase leading to it.

On the W. side is the entrance to the *Cellars* beneath. In a particular compartment are casks called the *Rose*, and *the* 12 *Apostles*, filled with fine hock, some of it a century and a half old. It is sold in glasses or bottles. This nectar was at one time valued at a ducat a glass. Good oysters may be had here; an abundant supply of excellent Rhenish is close at hand, and admirable cigars may be procured in Bremen.

In the market-place, opposite the Rathhaus, is a *Rolandsäule*,* a stone statue of a man 18 ft. high, a symbol of the rights and privileges of the town, erected 1412 in the place of a wooden one. The drawn sword and the head and hand at the feet of the figure refer to the power of life and death in criminal causes enjoyed by the magistrates.

A new *Exchange* (Neue Börse), a handsome building, was erected 1864-5. 1 o'clock is the hour of business.

In the same place is the *Schütting*, a Chamber of Commerce, where the head merchants meet to transact business.

The *Museum* in the Domshof is a club where newspapers are taken in, and to which a good collection of natural history is attached.

The *Kunsthalle* is a large building devoted to the purposes of art, holding the collections of the Art Union. Within are a Psyche, by Steinhäuser, and some modern German pictures. *Mr. Albers* has a small but choice collection of ancient and modern pictures.

Olbers, the astronomer, who discovered in his observatory here the planets Vesta and Pallas, was a native of this place, as well as Heeren the historian. A *statue* of Olbers, by Steinhäuser, a Bremen sculptor, has been erected on the Boulevard; and one of *Gustav Adolph*, by Fogelberg, a Swede, on the Domshaide.

The *Artists' Club* (Kunstlerverein) is a Gothic building, 13th cent., carefully restored. It includes coffee- and concert-rooms. Strangers may be introduced by a member, here or at the Union Club.

Pleasant Walks, on the site of the rampart or *Stadt Wall* round the town.

* These Roland-columns are found in several towns of N. Germany, and were no doubt first erected after the conversion of the Germans to Christianity, to replace the sacred trees and columns around which the chief men of the nation used to hold their assemblies.

There is a *Theatre* for German plays and operas.

Railroads to Bremerhafen, Wunstorf, Lehrte, Hanover, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Münster, Osnabruek, and Cologne; Oldenburg, 1865.

Eilwagen to Hamburg, Diepholz.

Steamers from *Bremerhafen* to London twiee a week; to Hull once in about 40 hrs.; to New York, touching at Southampton, twiee a month, in 12 to 16 days.

Bremen to Bremerhafen. Rail in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Steamer several times a day, in 6 hrs.

The depth of water in the Weser at Bremen is only suffieient to admit small vessels drawing 7 ft. Ships of burthen unload their cargoes at the port of *Bremerhafen* (*Inns*, Steinhof's and Lloyd's Hotels), near the mouth of the Weser, 30 m. below Bremen, opened in 1830, and built on a pieee of ground eeded by the government of Hanover. It is rising rapidly into importanee (6000 nhab.). Every year from 40,000 to 60,000 German emigrants embark here for America.

The *Auswanderer Haus*, built 1849, is a useful establishment, capable of receiving 2500 persons, and of feeding 6000 per diem from its kitehen. *Steamers* ply in 13-15 hrs. 3 times every week in summer to the island *Norderuei*, one of the ehain of broken dunes, or sand islands, whieh skirt the coast of Germany from Holland to Denmark. It is frequented as a watering-plaee by the Germans. (*Inns*: Logirhaus, generally taken for the King of Hanover and his suite; Krüse's; and Sehutte.) At low water the island may be reached on foot or in a earriage from the mainland. A guide, ealled Strandvogt, shows the way.

The Weser is usually aeeessible in winter, and the landing is in a eommodious doek at *Bremerhafen*.

The King of Prussia has purehased at *Jahde* a pieee of land on the rt. bank of the Weser from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in order to form a doekyard and naval arsenal.

ROUTE 73.

THE HARZ. — GÖTTINGEN TO CLAUSTHAL, GOSLAR, THE BROCKEN, THE ROSSTRAPPE, VALE OF THE BODE, AND ALEXISBAD.

The Harz, the most northerly range of mountains in Germany, is about 70 m. long, and 20 to 28 broad; it lies on the eonfines of Hanover, Brunswick, Anhalt, Bernburg, and Prussia; and is divided among them, though the largest share belongs to Hanover. The Broeken, the loftiest summit, is lower than the highest British mountains, but the Harz ehain rises alone, immediately out of a level plain extending all the way to the Baltie, whose inhabitants, aeeustomed to an uninterrupted flat, exaggerate both the elevation and the beauties of the only range of hills that falls within their observation. Their seenery would appear tame, and their height ineonsiderable, to one aeeustomed to the Alps, in comparison with whieh the Harz is a mere molehill. This statement is made with the view of eounteracting the exaggerated praises of some of the guide-books; indeed, it is hardly worth the while of the hunter after the pieturesque, who has seen other parts of Europe, to go *far* out of his way to explore the Harz, unless he be, at the same time, a geologist, or interested in mining operations, as these branehes of knowledge may be profitably studied here.

The points usually visited are, the *Brocken*, on account of its view, which is rarely seen, owing to the mists which envelop it, and the constant rain at most seasons; it is also famous for the superstitions connected with it, and for the phenomenon called Spectre of the Brocken. The *Rosstrappe* and valley of the Bode are more interesting than the Brocken, from their fine and peculiar scenery. Between these two places are the curious caves of *Baumanns* and *Bielshöhle*, interesting to geologists on account of the fossil bones found in them.

The principal mines are at *Clausthal*, *Andreasberg*, and Goslar.

For the Germans this district has a peculiar historical interest, as it is supposed to be the land of Hermann (Arminius), the formidable antagonist of the Romans, and among its woods and rocks were the fastnesses of the indomitable Cherusci. A carriage with 2 horses costs 4 thalers the day—a guide is well paid with 1 thaler.

Plan for an abbreviated Tour of the Harz.—"Start from Göttingen in the morning by the diligence for Nordheim, and, posting to Andreasberg, reach that place by two o'clock. The stage from Harzburg (where the Harz properly commences) to Andreasberg is woody and picturesque. A short time being allowed for dinner, to visit the mouth of Samson's Mine and the stamping-works adjoining, abundance of time remains to pursue the agreeable walk which leads to the top of the Brocken, but for which, in part, a guide is desirable, on account of the swampy nature of the ground. The traveller follows during this walk a watercourse called the Rehbergergraben, which conveys a stream to the works of Andreasberg from a place called Oderteich, and passes through one of the most characteristic and picturesque valleys of the Harz.

"After sleeping at the Brocken an excursion should be made down the valley of the Ilse to the point called Ilsenstein, and the traveller, then retracing his steps for some way, passes across the N.E. shoulders of the Brocken, under the Zetter-klippen, to Schierke, where he may dine, and reach Elbingerode in the evening, and he might even visit the open iron-mines of Buchberg the same day.

"Next day should be devoted to a visit to the Rosstrappe. The caves at Rübeland are scarce worth visiting, but thence a guide may be procured to point out the shortest woodland path to the Rosstrappe, 12 m. distant, which displays the greatest variety of charming scenery. The walks round the Rosstrappe might occupy some hours, and the small new bathing establishment might afford accommodation; or two hours' walk will take the traveller to Blankenburg, at the extremity of the Harz."—*Pr. F.*

From Brunswick the Harz is now readily approached by the *Harzburg Railway* (Rte. 66), which terminates at Harzburg or Neustadt-Harzburg, as it is also called, 6 m. from Goslar. Rly. from Halberstadt by Ditfurth and Quedlinburg to Thale. The *Roads* in the interior of the Harz are *very bad* indeed, especially in wet weather. You plough with the carriage wheels through the sand and mud rather than drive over the country. A good macadamised carriage road runs between Göttingen and Goslar; but between Goslar, Wernigerode, and Halberstadt, it is only tolerable. From Wernigerode to Elbingerode and Blankenburg, the same. A good macadamised road has been constructed from Clausthal to Andreasberg over the Bruchberg; it extends to Braunlege, Rothehütte, and Elbingerode. A good road leads from Harzburg to the Torfhause, at the foot of the Brocken, and thence past the Oder Teich to Oderbruch and Königskrug. From Wernigerode to the Brocken there is a carriage road, practicable, however, only for light carriages or horses beyond Ilsenburg. All deviations from these lines, to visit the Brocken, Rosstrappe, &c., must be made in carriages of the country, on horseback, or on foot.

The following excursion may be easily made in 4 days, thus:—

1st, from Göttingen to Goslar. 2nd, Goslar to the Brocken. 3rd, Broeken to Blankenburg. 4th, to Rosstrappe and Alexisbad.

From Göttingen to Goslar is half a day's journey. We follow the Railroad from Göttingen to Hanover and Brunswick (Rte. 72) as far as

2¾ Nordheim Stat. (*Inn:* Sonne, good) (*Gothic Ch.* 1519, old carved altarpiece and painted glass); and there turn off by a road which passes the village and old castle of Kattenburg, and threads the valleys of the Rhume and Söse. *Schnellpost* daily in 2½ hrs. to Osterode, in 4½ to Clausthal, to Goslar daily in 7 h. The district abounds in gypsum, of which there are quarries at the road-side.

2¾ Osterode. *Inns*; Englischer Hof; Krone; Kronprinz. A town of 5000 Inhab., on the Söse, supported by various manufactures of wool, cotton, &c. It contains enormous corn warehouses, from which, by a provision of the government, the miners of the district and their families are supplied with corn at a fixed low price, even in times of scarcity, and when it rises in other districts. The Harz itself, from its elevation and barren soil, produces scarcely any grain. There are some curious old monuments in the *Church*. In front of the *Rathhaus* hang, attached to chains, a knife and a long bone: their origin or meaning is not satisfactorily explained.

A few miles beyond this the ascent of the Harz begins; the two stages hence to Goslar are so hilly, that the postmasters' regulations allow them to put on additional horses to carriages. The hills are clothed with dark pine-woods; glimpses of the Brocken may be obtained on the right. The goître is not uncommon among the inhabitants of Lerbach.

1½ *Clausthal.—Inns*: Goldene Krone; Stadt London. This is the principal mining town (Bergstadt) of the Harz; it has 9070 inhab., and the adjoining town of Zellerfeld 4176, chiefly miners or persons connected with the mines and smelting-houses. It lies in a bare bleak region, on the top and slopes of a hill, 1860 Eng. ft. above the sea, an elevation where corn ceases to ripen. There is a desolate look about it; its houses are chiefly of wood, and even its principal church is of the same material. It was destroyed by fire, 1844. In order to visit the School of Mines, Mint, Mines, and Furnaces, strangers must apply to the chief of the mines, Berghauptman, for a permission (Erlaubnissehein), which is readily granted, and which the landlord of the inn will procure.

The *School of Mines* (Bergschule), in a corner-house of the market-place, is destined for the gratuitous education of young miners, and is supported by the King of Hanover. It contains an extensive *collection of models* of mines, and of the machinery and buildings used in mining and smelting, very instructive for those who wish to obtain some knowledge of the processes in use. Also a very good cabinet of the *minerals* found in the Harz. Collectors may purchase specimens here.

The *Mint* (Münze). Here the precious metals produced in the Hanoverian district of the Harz are assayed and coined to the extent of about 14,000 dollars weekly, and of 600 or 800 gold ducats (chiefly from the Rammelsberg near Goslar) annually. The miners' wages, to the amount of 5000 dollars, are usually paid at the *Rathhaus* every Saturday, with silver dollars coined during the week. For 5 days out of the 7, a miner in full employment works 12 hours under ground.

The *Mines* principally visited are the *Caroline* and the *Dorothea*, as they are the cleanliest and best ventilated. The entrance to them is about half an hour's walk from the town, at two great blackened buildings, where the stranger, who has secured his permission from the Director of the mines, is provided with a miner's dress, a stiff felt cap, without a brim, to resist knocks on the head, a leather apron tied on behind, and a coarse grey jacket and trowsers; also with guides to attend him, bearing lights. The descent is by a series of ladders; it is dark, damp, and fatiguing, but not dangerous: the miner clings fast by his hands, and never

minds his feet; he holds on by the steps, and not by the side of the ladder, and this ensures safety. Arrived at the bottom, the visitor sees little except wheels and ropes, by which the ore is raised, and water pumped out: he hears a rattling of machinery, and here and there finds a solitary miner, plying the pickaxe and chisel, to extract the ore. A general idea of the process of mining is best learned from models above-ground. In the mine called *Silbersegen* is a perpendicular shaft, 176 fathoms deep, with a pump moved by a water column, which draws up the water 688 ft. A *subterranean canal*, 2339 fathoms long, has been constructed to convey the ore from some of the shafts. The mine called Herzog *Georg Wilhelm* contains one of the deepest shafts in the Harz; it reaches down 2000 ft., which is below the level of the Baltic. The mines of Clausthal are drained by a subterranean tunnel, cut through the mountain, 6 m. long, which empties itself at the small town of Grund; it is called *Georgstollen*.

As the machinery for pumping water out of the mines, as well as for the forges, tilt-hammers, and stamping-mills, is all put in motion by water-power, the utmost attention is paid to collecting an adequate supply for this purpose. Every little rill in the neighbourhood of Clausthal is dammed up and formed into a reservoir. There are more than 50 of these ponds to supply the works about Clausthal and Zellerfeld alone; they set in motion 170 water-wheels, and the water is conducted from the reservoirs to the mills in canals or aqueducts, the entire length of which is not less than 125 Eng. m.

About 2 m. W. of Clausthal is the Silver Smelting Foundry, called the *Frankenscharner Silberhütte;* the neighbourhood of it is literally a blasted waste, owing to the destructive effects produced upon vegetation by the vapours of lead and arsenic which issue from the smelting-houses. The stream puts in motion 13 stamping-mills, where the ore is crushed and washed in readiness for the furnace.

There is a cross-road from Clausthal to Goslar, practicable for a light carriage with 4 horses, and far more interesting than the post-road, through the *Vale of the Oker*, one of the most romantic in the Harz. The finest points are the Studenten and Fichtenklippe. It passes by the smelting-houses of Schulenberg, and through the village of Oker, 6 or 7 m. lower down, and only 3 m. from Goslar; from Oker to Goslar the road is good.

The post-road passes near some enormous *Slate Quarries* on approaching Goslar. The rock has been excavated into a cleft of tremendous depth, in order to drain off the water. The mountain on the rt. is the *Rammelsberg*. Out of its bowels precious and useful metals, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, have been dug for nearly 800 years. So many different minerals are rarely found within so small a space. The mountain is penetrated through and through in all directions by miners' shafts and galleries, and its riches are not yet exhausted. The produce at present, however, barely repays the outlay; but the works are continued by the Hanoverian government notwithstanding, on account of the large population depending entirely on the mines for subsistence. The ducats coined from the gold derived from this mine have the inscription "Ex auro Hercyniæ." The ore is not extracted by blasting, but by the following unusual process. Large stacks of wood are raised within the mine, against the surface of the rock, where it abounds with metal. They are then set on fire, and allowed to burn for 48 hours together, during which time all the openings and passages of the mine are closed, and no one enters it. At the end of that time the rock is found cracked and shattered by the heat to the depth of several feet, so that the ore is easily extracted from it.

2 *Goslar. Inns:* Kaiserworth, a curious old house in the market-place (15th cent.), once the hall of a Guild, or Corporation; Römischer Kaiser.—Goslar is 900 Eng. ft. above the sea. It was once a free Imperial city of great importance and antiquity, as it certainly existed in the 10th cent., and

was the residence of the Emperors of Germany, and seat of the Diet. It is named from the Gose, a small stream flowing through it. It is now a dull and deserted-looking provincial town, with 6800 Inhab., and belongs to Hanover. It is still interesting, however, for its history, and for the peculiarly picturesque air of antiquity displayed in its buildings; among which the Gothic *Rathhaus* (15th cent.), containing some antiquities, and *Armenhaus* may be specified.

The sole relic of the old Imperial *Dom* is the porch (Vorhalle, date 1150), now used as a *Museum;* it was pulled down 1820. This fragment is of early Romanesque architecture; on the front are some colossal statues. It contains the *Altar of Krodo*, a curious antique monument of metal, believed at one time to be an altar of the early Saxons, but more probably a shrine or relic chest, of early Italian workmanship (? 11th cent.) The sides and bottom of bronze gilt seem alone to be original; the filigrees and marble top are of Charlemagne's time, as perhaps are the bronze frame and kneeling figures, like some of those which support the metal fonts in Germ. churches. It was carried off to Paris by the French. In the same place are deposited some ancient paintings of no great value, and a Crucifixion carved in wood: the windows contain painted glass of the 14th cent.

A fragment of the Kaiserhaus — **Emperor's Palace*—2 stories high, stands near this chapel; it resembles the gatehouse at Gelnhausen, but it contains interesting portions of Romanesque architecture,—windows, doors, pillars, capitals,—well worth the study of architect and antiquary. It dates probably from 11th and 12th cent. It is now converted into a corn warehouse.

The *Ch. in the Market-place* is a good plain Romanesque edifice, founded by the Emp. Henry II. The *Neuwerks Kirche* (1200-50) is a perfect and plain Romanesque ch., with pointed vaulting, windows 2 and 2; curious open projections of vaulting pillars; 2 have a ring or snake inserted loose. Apsis curiously ornamented outside. Brass font and candelabra (? date). 2 octagonal towers. Pulpit with sculptures. Tomb of the Wittgensteins, 1400.

The *Zwinger*, one of the old towers which formed the outer defences of the city, is now fitted up as a place of entertainment, in which beer called *Gose* is sold; its walls are 21 ft. thick.

Marshal Saxe, son of the celebrated Aurora von Königsmark, mistress of Augustus of Saxony, was born at Goslar, Oct. 28, 1696. His birth is registered here as "*Meurice*, son of a great lady, born in Winkel's house," without the name of father or mother.

Near the Rosenthor. The *Ch. of the Neuwork* (date 1178-86) shows the transition from round to pointed.

In a private garden, outside the Rosenthor, are a portion of the ruins of the Church of *Richenberg*, a crypt of 3 aisles, built 1131.

In order to visit the *Mines in the Rammelsberg* a permission must be obtained from the Chief of the mines in the town. The entrance to them is about a mile out of the town; intimation of the visit should be sent the evening before. They may be explored without the necessity of descending any ladders. The best time to see them is between 4 and 8 on Saturday morning, when the fires are first lighted. After that time the mine is closed, and no one enters till Monday morning. The guides receive 15 Sgr. or 10 Sgr. each from a party.

Outside of the *Broad Gate* of Goslar is a singular isolated rock of sandstone, called the *Claus*, which has been excavated into a comfortable dwelling; it was once a hermitage and chapel.

The distance from Goslar to the top of the Brocken is about 28 m. In going thither we pass Oker at the mouth of the valley of the Oker, one of the most beautiful in the Harz, and Neustadt-Harzburg.

At Harzburg a very copious brine-spring issues out of the Keuper sandstone and muschelkalk limestone.

Railroad from Harzburg to Brunswick. (Rte. 66.)

Near Eckerkrug we pass out of Hanover into Prussia, to

Ilsenburg, about 14 m. from Goslar.—*Inn*, Rothe Forelle (Red Trout, for which it is famed). This is a small village 890 Eng. ft. above the sea-level at the mouth of the pretty valley of the Ilse, up which runs the road to the Brocken. A carriage may be sent round to await the traveller at Schierke, while the ascent is made in a light car or on mule-back. A carriage holding 4 may be hired from the landlord of the Forelle for 8 dollars, or 10 if it be kept on the summit all night. A mule costs 2 dollars.

Before setting out for the Brocken it is worth while to mount to the top of the *Ilsenstein*, a projecting precipice of bare rock, towering above the woods on the l. side of the valley, surmounted by an iron *Cross*, erected as a monument of the War. Commodious winding paths lead up to the summit, where a grand prospect over some very wild scenery rewards the climbers.

The distance from Ilsenburg to the Brocken, in a direct line, is not more than 6 m. The carriage road is more than twice as much; it passes up the course of the Ilse, through dark woods occupied by charcoal burners, and amidst masses of rock. The whole way is a series of wild sylvan scenes, recalling to mind the remarkable description of the ascent to it in Göthe's Faust.

The *Brockenhaus* is the name of the Inn on the platform of bare rock which forms the summit of the Brocken: the accommodations and provisions are very fair, considering that every article is carried up on the back of mules a distance of 12 or 15 m. The charges are settled by tariff, according to the Prussian police regulations. The walls are thick, the windows small, and the house is heated by stoves all the year round. The host is very obliging and highly intelligent: he lives here constantly.

The BROCKEN, or *Blocksberg* (Mons Brueterus), the highest of the Harz Mountains, is 3700 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea. In a cleft called Schneeloch, about a mile from the inn, snow lies almost all the year round. The summit and framework, as it were, of the mountain, is granite, round which the other rocks are wrapped, enveloping it like a mantle. It has long enjoyed the reputation of being haunted. The district may indeed be considered the cradle of innumerable superstitions, some of them even now not extinct, of Gnomes and Cobolds, witches, and the headless horseman. Several odd-shaped masses of granite around the summit of the Brocken are named after the witches; for example, the *Devil's Pulpit*, the *Witches' Altar*, and, not far off, the *Witches' Lake* and *Wash-hand Basin*. According to the well-known legend, the witches hold their sabbath on this spot once a year, upon the *eve* of May-day, called in Germany *Walpurgisnacht*, from the name of a saint who converted the Saxons to Christianity. At this annual conventicle (such is the common belief) all the evil spirits in the world assemble to offer allegiance to their unmentionable master, celebrating the festival with unholy orgies. Mortals who are bold enough to venture up during this night have the privilege of beholding their own ghosts on the top of the Brocken, with a billet pinned to their backs bearing the name of those who have wished them there.

The curious optical phenomenon called the *Spectre of the Brocken*, occasionally seen from this spot, may have contributed to strengthen the belief of its being haunted. It is not very rare, as it occurs usually 8 or 9 times a year, and is not confined to any particular season. It appears at sunset or sunrise, whenever the mists happen to ascend perpendicularly out of the valley on the side opposite to the sun, and leave the mountain top itself free from vapour. The shadow of the mountain is reflected against the perpendicular face of the rising vapour, as it were against a wall, of gigantic dimensions. The inn then becomes a palace in size, and the human beings on the summit appear giants. The size of the figures increases or diminishes as the fog is driven farther from or nearer to the Brocken top by the wind. "If the fog is very dry, you see not only yourself but your neighbour; if very damp, only yourself, surrounded by a rain-

bow-coloured glory, which becomes more lustrous and beautiful the damper and thicker the fog is, and the nearer it approaches."—*Howitt.*

The *Panorama* from the top of the Brocken is fine, and very extensive *when* it can be *seen*, though at the best inferior to that from the Winterberg in the Saxon Switzerland. The horizon is rarely quite free of cloud, and nine times out of ten no good view is to be had at *sunrise*. It is therefore prudent for those who make up their minds to pass a night on the Brocken, in order to see the view, to reach the summit before sunset, so that, if the weather be clear, they may have two chances of seeing something.

There is a char-road from the Brocken to Wernigerode (*Inns:* Weisser Hirsch; Deutsches Haus; Goldener Löwe), an antiquated town of 6000 Inhab., belonging to Count Stolberg, which suffered from fire in the spring of 1847. Its picturesque timber-houses —*e. g.* the Frankenfeldhaus and the *Rathhaus* in the Market, will delight the eye of an artist, being picturesque and curious. Thence to Elbingerode is a macadamised road. The foot-path descends directly to Elbingerode, a distance of about 14 m. It passes through the desolate region of Elend (Misery) by Schierke, a village with 5000 Inhab., at an elevation of 1860 Eng. ft. above the sea. The rocks around it assume singular shapes, and receive the strangest names,—as Hell, the Firestone, the Snorters (Schnarcher). Many of these are mentioned or alluded to in Göthe's Faust, and it was up this road that Mephistophiles conducted his hero to the top of the Brocken. By broad daylight, however, and in the sunshine, the landscape of which they form part has a merely picturesque character, free from all horrors.

Elbingerode.—*Inn*, Blauer Engel; Rischbieters. Here horses and carriages may be hired for the ascent of the Brocken. This is a Hanoverian town of 2500 Inhab. (1580 Eng. ft. above the sea), "large, naked, and bleak-looking." In the vicinity are numerous iron-mines, or rather quarries, for the ore occurs in such large masses that it is quarried out in the open air. It is smelted in the neighbourhood.—N.B. The termination *rode*, so often occurring in the names of places in the Harz, signifies a spot where roots of trees have been grubbed up.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Elbingerode, in the gorge of the Bode, close to the cheerful village of Rübeland (*Inn*, Goldener Löwe), are the two Caves of *Baumannshöhle* in the cliffs on the l. bank, and *Bielshöhle* in the precipice on the rt. bank opposite. The Baumannshöhle has the largest chambers, and is interesting to the geologist, because bones of the Great Cave Bear, now extinct, have been found in it. The Bielshöhle has the finest and whitest stalactites. They are both under the charge of guides residing in the village, who receive about 4 groschen from each person for showing them, with something extra for additional lights. They are scarcely worth visiting. A band of local musicians is in readiness to awaken the echoes of the Baumannshöhle.

From Rübeland (fine limestone rocks in the Bodethal), through a large oak forest in the Schleifergrund, with picturesque distant views of the plain, on approaching

Blankenburg (6 m.) (*Inn:* Weisser Adler, best in the Harz), a town of 3000 Inhab., belonging to the Duke of Brunswick, who has a *Palace* here. It is an ungainly building, but the situation and view from it are beautiful. The best pictures have been removed, but there still remains one of the *White Lady*, who haunts this palace as well as that of Berlin, and other royal residences in Germany; and two portraits, painted by the father of Frederick the Great with the point of his finger! one of our King William IV. in his midshipman's dress, and a small collection of old glass and armour.

Louis XVIII. lived here, 1796–98, under the name of Comte de Lille, in perpetual fear of assassination by the French republicans.

Omnibus twice a-day to Halberstadt.

It takes $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hr. to walk up to the ruined castle of *Reinstein*, or Re-

genstein, built by the Empr. Henry the Fowler 919. It has many chambers excavated in the solid rock. The view hence is admired. There is a refreshment house, with a dining-room, at Reinstein.

Blankenburg is but 6 m. distant from the Prussian village of Thale (*Inns* not good), near the foot of the ROSSTRAPPE. There is a good *Inn* 1 m. near the Rosstrappe called Hubertus Bad, supplied with warm, sulphur, and saline baths. The Bode is here hemmed in between the Rosstrappe on its l. bank and the Devil's Tanzplatz (ball-room) on the rt.; two lofty mountains, whose precipitous granite cliffs rising on each side give a character of the utmost grandeur to this gorge or ravine. A steep foot-path leads from the river-side to the top of the Rosstrappe. A carriage may ascend half-way, by a circuitous road, as far as the Bude (Boothie, Scotch), a station where refreshments may be had, including a peculiar liquor called Birken Wasser (birch-water), extracted from the birch.

The *Rosstrappe* is a vast precipice of granite, isolated on 3 sides, rising 1380 Eng. ft. above the sea, and 540 above the Bode, and projecting over the valley like a bastion. Its summit is a platform of rock, 5 or 6 ft. square. Its name comes from a mark in the rock bearing a distant resemblance to a *horse's hoof*, and according to the traditional story was caused by a Princess Brunhilde, who, being pursued by a giant, leaped her horse (which had previously been endowed with supernatural strength) across the gorge to the opposite cliff, where the charger, as he alighted, left the dint of his footmark. The view into the depths below is very grand. A different path leads in zigzags down to the river-side. The defile here displays a scene of the most romantic and gloomy character. It is perhaps the wildest and most interesting spot in the whole district of the Harz. The granite needles remind one of the Alps on a small scale; the profusion of beautiful wood in the valley of the Bode adds to its attractions; one fine beech called Königsbuche is well worth notice. After threading the gorge, by the water-side, back to the Blechhütte, some persons ascend by a steep path to the *Tanzplatz* (1590 Eng. ft. above the sea-level), on the rt. side of the river, from which there is a view not inferior to that from the Rosstrappe, whose gigantic precipices appear to great advantage from hence, "challenged from the other side of the narrow rift by many no less wild and lofty crags." At the extremity of the gorge lies the *Bode Kessel*, or caldron, whence the river boils up, its sides worn and smoothed by the action of the torrent and stones; a very striking scene. The walk to the Rosstrappe from Thale and back to Blechhütte takes up 3 or 4 h. In the plain, at a short distance from the foot of the Harz, is the Teufelsmauer, a gigantic natural wall of sandstone lying between Blankenburg and Quedlinburg.

From the Blechhütte 5 minutes' walk brings you to the *Bahnhof* of the Thale Halberstadt Rly. (*Inn:* Hôtel Zehnpfund).

A cross road from Blechhütte leads to Gernrode, 5 m. off, on the high road from Nordhausen to Magdeburg (Rte. 74). About 9 m. S. of Gernrode, and about 2 to the W. of the post-station of Harzgerode, lies the watering-place of *Alexisbad*, which may be adopted as night-quarters, if the traveller be going S. A good road leads from Gernrode to Ballenstadt (*Inn*, Stadt Bernburg, good). The *Ducal Schloss*, on a height, contains a fine collection of pictures.

If the traveller be bent on making the entire tour of the Harz, he may proceed from Blankenburg, by Elbingerode, to *Andreasberg*, at the S. foot of the Brocken, a town of 4100 Inhab., at an elevation of 1900 Eng. ft. above the sea, and interesting only to miners and mineralogists. (*Inns:* Schützenhaus and Rathskeller.) The silver-mines are situated in rocks of clay-slate. The shaft of the Samson mine is 2333 ft. deep; the tilt-hammers, forges, and water-engines of Andreasberg are all put in motion by the supply of water from the great reservoir under the Brocken, called *Oderteich*. The dam which retains

the water is a construction of granite masonry. The distance hence to Clausthal is 16 m.

From Ballenstadt a *very* bad road, but through charming scenery, comparable with that of the Troshachs, leads to Alexisbad. "A pedestrian should go by the Selkethal, to see the fine old *Castle of Falkenstein*. The footpath shortens the distance; but, by going round to Meisdorf, a road practicable for light carriages may be followed up the Selkethal."—*G.*

Alexisbad.—Inns: Das Logirhaus, containing 60 apartments; Das Traiteurhaus, with about 30. Alexisbad consists of a small group of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, erected in the romantic valley of the Selke (at an elevation of 1166 Eng. ft. above the sea), by the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, after whom it is named. He has a small hunting-box, like a Swiss cottage. Wooded hills rise on each side, and completely hem in the little cluster of houses; and nice paths are cut through the woods in all directions. Besides the buildings enumerated above, there is a *bath-house*, and a saloon, in which the table-d'hôte takes place every day; also used as a ball-room, with adjoining apartments for gambling, &c.

Two mineral springs supply water for the baths, and for drinking. The water is a very strong chalybeate. Most of the resources of a German watering-place (§ 38) are to be found here: but Alexisbad owes its great attraction to its agreeable situation, and the excursions in its neighbourhood, to Mägdesprung, Mägdetrappe, Klostermühle; the Victorshöhe, &c. See the following Route.

ROUTE 74.

THE HARZ—NORDHAUSEN TO MAGDEBURG.

14¾ Pruss. m. = 69 Eng. m. Diligence to Quedlinburg. *Rail* thence to Halberstadt and Oschersleben: 4 trains daily. This road nearly forms the E. boundary line of the Harz.

Nordhausen is in Rte. 67.

2¾ Stolberg.—*Inns:* Weisses Ross; Deutsches Haus. A town of 2000 Inhab. belonging to the Count Stolberg, a mediatised prince, whose territory is now included in that of Prussia. His *Castle*, on the height above, contains a library, a small armoury, and the statue of an idol (Krodo), dug up under the walls. Thomas Münzer, the fanatic leader of the rebel peasants in the 16th cent., was born here, in a house still standing near the market-place. From the *Josephshöhe*, 2 m. from Stolberg, in a most picturesque situation, surmounted by a Belvedere and Inn, a fine view is obtained.

2¼ Harzgerode. — *Inns:* Weisses Ross; Drei Thürme. A town of 2400 Inhab., belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg. About 2 m. to the west of Harzgerode lies the watering-place of Alexisbad (p. 397), where a traveller, not pressed for time, may spend one or two days very agreeably, in exploring the beauties of its neighbourhood.

About 3 m. N. of Harzgerode our road is joined on the l. by that from Alexisbad to Magdeburg, and crosses the river Selke at the iron-works of Mägdesprung, consisting of a number of iron forges, furnaces, and miners' houses scattered along the banks of the river, over a distance of nearly 2 m. The situation is very romantic, and the distance from hence to Alexisbad is about 3 m. On a neighbouring height a tall obelisk of cast iron has been erected as a monument to a Duke

of Anhalt. The hill called Mägdetrappe (Maid's foot-print) receives its name from the legend of a giantess who once haunted this district, and, in one of her wanderings, leapt over the valley from the opposite hill, called Ramberg, leaving the marks of her feet upon the spot where she alighted. In proof of this story, they are still visible in the rock! The summit commands a fine view. Leaving Mägdesprung, the road passes, on the l., the ruined castle of Heinrichburg, built by the Counts of Stolberg. The *Schlosskirche* here probably dates from 960.

Gernrode.—See the *Church*, a very curious and ancient Romanesque one, with Choirs at both E. and W. ends, and crypts; that under the E. choir dates from 960. A curious side chapel is covered with bas-reliefs of the 12th cent. About 5 m. from this place is the Rosstrappe, one of the most interesting points in the Harz (Rte. 73). A detour from the road of 2 days would suffice to enable a traveller to see it and to ascend the Brocken. The latter part of the excursion is only advisable when the weather is settled.

Railway from Thale (Rte. 73) by Ditfurth Stat. to

2½ *Quedlinburg Stat.* (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Bär), a dull country town, formerly belonging to Saxony, now Prussian, of 15,700 Inhab., on the Bode. It was originally a free Imperial city of much consequence. Many German Emperors of the Saxon line resided here in the 13th cent., and several councils of the church were held in the town. It is still surrounded by turreted walls, and abounds in grand and picturesque old houses.

The *Castle*, on an eminence above the town, was the residence of the Abbesses of Quedlinburg, who were Princesses of the Empire, independent of all spiritual sovereigns save the Pope, having a vote in the Diet and a seat on the bench of Rhenish bishops. They were generally members of royal or noble families. The town itself, many convents and nunneries, and very extensive domains, belonged to the Abbess, and she numbered among her vassals many nobles of high rank. At the Reformation the Abbesses adopted the Lutheran faith, lost their feudal sovereignty and the greatest part of their estates, while the number of nuns was reduced to 5. The right of presentation belonged to the King of Prussia down to 1802, when the convent was sequestrated. It is now falling to decay, stripped of its splendour, and in part converted into a school.

The *Schlosskirche* is a very curious basilica, partly of the 10th cent., for, although the upper church dates from 1129, the choir from 1320, the lower or crypt is perhaps the original one founded by Henry the Fowler. The arabesques on the outside are considered the oldest works of sculpture in N. Germany. The once beautiful Aurora Maria, Countess of Königsmark, who was prioress of the nunnery, although mistress of Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, is buried in a vault beneath. The sexton does not scruple to open her coffin at the demand of the curious, and to display a body now reduced to the condition of a brown mummy. The Emp. Henry I., the Fowler, his Empress Matilda, daughter of Otho I., the founder of the nunnery, and many abbesses of the monastery, are also buried in the lower church or "Old Minster," in front of the high altar. *Obs.* the *Zither* in N. transept; the *Sacristy*, a wonderful treasury of mediæval art, well worth notice. It contains MSS. of the Gospels, relic-shrines adorned with bas-reliefs in ivory, silver, niello, and precious stones, one of them said to be the gift of Henry the Fowler; his ivory comb; tapestries worked by the nuns (Abbess Agnes, 1200); a water-jar of travertine, said to be one of the vessels from Cana!

Outside the town, in a farm-yard, are the ruins of the convent of *St. Wipertus;* the crypt of the Romanesque church, now a barn, may date from the 10th cent. The architect should examine this relic; the arches of the main aisle are not circular, but straight-sided, like those of the Saxon churches in England, and the chapel at Lorsch.

The poet *Klopstock* was born in a small house at the foot of the castle hill, in the Schlossplatz, recognisable by the 2 antique pillars which support its porch. A monument has been erected to him in the garden called Brühl. In the *Rathhaus* is preserved, among other musty curiosities, the oaken cage in which the citizens of Quedlinburg imprisoned a Count of Reinstein in 1336, for nearly 2 years, on account of numerous acts of tyranny and oppressive exactions which he had committed against them. Not satisfied with this barbarous punishment, they were on the point of executing him, when the emperor demanded that his life should be spared, on condition of his paying a fine of 3000 dollars, and adding seven new towers to the town walls.

Railway to

2 *Halberstadt* Stat.—*Inns:* Eisenbahn-Gasthof; Hotel Royal; Prinz Eugen. A very ancient city of 22,800 Inhab., on an arm of the Holzemme. The *Dom*, on a height approached by flights of steps, is a very remarkable Gothic edifice, chiefly in the pointed style, erected between 1235 and 1491, except the lower part of the west front, which is older (restored 1850). The interior is lofty, and marked by elegant proportions. The bishop's throne, rich in pointed ornaments, a fine window over the altar, the monument of Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg (1558), the carved work of the Bishop's throne and roodloft (1508), a storehouse of late Gothic ornament, the stalls in the choir, old tapestries, and an altarpiece by *John Raphon*, of Eimbeck, all deserve notice. In the *Chapter-house* above the cloisters are a carved altarpiece and bronze font. *The Treasury* is richer than almost any other in North Germany in Gothic art. *Obs.* an ivory Consular Diptych (4th cent.), a MS. of the Gospels—a gift of Charlemagne. The collection of episcopal and priestly robes, from 12th to 16th cent., is perhaps the finest in N. Europe.

The Ch. of *Unsere Liebe Frau* (Our Lady), in the Byzantine style (date 1005-1147), restored and painted 1850, has a series of bas-reliefs of that age, monuments of bronze, brasses, &c., and some wall paintings which are curious. There are some curiously ornamented old timber-framed houses on the Markt Platz—*Rathskeller* (1440) and *Schuhhof* (1580). Near the **Rathhaus* (Gothic, of various dates) is a *Rolandsäule* (see Bremen), and opposite is the *Bischofshof*, now turned into a custom-house. The best view of the town is from the *Spiegelsberg*, 590 Eng. ft. above the sea. An excursion may be conveniently made from hence to the Rosstrappe, in the Harz. (Rte. 73.)

Railway from Halberstadt to Magdeburg, 7¾ Germ. m., by Thale Stat.

1¼ Nienhagen Stat.

1½ Gr. Oschersleben Stat.

For the rest of the line to MAGDEBURG, see Rte. 66.

ROUTE 74 B.

HAMBURG TO LEIPZIG, BY MAGDEBURG —RAILWAY.

This railway saves the long circuit by Berlin to travellers from Hamburg to Leipzig or Bavaria. It leaves the Hamburg and Berlin Railway at the Wittenberge Station (see Rte. 61), not to be confounded with *the* Wittenberg of Luther and Hamlet (Rte. 63). Trains reach Magdeburg in about 4 hrs. from Wittenberge. The line immediately crosses the Elbe by a bridge resting on an island; part of it of stone and brick, part on the lattice or suspension principle.

Seehausen Stat.
Osterburg Stat.
Golbeck Stat.

Stendal Stat. (*Inns:* Adler; Schwan.) This ancient town of 6300 Inhab. was formerly a fortress and flourishing Hanse town, capital of the Altmarkt, and residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg. It has several interesting *churches: St. Nicholas*, of Pointed Gothic, a good specimen of brickwork of the 15th cent., with coloured windows executed 1480; a roodloft, 1450; stalls in the choir, 1430; bas-reliefs of the Passion outside the choir, cloisters, &c.;—*St. Mary's*, late Gothic, font, wood screenwork, and stalls;—*St. Jacob.* The *Rathhaus*, an interesting building in the market-place, late Gothic, has some carved screenwork, and in front stands a *Rolandsäule*, 1525. *See* also the *town walls*, originally of granite, repaired with brick and rich terra-cotta work in the 15th cent;—the *Uenglinger Gate*, 87 ft. high, with turrets, moulded brick ornaments;—the *Tangermünde Gate*, 1460, raised on a much older basis of granite. In the 14th cent. it contained 20,000 Inhab. Winckelman, the antiquary, was born here 1717; d. 1768.

Demker Stat.
Mahlwinkel Stat.
Rogatz Stat.

Wollmirstädt Stat. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, and near here, at Sommerschenburg, is a monument to F. M. Gneisenau, who died 1831.

Magdeburg *Stat.* See Rte. 66.

SECTION VI.

PRUSSIA—*continued.*

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ROUTE 75.

BERLIN TO STETTIN—RAILWAY; STETTIN TO DANZIG—ROAD.

Railroad to Stettin, 18 Germ. m. = 85 Eng. m. 2 trains daily in 4½ hrs.

Terminus outside the Oranienburg Gate. The line makes a bend at first, passing the village of Louisenbrunnen, Pankow, &c., to

3 Bernau Stat., a town whose inhab. defended themselves stoutly against the Hussites 1432, and captured some of their armour, still preserved in the Rathhaus.

3 Neustadt-Eberswalde Stat.—*Inns:* H. de Prusse; Sonne. A manufacturing town, of 3500 Inhab., on the Finow canal, which connects the Oder with the Havel. There are very extensive paper-mills near this. 2 Germ. m. E. of this lies Freyenwalde, a watering-place on the Oder. (*Inns:* König v. Preussen; Adler.)

In the next stage the Finow canal is crossed, and (rt.) the sequestered Cistercian Abbey Chorin, a good specimen of N. German Gothic, in tolerable preservation, now a tavern, and several small lakes, (Paarsteiner See), are passed.

3 Angermünde Junct. Stat., a very old town, with an old high church; 3000 Inhab.

Here branches l. rail to Anclam and Stralsund (Rte. 76).

[2¾ Germ. m. from this, on the Oder, lies Schwedt—(*Inn:* Deutsches Haus)—a town of 4600 Inhab.: many of them are descendants of French emigrants, and a portion are Jews. The *Palace* was originally the residence of a branch of the family of Margraves of Brandenburg, now extinct. Their summer palace *Montplaisir* lies at the termination of an

avenue 2 m. from the town. One of the Margraves and his wife are buried in granite coffins in the *French Ch.*]

3 Passow Stat. Schnellpost to Stralsund (Rte. 76).

[3½ Germ. m. N.W. of Passow is Prenzlow (*Inns.* H. de Prusse; Deutsches Haus), on the N. end of the Lake called Ucker See, a town of 13,000 Inhab., formerly capital of the Uckermark. *The Marienkirche* (1325–40) is one of the most remarkable brick buildings of N. Germany. *Obs.* the E. gable of open tracery formed of clay baked and glazed. The *organ* is said to rival that of Haarlem.]

3 Tantow Stat. The railway is carried partly on embankments along the valleys of the Randow and Welse. On the rt. views are obtained of the *lake of Damm*, formed by the Oder spreading out into a broad sheet of water behind it. The railway is carried through the fortifications to reach the terminus at

3 *Stettin Stat.* (*Inns:* H. de Prusse, in the Louisen Strasse; Drei Kronen), a flourishing town, where there is little to see; it is the capital of Pomerania, upon the bank of the Oder, but connected by 4 bridges within the suburb Lastadie on the rt. bank. It has 65,000 Inhab., excluding the garrison, and is remarkable as a strong fortress and the first commercial port of Prussia, being the outlet for the manufactures of Silesia conveyed down the Oder from Frankfurt and Breslau, and the depôt for foreign goods required to supply that province as well as the metropolis of Prussia. The value of the annual imports and exports is 11,000,000*l.* About 2000 vessels enter the port yearly, and 200 belong to it. The *Schloss Kirche* contains the tombs of the old Dukes of Pomerania, a carved wooden monument of Duke Bogislaus. The *Schloss*, built 1577, official residence of the Ober-President of Pomerania, and in part converted into government offices, was the residence of the Dukes of Pomerania, who died out 1637. At the Peace of Westphalia Stettin was given over to Sweden, and by that of Stockholm, 1720, transferred to Prussia. Fine view from the Trappenthurm of the Schloss. The *Rathhaus* dates from 1245. In the Königsplatz is a marble *statue of Frederick the Great*, by Schadow. Since 1854 a new town (Neustadt) has sprung up within the fortifications, with fine broad streets, containing several handsome public buildings: the *Artillery Barracks*, a *Prison*, and *Johanneskloster* (a kind of almshouse), the *Friedrich Wilhelm's School*. Two Empresses of Russia were born here—Catherine the Great (1729), and Maria Feodorowna, wife of the Empr. Paul (1759). There is a handsome new Börse and a *Theatre* here. The best view of the town is from the *Militair-Friedhof*, not far from the Rly. Stat.

An *English Consul* resides at Stettin.

The Oder, after flowing past Stettin, in four branches, discharges itself into a large lake called the *Haff:* this again communicates with the Baltic by 3 mouths, which form the 2 large islands, Usedom, on which lies Swinemünde, and Wollin.

Schnellpost to Danzig;—to Stralsund.

Steamers once a week to Copenhagen in 24 hrs.;—twice a-week to Stralsund by Swinemünde and to Putbus in Rügen (Rte. 76);—to Ystad in Sweden. *Steamers* daily in summer, in 4 hrs. to

Swinemünde.—Inns: Olthoffs; Kron Prinz. This town, of 3500 Inhab., has latterly acquired importance from the improvements made in its harbour, which have rendered it the outport of Stettin. The entrance to it is unluckily very shallow, but extensive moles and works have been erected, and dredging machines are constantly employed in deepening the bed of the Oder to remedy this defect, and it is now capable of admitting vessels drawing 18 or 19 ft. water to unload their cargoes, and in securing a depth of 12 to 16 ft. even up as far as Stettin. Swinemünde stands on the shores of the Baltic, upon an island between it and the salt lake called Stettiner Haff, separated from the main land by the Swine and other mouths or channels through which the Oder empties itself into the sea.

About 1½ m. from the town, and separated from it by a wood, lie the *Sea Baths* of Swinemünde, consisting of a Bath-house and an Assembly-room (Gesellschaftshaus), in which there is a daily table-d'hôte, dinner at one. Visitors usually lodge at the inns in the town.

Distinct spots, separated by considerable intervals, are marked out on the sea-shore as bathing-places for ladies and gentlemen. At the one extremity men are allowed to bathe without bathing-machines or covered cabinets; at the opposite end the females enjoy the same privileges; and between these remote spots are ranged bathing-machines for either sex.

At a very early period, the Vends (Wenden), a Slavonic tribe occupying the whole of the southern coast of the Baltic from the Elbe to Esthonia, had a seaport called Julin (Jumneta) in the island of Wollin, at the mouth of the Oder. It is described by chroniclers as the greatest commercial city of Europe in the 11th cent. Near it was Jomsburg, the stronghold of Palnatoki, a celebrated Scandinavian sea-rover and chief of a kind of piratical republic which he founded here at the latter end of the 10th cent.

From the hill called *Streckelberg*, about 14 m. N.W. of Swinemünde, there is a very fine view.

It was upon this island of Usedom, June 24, 1630, that the Champion of Protestantism, Gustavus Adolphus, landed with an army of 17,000 Swedes. As soon as he reached the shore, he fell on his knees, and, after a short prayer in sight of his soldiers, directed them to entrench themselves, seizing a spade with his own hand to show them the example. When tidings of this event were brought to the Emperor Ferdinand, he made light of the matter, sarcastically terming the Swedish leader "a snow-king, who would melt as the summer drew near, and as he advanced towards a more southern climate." The following year 6000 English volunteers (amongst whom must have been Dugald Dalgetty) arrived on this spot to reinforce Gustavus.

Stettin to Danzig. Those who travel by the rly. from Stettin to Danzig (trains in about 4 hrs. to Köslin) must proceed along the rly. to Posen, crossing the low lands formed by the deposits of the branches of the Oder, by Damm Stat., a fortress;

Carolinenhorst Stat.; to

Stargard Junct. Stat. (*Inn*, Prinz von Preussen), chief town of Further Pomerania (Pop. 16,000), on the Ihna, surrounded by old walls. It has a very fine ch., the *Marienkirche*, Gothic of 14th and 15th centy., and a *Rathhaus* of 16th centy.

Here the Pomeranian Rly. turns E. by Freienwalde, Lubes, Schievelbein.

Belgard Junct. Stat. [Hence a branch line diverges to Colberg or Kolberg (*Inn*, König von Preussen), a fortress bravely defended against the French in 1806-7, close to the sea. The modern *Rathhaus*, built by Zwirner, the restorer of the Dom of Cologne, and the *Marienkirche*, a 5-aisled church of 14th cent., Gothic, with its roodloft, bronze 7-branched *candelabrum* (1327), its *font*, a basin borne on the backs of 4 lions, and surrounded by reliefs, and chandelier of richly carved wood (1523), the roof covered with paintings, merit notice.]

3¾ Köslin Stat. (*Inn:* Dürre's H.), 4 m. from the Baltic, the largest town on the road. Pop. 10,000.

Köslin to Danzig, post-road, 26½ Germ. m. *Schnellpost* daily in 22 hrs.

2½ Pankenin.

2¾ Schlawe.

3½ Stolpe. *Inns:* Müller's; Mundt's. (1500 Inhab.) In the *Schlosskirche* is a marble monument to the Duchess Anne de Croy, and her son (1781).

3½ Poganitz.

3¼ Lauenburg. (H. de Prusse.)

2 Klein-Ankerholz.

2½ Neustadt. *Adlerhorst*, wooded promontory.

3¾ Katz, on the Baltic shore. *Convent of Oliva.* } in Rte. 80.

2½ DANZIG. }

ROUTE 76.

STETTIN TO STRALSUND AND THE ISLAND OF RÜGEN—THE BATHS OF PUTBUS.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany, is situated in the Baltic, separated only by the narrow strait of Gellen, or Strela-sund from Prussian Pomerania, in which province it is included. It abounds in romantic scenery, on account of which, and of the advantages of sea-bathing which it affords, it is frequented in summer by visitors from all parts of Northern Germany. It may be termed a German Isle of Wight, and indeed bears some resemblance to the English island in the conformation of its lofty chalk-cliffs, though it is better wooded, and is further distinguished by the narrow bays or bights which penetrate far inland.

Steamers from Stettin to Swinemünde daily in 4 hrs.;—in summer from Swinemünde to Putbus, in 5 to 6 hrs., 3 or 4 times a week. The steamer, on quitting Swinemünde, enters the open sea between stone dams raised upon fascines, extending, in a direct line, 4000 ft. into the sea; constructed in 1849.

Railway to Stralsund, 2 trains daily, by Löcknitz Stat.

Pasewalk Stat. An old town, retaining its walls, towers, and gates. The *Marienkirche* is of brick. Passing the fine Rothmüller Wald, to

Anclam Stat. (*Inns:* Goldene Traube, good; Bohmer's Hotel), a small port of 11,000 Inhab., on the Peine. The *Stein Thor* is a picturesque gate tower of brick, and a group of houses in the square are good specimens of the peculiar style of the Hanseatic architecture. The *churches*, St. Mary and St. Nicholas, also brick, are large and curious.

Greifswald Stat. (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus), a venerable seaport town of 15,700 Inhab., founded in the 13th cent., has the streets set at right angles, and many brick houses; three in the great square or markt-platz are the best examples of the 14th and 15th cents. The *churches* also merit notice, especially the *Marienkirche*. The *University*, founded 1456, numbers about 200 students.

There are 2 *Ferries* across the Strait separating Rügen from the mainland:—1st. From Stahlbrode, about 12 m. W. of Greifswald, called *Glewitzer Fähre*. At Glewitz, the landing-place ($2\frac{3}{4}$ Germ. m.), conveyances may usually be hired to Putbus, $2\frac{3}{4}$ Germ. m., by Garz. 2nd. From Stralsund by the *Alte Fähre*, a shorter and safer passage in stormy weather, the strait not being more than a mile broad here; the other ferry is 2 m.

Stralsund Stat. (*Inns*, Löwe (Lion), in the Alt Markt; H. de Brandeburg), an interesting and nearly unaltered town and fortress, 24,300 Inhab., was, in the 14th cent., a chief town of the Hansa; in 1648, by the peace of Westphalia, it became capital of Swedish Pomerania. It was ceded to Prussia in 1815. It is entirely surrounded by water, and approachable from the S. only by 3 bridges, connecting it with the Knieper-, Triebsee-, and Franken-Suburbs. The *Strela-sund*, a strait 2 m. broad, separates Stralsund from the isle of Rügen. About a gunshot from the shore is the circular island Dänholm, occupied by fishermen and sailors, reminding one of Holland by its clean houses, gardens, &c.

The *Nicolai Kirche* (1311), and the *Marien Kirche* (15th cent.), both of brick, are handsome edifices, in the style of the churches of Lübeck. In St. Nicolas, *obs.* a fine brass of the Proconsul Albert Hovener (1357), a richly carved altarpiece enclosing a painting of the Crucifixion, and the monument of Zachery Rotmann (1673). The lofty tower of the Jacobikirche is one of the best preserved bits of brick architecture on the Baltic. The

view from the towers is remarkable. The *Rathhaus*, a fine edifice surmounted by 7 pinnacles, was built 1316, but has suffered much from modern restorations. Near the Frankenthor, built into a wall, is shown the stone on which the indefatigable Charles XII. was found, by the sentinel on duty outside the walls, fast asleep, before the gate, on his return from Bender. Schill, the brave but imprudent soldier who took up arms in 1808, in the hope of freeing Germany from the French, was shot in attempting a sortie, in the Fährstrasse: a stone in the pavement marks the spot. The public fountain is named after him, *Schillsbrunnen*. A simple plate of iron, without his name, bearing the inscription "Magna voluisse magnum," marks the spot, in the *Knieper Burial-ground*, where the remains of that brave soldier, robbed of the head, are interred. The head, long preserved in spirits at Leyden, has been removed to Brunswick.

The *Johannishof* was once a Beguinage like those at Bruges and Ghent; it is now a hospital for poor persons.

During the Thirty Years' War (1628) Stralsund was the place which first checked the career of the previously irresistible Wallenstein. He had sworn to take Stralsund, "even though it were fastened by chains to heaven," vowing vengeance upon the child unborn when he should gain possession. This impious boast, however, was not destined to be fulfilled, for through the brave defence of its citizens, aided by a party of Scotch mercenaries in the pay of Denmark, he was at last compelled to raise the siege, after a loss of 12,000 men before its walls. In 1715 the town was besieged by the allied army of the Prussians, Danes, and Saxons. Charles XII., then recently escaped from Turkey, conducted the defence for a considerable time. At length he was obliged to retire, and the town surrendered to Denmark. *Steamers* to Ystad and Stockholm twice a week, in 8 or 10 hrs. (*Handbook for Denmark.*)

Rail to Berlin and Stettin; *Eilwagen* to Rostock.

In going from Stralsund to Putbus the *Old Ferry* is crossed.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ Garz. Busch's Inn.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ *Putbus—Inns:* Fürstenhof, best; Bellevue; Hôtel du Nord, nearer the sea, good and not dear. A bed-room costs 20 Sgr.; dinner, $12\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. Putbus is a watering-place with 700 permanent Inhab., belonging to the Prince of Putbus, a very wealthy nobleman, said to be the lineal descendant of the ancient Kings of Rügen. His *Palace* (Schloss) is a handsome Italian edifice, and the principal building in the place. It contains a chapel (date 1583), library, some good paintings and statues (3 by *Thorwaldsen*), and a collection of antiquities found in the island. Adjoining the Palace is the *Kursaal* or dining-room, where there is a daily table-d'hôte, and the *Pavilion*, containing assembly and music rooms for the use of the visitors; and the *Theatre*. Attached to the palace is a *Park*, with gardens and pleasure-grounds open to the public. As a watering-place, Putbus has fallen off since the death of the late Prince.

A mile from Putbus, on the sea-shore, is the *Badhaus*, supplied with warm sea-baths. It furnishes board and lodgings at moderate rates. There are also bathing-machines for those who prefer the open sea. The season is over by the middle of September, when the baths are shut up.

The great attraction of Putbus is its beautiful situation near the borders of a bay with the island Vilm in front. High wooded banks and long indented promontories shelter it from the Baltic. On one of these is a statue of the Great Elector, who drove the Swedes out of Rügen, 1678. Putbus is the best head-quarters for those who intend to explore the island. All charges are fixed by printed tariff.

The Prince's agent lets out horses and carriages for hire.

The *Steamer* from Swinemünde lands its passengers on the boat-pier at Lauterbach, 2 m. from the Baths. Passengers arriving by the boat, and intending to return by it, had better hire for 1 or 2 days one of the carriages waiting on the spot, set out at once on the excursion round the island, and leave Putbus till their return.

The *most interesting objects in Rügen* are Stubbenkammer and Arkona, nearly 18 m. apart, and the same distance from Putbus, and the country between them is comparatively tame.

The following sketch of *a tour round the Island* includes all the most remarkable objects, starting from *Putbus* to the

1½ Jagdschloss (*Inn* in summer), a handsome hunting-lodge built by Schinkel for Prince Putbus, commanding a delightful view. Thence over the hills called

Prora, on the narrow isthmus called the schmale Heide, which unites the promontory Jasmund to the main island—to

Sagard—Inn, Fürstenkrone. Near this is the Tumulus of Dubberworth, 30 ft. high.

The N. extremity of the island Rügen consists of a long narrow peninsula, or rather of 2 peninsulas—that of Jasmund, and beyond it that of Wittow—connected with each other and the main island by 2 narrow necks of land. The length of this united promontory is about 25 m. The bay or firth which it encloses is crossed by one or two ferries, at which carriages and foot passengers can be transferred from one side to the other, thus avoiding the necessity of retracing the same road in returning from Arkona.

Beyond Sagard the road enters the ancient beech wood of Stubbenitz. Here the goddess Hertha was worshipped by the Pagan Saxons; within it is the *Herthaburg*, a rampart of earth 50 ft. high. It abounds in stone sepulchres, called Hünengräber, in which skeletons and jars full of bones and ashes have been found. The whole district is likewise celebrated in Scandinavian poetry and mythology. Buried in the recesses of this mysterious grove lies the Hertha See, called the *Black Lake*, from the dark shadows of the beech woods around. Tacitus (Germ. c. 40) describes an untrodden wood (castum nemus) in which the car of the goddess Hertha was kept, drawn by cows and washed in a secret lake. It is still looked upon with veneration by the inhabitants. It is about 300 paces long, and 48 ft. deep in the centre. These localities, and various ancient remains existing upon the island, such as tumuli and cromlechs, possess additional interest, if we regard them as the relics of a nation by whom Rome was overthrown after an existence of 12 centuries. Odoacer, who finally captured the Imperial city, was king of the Rügii, and the cradle of the barbarian hordes who formed his army was this remote and insignificant island, and the neighbouring coast of Pomerania.

Less than a mile from the Hertha See and the wood of Stubbenitz, is the foreland of the *Stubbenkammer*, a chalk cliff, 440 ft. high, rising out of the sea, somewhat like Shakspeare's Cliff at Dover. A large *Inn*, with 80 beds, has been built at Stubbenkammer, on the verge of the forest. A staircase of 600 steps cut in the rock leads from the shore to the highest summit, called *Königsstuhl*. Hither travellers repair to see the sun rise and set, and to enjoy the view. On the W. the promontory of Arkona, the most northern point of Rügen, stretches far out into the sea. The grandest view of the cliff is from below.

The Stubbenkammer is about 18 m. from Putbus, and 15 m. from Bergen.

At Quoltitz is the Stone of Sacrifice, a rude block traversed by a groove or channel, to collect, it is conjectured, the blood of human victims. Spicker, a country-seat of Prince Putbus, is a fanciful castle, built by Baron Wrangel, after the Thirty Years' War.

The way from Stubbenkammer to Arkona lies along another narrow tongue of land, called Die Schabe, which unites the promontory Jasmund to that of Wittow. At the village of Altenkirchen (Haas's Inn), the poet Kosegarten, who was its pastor, is buried. For 8 successive Sundays, during the season of the herring fishery, the minister preaches upon the shore to the fishermen assembled around him in their boats, from the neighbouring islands. A figure, said to be of the idol Swantewit, is built into the wall of the *Church*, of 12th cent., one of the oldest in Pomerania.

4 *Arkona*, the most northern promontory of the island, partly a chalk cliff,

173 ft. above the sea, is surmounted by a lighthouse, which furnishes accommodation to travellers. The view from it extends over the coast of the promontory Jasmund to the island Hiddensöe, and to the more distant Danish island Moen.

Upon Arkona stood the ancient Fortress of the Vends, who at one period inhabited this island, called Burgring. It was a circular entrenchment, from 30 to 40 yards high, with an opening to the N.W. Within it stood the temple of the 4-headed god Swantevit, destroyed by the Danes under King Waldemar, who took it by storm 1168, carried off its treasures to Denmark, and introduced Christianity into the island. Saxo Grammaticus, the historian, was present at the capture.

Travellers must now either return by Altenkirchen and Wiek to the Wittow Ferry, and, after crossing it, proceed direct to

5½ Bergen, or they may prolong their tour by taking boat and making an excursion to the neighbouring island *Hiddensöe*, whose inhabitants, a poor and primitive race, not much raised above the condition of Esquimaux, live chiefly in turf-covered huts, and support themselves by fishing. Many of them spend their whole lives on the spot, and never set foot even on Rügen. There is not a bush on the whole island. For fuel the people have recourse to peat or cow-dung; yet, with so few attractions, the island is said to be dear to its children, who call it "dat söte länne," the sweet little land.

Bergen (*Inns:* Prinz von Preussen; Adler) is the chief town in Rügen, and has 3500 Inhab. To the N. of it rises the hill of Rugard, the highest in Rügen, surmounted by the ruins of the ancient fortress, destroyed 1316. From this spot the whole island, with its deeply indented shores, may be surveyed as a map laid open at the spectator's feet.

The distance hence to Stralsund is about 16 m., including the ferry. *Schnellpost* twice a-day. From Bergen to Putbus is 6 m.

Plan for an excursion of 1 *day* round Rügen, starting from Putbus: to the Jagdschloss, Schmaeler See, Prora, and the Schanzenberg, by Lanken and the new wood-road to Stubbenkammer—*return* by Sagard, the Jasmund ferry, and Bergen, to Putbus. Distance about 45 m.

ROUTE 77.

BERLIN TO DANZIG OR POSEN, BY FRANKFURT ON THE ODER.—RAIL.

270 Eng. m. Eastern Railway (Ostbahn); 2 trains daily, in 8½ hrs. (express 7½ hrs.) to Posen; 12 hrs. to Danzig. The route, as far as

Frankfurt on the Oder Junct. Stat. is described Rte. 81. The country is uninteresting.

Podelzig Stat.

Cüstrin Stat. (*Inns:* Kron Prinz; Adler). A strong fortress and town of 4700 Inhab., surrounded by marshes, at the junction of the Warthe with the Oder, over which a bridge 875 ft. long is thrown. Frederick the Great was confined in the old castle by his imperious and crazy father, and compelled to look on while his friend Katte was executed on the ramparts. 6 m. N. of Küstrin is the village of *Zorndorf*, where Frederick the Great, with 30,000 Prussians, defeated 50,000 Russians, under Fermor, in 1758. A monument marks the spot where the king stood. The road runs nearly parallel with the Warthe.

Landsberg Stat. *Inns:* Konig v. Preussen; Bahnhof Rest. A flourishing small town, of 16,800 Inhab.

Driesen Stat.

Kreutz Junct. Stat. Buffet. Here the Rly. from Stettin to Posen and Breslau

(Rte. 80) crosses that from Berlin to Danzig and Königsberg.

Filehne Stat.

Schönlanke Stat., on the river Netze.

Schneidemühl Stat. (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe.)

Miasteckzo Stat., through sand hills and fir woods.

Bialoslime Stat.

Ossiek Stat. (Wirsitz is near this).

3¼ Nakel Stat.—*Inn*, the Post. A town of 2000 Inhab. on the Netze.

4 *Bromberg Junct. Stat.—Inns*: H. Moritz; Rios H. A town of 22,500 Inhab., on the Brahe, without interest to the traveller. It owes its prosperity to the canal made by Frederick the Great, to whom a statue is erected.

[From Bromberg a *Rly.* runs to Warsaw by *Thorn*, 31 m. S. E., on the Vistula, the birthplace of Copernicus, to whom a bronze statue was erected 1853.] The railway to Danzic is carried down the valley of the Vistula, but at some distance from it, through places of slight importance.

Kotomiers Stat.

Terespol Stat.

[Near this is the ancient town of Schwetz, containing an old Ch., a lofty watch-tower, and the modern lunatic asylum for W. Prussia—a vast edifice.]

Laskowiee, Warlubin, Czerwinsk, Pelplin } Stats. in the valley of the Vistula.

[On the rt. bank of the Vistula lie Culm (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler) a town of 5600 Inhab. (truffles abound here), and the strong fortress of Graudenz, with 9000 Inhab. It was not yielded up to the French.]

4 *Dirschau Junction Stat. Inn:* Kronprinz. Here the branch line to Danzig diverges l. out of the rly. to Marienburg and Königsberg. (Rte. 78.) Crossing ditches and walls of the fortifications, you reach

4½ *Danzig Terminus*, on the Speicher-Insel, near the Lege Thor.

Danzig (in Polish, Gdansk). *Inns* (none very good): Englisches Haus, the old Hall of the English Merchants of the Staple, best; H. de Berlin, near the Rly.; H. de Thorn. Danzig, one of the oldest cities in Prussia, "the Nuremberg of the North," abounding in picturesque old buildings, is situated near the l. bank of the W. arm of the Vistula, or Weichsel, about 5 m. above its influx into the sea. It is traversed by 2 tributaries of that river, the Motlau and Radaune, and has 82,765 Inhab. (13,500 Rom. Cath.). It is a fortress of the first class, and the principal seaport of Prussia. It was anciently a leading member of the Hanseatic League, and a free city. It is still a place of great commerce, especially in wheat brought down the Vistula from Poland, and other corn-producing countries, and shipped from hence to all parts of Europe. The exports of wheat are greater than from any other port in the world. Here are extensive distilleries of brandy, which hence gets the name of *Danzig*. The granaries, of enormous dimensions, capable of holding 500,000 quarters of corn, are situated on an island called *Speicher Insel*. To avoid the risk of conflagration, no lights or fire are ever admitted. The timber trade is also very considerable. The great depôt for it is in the *Langgarten*, to the E. of the *Speicher Insel*. Amber is exported chiefly hence.

The **Cathedral* (or Marienkirche), begun in 1343, by a grand master of the Teutonic knights, but not finished till 1503, is one of the finest churches on the Baltic; it is of brick, and 358 ft. long. The vaulted roof, supported by 26 slender brick pillars, is 98 ft. above the pavement. Around the interior are 50 chapels, originally founded by the chief citizens as burial-places for themselves and their families. It possesses a brass font, cast in 1554, in the Netherlands, and an astronomical clock, which has long ceased to move. The great ornament of the Dom is the celebrated Last Judgment, attributed to *J. Memling* (see Kugler, § xvii., note by Sir E. Head); the inside by Memling; the exterior portraits by van der Goes, a pupil of Van Eyck, known as the *Danzig Picture*. It was painted, according to tradition, for the Pope, and while on its way from Bruges to Rome was intercepted by pirates, but was retaken by a Danzig vessel and

deposited in the Cathedral, where it remained till 1807, when the French transported it to Paris. "On its return, after the war, the King of Prussia was very anxious to retain it at Berlin, and offered 40,000 dollars as a compensation, but yielded to the pressing instances of the rightful owners for its restoration." The picture bears about it the date 1467. A *crucifix*, carved on wood in a very admirable style of art, and with great truth of expression, is the second curiosity of this ch. It has been here since the middle of the 15th cent., but the artist's name is unknown. Three modern painted windows were given by the King of Prussia, 1843-45. In a side chapel the poet Martin Opitz is buried (d. 1639). The *Ch. of St. Katherine* has chimes in its steeple.

Trinity Church, of red brick, has a richly ornamented gable, date 1514, which merits attention.

The glory of Danzig is the *Langgasse;* the principal street, intersecting it from E. to W., and prolonged into the Lange Markt, or *Long Market*, which abounds in antique buildings of splendid and fantastic architecture, mostly from the 16th to 18th cents., many of the carvings and ornaments having been brought from Venice and Portugal. At its W. end rises the *Hohe Thor*, a stately brick tower, built 1588, as an entrance into the town, with an additional gate at one side (date 1612). At the E. end the street terminates with the *Grüne Thor*, leading to a quay enlivened with booths, groups of sailors, &c., the busiest scene in Danzig. The most considerable building in the Langemarkt is the **Rathhaus*, erected in the 14th cent., with a slim and elegant tower, added 1556. *See* the interior—the Remter and Picture Gallery. Not far from it is a *Fountain*, with figures of Neptune drawn by sea-horses, probably by some Augsburg artist of the 17th cent.—very good as a work of art. Behind it stands the

**Artus*, or *Junker Hof* (the chief merchants in the middle ages were here styled Junkers), erected about the middle of the 16th cent. On the façade (altered in recent times) are medallion heads of the Empr. Charles V. and Don John of Austria, above allegorical figures. In its great hall, now the *Exchange*, the vaulted roof of which is supported by 4 slender pillars of granite, the guilds and corporations formerly met. Their laws, *in rhyme*, are still hung up in it; and its walls are further decorated with the most singular carvings, old armour, and pictures; one is a representation of the Church under the form of a ship, sailing to heaven full of monks, who are throwing out ropes, hooks, &c., to haul on board a few miserable sinners. *Obs.* Actæon and his dogs, a combination of painting, relief, and stags' horns! Procession of knights and soldiers on the march; also 2 pictures by Danzig artists, a Last Judgment, by *A. Müller*, a pupil of Raphael, 1601, and a Madonna and Christ, by *Andreas Stech*. In the *Raths-keller*, under the Artus Hof, is a restaurant. There is a *theatre*.

A British consul resides here. One quarter of the town is called Schottland, from a colony of Scotch weavers who settled here in the 14th cent.

By means of the gigantic *sluice*-gates (*Stein Schleuse*), near the Rly. Stat., the country around three sides of the town can be laid under water, so as to contribute materially to its defence from an hostile attack. The key of the position is the *Holm*, an island formed by 2 arms of the Vistula, N. of the town. There are besides strong *external forts*, the Hagelsberg and the Bischofsberg; the last has been greatly strengthened, and completely commands the town on the W. side.

Fahrenheit the optician, who invented the thermometer named after him, was born here.

History.—When the rule of the Teutonic Order ceased in the 15th cent., Danzig became a free city, 1454, under the protection of the Kings of Poland. From the 2nd partition of Poland (1793) to the Peace of Tilsit the city fell under Prussian rule. Marshal Lefebvre, Napoleon's general, was created by him Duke of Danzig, in consequence of his having taken the town in 1807. At the peace of Paris it was yielded back to

the Prussians after an obstinate resistance, maintained by the French under General Rapp for many months, in 1813, until the town was reduced, by famine and pestilence, to the lowest depth of distress.

Amber-ware may be purchased of Hoffman, 32, Johannesgasse, and C. W. v. Roy, Breites Thor, 4.

The port of Danzig is *Neufahrwasser*, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula. In 1841 an Ice-burst on the Vistula forced a new passage for the river to the sea near Neufähr. It is defended by the fort, Weichselmünde; has a lighthouse and an extensive pier at the entrance of the channel. *Steamboats* thither every hour, daily, except Sundays. *Schnellposts* to Cöslin.

Railways—to Stettin, by Stargard; to Berlin, by Bromberg; to Königsberg. Rte. 78.

Excursions.—An avenue leads from the Olivaer-Thor, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W., to the *Johannisberg*, from whose top, 311 ft. above the sea, is a very fine view over Danzig, the Baltic, the tongue of land called Hela, at whose extremity rises the lighthouse. 3 m. further, at the foot of the *Carlsberg* (which also commands a fine view), stands the *Convent of Oliva* (suppressed in 1829.) The *Church* is a stately edifice (date 1581). Around the choir hang portraits of 6 Kings of Poland and 5 of Dukes of Pomerania. The refectory is supported by 3 granite pillars. In the Friedenssaal, near the cloisters the treaty of peace between Sweden and Poland was signed 1660. The Abbot's Castle now belongs to the Queen of Prussia, and has fine grounds. The sandy downs are clothed with rich beech woods.

ROUTE 78.

DANZIG TO KÖNIGSBERG, BY MARIENBURG—RAILWAY.

24 Pruss. m. = $113\frac{1}{4}$ Eng. m.

Railway begun 1855, finished by completion of the Vistula bridges, 1857.

Praust Stat.

Hohenstein Stat. See Rte. 77 for

$4\frac{1}{2}$ Dirschau Junct. Stat. It is a place of modern growth, owing its origin to its position at a ferry over the W. arm of the Vistula, which was formerly very difficult and dangerous to pass in winter. The bridge of boats, which afforded a passage in summer, is replaced by a substantial *Railway Bridge* on the suspension principle, one of the finest of the kind in Europe, in length 2500 ft., in breadth 63 ft. It rests on 6 piers, 4 of them in the river, each strongly protected against the ice, supporting iron lattice arches each of 397 ft. span. The cost exceeded 500,000*l.* Embankments traverse the fertile triangular plain, or Delta, deposited by the river, which is bounded at the further extremity by the E. arm, called Nogat, now bridged likewise by the Rly., on 2 lattice spans of 321 ft., and one of 53 ft. The country between these rivers lies below the level of the Baltic, and is protected from inundations solely by dykes and windmills, as is the case in Holland. On the rt. bank of the Nogat stands

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *Marienburg Stat.* (*Inns:* König v. Preussen; Hochmeister), an ancient town of 5400 Inhab., on the Nogat, chiefly remarkable as the seat of the once powerful Knights of the Teutonic Order, to whom this country was ceded in the 13th cent. by the King of Poland. After a struggle of 53 years the knights effectually subdued the pagan and then barbarous Prussians. The germ of the present Prussian empire sprang, in fact, from them. The *Castle*, or *Palace* of the Grand Masters, a vast imposing edifice, of brickwork, beautiful

in construction, in a style of Gothic peculiar to the vicinity of the Baltic, was built at different periods; the Alte Schloss, now much decayed, in 1276; the Middle Castle in 1309, at the time when the seat of the Order was removed hither from Venice; and the Niedere Schloss in 1335. In 1457 it was surrendered to the Poles, after having been in the possession of the Order 148 years, and having been governed by 17 Grand Masters. Since 1815 the central building has been rescued from ruin, and admirably restored, by the aid of the archives of the Order, now at Königsberg, which have been carefully consulted by the architect. It consists of 3 stories, vaulted; the cellar, ground floor, and master's dwelling. The apartments have been richly decorated with frescoes, painted glass, tiles, wood panelling. The Meisters *Remter* (Chapterhouse of the Grand Master), a square chamber with fan roof, in which assemblies of the Order were held, and foreign ambassadors received, rests on a single pillar of granite in the centre. The Poles, while besieging Marienburg in 1410, endeavoured to aim a cannon-ball so as to shoot away this pillar, and overwhelm at one blow beneath the ruins the Grand Master and all his knights, whom they knew, from the information of a deserter, to be at the time assembled in conclave. The ball missed its aim, but lodged in a corner of the chimney, where it still remains. The *Ordens Remter*, in the N. wing, has fan roof supported on 3 granite pillars. The *Church*, in a very chaste style, and tolerably perfect, is decorated externally with a figure of the Virgin, in relief, of stucco covered with coloured and gilt mosaic, 26 ft. high; it displays considerable skill and knowledge of art. Many of the Grand Masters of the Order repose in vaults beneath the Church, in simple coffins. Many cells of the knightly monks, and their subterranean dungeons, still exist. The building has been rescued from ruin, and partly restored by the taste and munificence of the King. The *Buttermilk Tower* is so called, because, according to the tradition, the peasants, compelled to build it by forced labour for the Order, were also obliged to slake the lime with buttermilk!

The rly. is carried through the Outer Castle (*Vorburg*).

Beyond Marienburg the road passes through a populous country, abounding in villages, and showing evidences of prosperity and improvement.

Altfelde Stat.

Grünau Stat.

4¼ Elbing Stat.—*Inn*, Stadt Berlin. A decayed trading town, with a population of 25,600, on the Elbing, a navigable stream emptying itself into the Frische Haff, an extensive lake separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land, and receiving a large portion of the waters of the Vistula. The *Marienkirche* contains some curious sculptures, date 1500.

The Rly., quitting Elbing, makes a bend to avoid the hills. The stations are Güldenboden, Schlobitten, Mülhausen, Tiedmannsdorf, to

Braunsberg Stat. (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus), a town of 7300 Inhab., on the Passarge; then by Heiligenbeil, Sandkrug, Ludwigsarth, Kobbelbude, to

8½ *Konigsberg Terminus*, inside the fortifications; on the S. (l.) bank of the Pregel.

[*Steamer* three times a week between *Elbing* and *Königsberg*, in 8 hours. It descends the Elbing, into the Frische Haff, separated from the Baltic by the narrow sandbank (Nehrung), passing the convent of *Cadienen*, and in 2½ hours reaches Frauenberg (*Inn:* Zum Copernicus), a small and poor town on the Haff, residence of the Bishop of Ermeland, whose modern *Palace* crowns the hill. Copernicus, the great astronomer, died here (1553), and is buried in the *Cathedral*, a handsome building of brick on a height (erected 1342). His tomb is a simple tablet bearing a globe. Copernicus was a canon of the cathedral, and lived in one of the houses which surround it. Within the enclosure is a well, furnished with water by an aqueduct and hydraulic works, constructed by him. The machinery which he erected has

long since disappeared, but a model of it is still preserved in the cathedral, and is supposed to have been imitated in the waterworks at Marly, near Versailles. The tower which contained it still stands near the cathedral, and is called *Kunst Thurm.*

The Papal excommunication of Copernicus, for publishing his System of the Heavens, was revoked in 1821.

The steamer now steers direct for the lighthouse of *Pillau*—the port of Königsberg for large vessels—a flourishing town of 4000 Inhab., and a fortress. On the shores of the Haff, near this, are the Castle of Lochstadt, whither the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Henry von Plauen, was banished, 1413; and on the shore of the Baltic, the *Adalberts Kapelle*, erected on the spot where St. Adelbert suffered martyrdom, 997, at the hands of the heathen Preussi, while preaching Christianity to them. A narrow channel connects the Haff with the Baltic at Pillau. The steamer skirts the sand-hills, and in 2½ hours enters the Pregel; ½ hour longer and it reaches Königsberg.]

KÖNIGSBERG (Polish, Krolewiec; Latin, Regiomontum). *Inns:* Hôtel de Prusse, near the Börse; Deutsches Haus, near the Schloss; H. du Nord.

Königsberg, once the capital of Prussia Proper, and long the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, still ranks as third city in the Prussian dominions in extent of population, having 94,000 Inhab. It has been strongly refortified, on the plan of detached forts, since 1843. The river Pregel, passing through it, ends in the Frische Haff, 4 m. below the city.

Its *Palace* (Schloss), a large ugly building, part converted into a government-house, and rarely occupied by royalty, was founded by Ottokar King of Bohemia, after leading a crusade against the heathen Preussi, 1257. It afterwards became the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, and of the Dukes of Prussia, by whom the E. front was built 1532, the W. in 1594, the S. in 1551. It was the residence of Fredk. Wm. III., King of Prussia, and his queen Louisa, when driven by Napoleon's arms from Berlin. In the *Schlosskirche* Frederick Elector of Brandenburg in 1701 placed the crown on his own head, assuming the title of Frederick I., King of Prussia. The tablets on the walls, covered with close-written lists of names, show how many brave men of the province lost their lives in the War of Liberation, 1813. Above the church is a vast hall, 265 ft. long, 60 broad, and only 19 high, destitute of ornament, called *Moskowitzer Saal*, from the Muscovite ambassadors of the Grand Duke Basilius, who were received here by Margrave Albert. The inner court once served as a tilt-yard. The cellars beneath once served as a dungeon and places of torture for criminals.

The *Parade Platz*, not far from the Schloss, is lined on 2 sides by the *New University* and *Theatre;* in the midst is a bronze gilt equestrian statue of King Frederick William III., a very successful work by *Kiss*, erected 1851. The bas-reliefs relate to events in the life of the King, who resided here after the Battle of Jena, 1809-13, and here set on foot the enrollment of the landwehr and the Prussian rising against the French.

The *Schloss-Teich* is a pretty sheet of water, bordered by gardens, extending from the Schloss nearly to the Rossgarten-Gate. It is the chief ornament of the city, and place of public resort. It stands much higher than the river. A foot bridge leads across it from the Parade Platz.

The Pregel, lined with warehouses and crowded with shipping, runs through the midst of the city, and dividing forms an island called *Kneiphof*, the oldest quarter, abounding in old houses. It is joined to either bank by 5 bridges, and on it stand the Cathedral and Exchange.

The *Cathedral*, begun 1332, deserves notice. It is an interesting Gothic building, and contains in the choir the marble monument of Margrave Albert of B., bearing his kneeling effigy, 1568. Here are other tombs of many Teutonic Knights, the chancellor v. Kospoth, and the grand-master Duke

Luther (1385). Kant the metaphysician, author of the System of Pure Reason, as it is called, who died here in 1804, is buried in a porch, or stoa, outside of the church. The house in which he lived still exists, No. 3 in the Prinzessin Strasse; a statue of him in cast-iron has been set up before it; directly opposite is the large *Post Office*, built 1849. The Altstadt Kirche, built from Schinkel's design 1839-43, is so full of pillars that you cannot see the preacher for them.

In the *Königs-Strasse*, No. 57, is the *Stadt-Museum*, containing some modern German paintings. No. 66, same street, is the *Library* of 160,000 vols., including several MSS. of Luther. At the end of the street is the *Königs Thor*, built 1846, and beyond it, near the Herzogs-acker, the *Defensions Caserne*, a fortified barrack, completed 1851, and forming part of the fortifications.

On the whole Königsberg contains few remains of antiquity, considering its age as a city, and is far inferior to this respect to Danzig.

Near the Dom is the *Old University*, founded 1544, by the Margrave Albert, and called the *Albertina;* it has about 350 students. A bust of Kant, by Schadow, is placed in the Academic Hall.

The *Observatory,* which obtained renown under the direction of the late Prof. Bessel, occupies an old bastion W. of the town.

A *British Consul* resides here. The chief journals of Europe are to be found at the *Börsenhalle.*

The royal park of Warnichen on the Baltic is pleasing and worth a visit.

The river Pregel, on which Königsberg is built, is not sufficiently deep to admit large vessels, which, therefore, unload at *Pillau.* The trade of Königsberg consists of corn, for receiving which there are vast ranges of *Warehouses*, hemp, flax, linseed, tallow, bristles, wax, &c.; but it has fallen off since the end of the last cent., when it had reached the height of prosperity. There is a considerable fishery of sturgeon at Pillau. An extensive trade in *Amber* was formerly carried on at Königsberg; there were at one time 70 amber-turners in the town. That substance is still one of its exports; the chief consumption of it being in the Levant, where it is sold for pipe mouth-pieces. Amber is found all along the coast of East and West Prussia. It is obtained from the sea, which, after high winds, especially those blowing from the N., throws up a vast accumulation of sea-weed. The amber-fishers stationed on the shore wait till the floating seaweed approaches near to it. They then send in their people up to their necks in water, provided with nets, by which they draw the weeds to land. The amber is found adhering to, or entangled in them, and is collected and sorted. Amber is also obtained by digging up the soil even at a considerable distance from the sea. It usually occurs near the surface, but in some instances shafts have been successfully sunk. The trade in amber was first appropriated by the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, who often paid the entire expenses of their court out of the revenue derived from this source. It afterwards became a royal monopoly, and was guarded in early times by laws of the utmost severity. Coastguards (strand-riders) were stationed all along the coast, and the peasant who concealed or attempted to dispose of any pieces he had found was condemned to be hung up to the nearest tree. Afterwards a range of gallows was set up on the shore *in terrorem.* Since the commencement of the present cent. the government has let out the right of collecting amber to private contractors.

Dealer in Amber goods, Schlesinger, Französische St.

About 22 m. S. of Königsberg lies *Eylau*, where Napoleon fought the Russians under Benningsen, in the snow, and compelled them to retreat, though with a severe loss of 10,000 on his side, Feb. 8th, 1807. About 12 m. N.E. of this is *Friedland* on the Alle—scene of another French victory over Benningsen, June 14th, 1807, when 25,000 Russians were slain and 80 pieces of cannon taken. This led to the Treaty of Tilsit.

Steamers daily to Tilsit and Memel.

Rlys. to Dünaburg, Riga, and St. Petersburg; to Berlin.

ROUTE 79.

KÖNIGSBERG TO MEMEL, BY TILSIT.

29¼ Pruss. m.= 137 Eng. m.

Rail as far as Insterburg. Trains in 3 hrs. Thence Schnellpost daily to Tilsit.

The *Rly. from Königsberg to Riga* proceeds due E. on the side of the Pregel, by Lindenau Stat.

2½ Tapiau Stat., a town of 3000 Inhab. The castle, built by the Teutonic Knights, is now a poor-house. The rly. crosses the Alle by an iron lattice bridge near

Wehlan Stat. Norkitten Stat.

Insterburg Stat. (Buffet), a commercial town of 11,000 Inhab., on 2 streams, which after their junction form the Pregel.

[The Riga line continues E. by Stallupönen Stat., Eydtkuhnen Stat., Prussian frontier, to Dünaburg and Riga.]

Schnellpost daily to Tilsit by Aulowöhnen.

3 Mehlawischken.

2½ Kelmienen.

2½ *Tilsit* (Cronopolis).—*Inns*: Prinz Wilhelm; H. de Russie. A town of 16,000 Inhab., named from the Tilse, a small stream which falls into the Memel, here crossed by a bridge of boats 1150 ft. long. Upon a raft, moored a little below it, in the middle of the river, Napoleon, the Empr. Alexander of Russia, and the King of Prussia met, July 9, 1807, to sign the treaty of Tilsit, by which half the territory of Prussia was severed from her.

From Tilsit to Memel the road is bad.

3½ Szameitkehmen.

2¾ Werdenberg.

1¾ Norkaiten.

2½ Prökuls.

3 *Memel.—Inns*: British Hotel;—H. de Russie;—W. Ross. This is the most northern town of Prussia. It lies at the entrance of the Kurische Haff, and has 17,000 Inhab. It is the central point of the Baltic timber trade, and exports also a vast quantity of raw hides. A *British Consul* resides here.

There is a more direct road to Memel along the Strand, a narrow tongue of sand between the Baltic and the Kurische Haff; but, as it is very ill kept, and not provided with post-horses, it is little used. It was formerly the most frequented, and, were it not insufferably tedious, with an awkward ferry across the port of Memel at the end, would be worth travelling for its singularity. There are 3 posts between Königsberg and Memel. As it is impossible to make a firm road, the carriage must be driven with one wheel almost in the sea, and it requires 1 or 2 additional horses. The Nehrung, as the sandbank is called, is like the Dunes of Holland, but it seems difficult to conceive that such broad, high, and steep hills can be all drift sand. The name Kurische Haff is derived from the *Kurs*, inhabitants of the neighbouring Courland. The traveller obliged to walk by the side of his carriage will have plenty of time to seek for amber.

ROUTE 80.

STETTIN TO DANZIG, BY BROMBERG; TO POSEN AND BRESLAU.—RAILWAY.

Trains from Stettin to Dirschau in 10 hrs. Thence to Danzig in 3½ hrs. 58 Pruss. m. = 271 Eng. m.

The Railway is carried from Stettin across the Oder, and on wooden viaducts, resting on piles, over the shallow and marshy borders of the lake of Damm, to Alt Damm, and by the shore of the Madue lake.

Stargard Stat. (*Inn*, Prinz v. Preussen.) This is the principal town of Farther Pomerania, Pop. 16,000, on the navigable Ihna, surrounded by perfect ramparts and watchtowers, furnished with gates. The *Marienkirche* (14th and 15th cents.), a fine Gothic building, a work of the Templars, simple in plan, is worth study. The *Rathhaus* (16th cent.) deserves notice.

Dölitz Stat.

Arnswalde Stat.; by a chain of small meres or lakes, to

Augustwalde Stat.

Woldenberg Stat. (Rte. 77.)

Kreutz Junction Stat.—4 Railways meet here—1, from Stettin; 2, from Bromberg and Danzig; 3, from Posen, rt.; 4, from Kustrin.

The Rly. hence to Danzig is described Rte. 77; that to Posen (122 m. from Stettin), trains in 6 hrs., proceeds by

Wronker Stat., on the Warthe river.

Samter Stat. The country in this part of Poland is dreary, and the common people look miserable: horseflesh is a staple of food.

Rockietnica Stat.

Posen Stat.

Posen (*Inns:* H. de Rome, in the Wilhelm's Platz; H. du Nord; Mylius H.; H. de Dresde). This very ancient seat of the Polish Kings became in 1815 the capital of the province of Prussian Poland, since which time the largest and handsomest part of the town has been built. It is a cheerful town of 51,343 Inhab., more than half Germans, including 12,000 Protestants and 10,000 Jews, situated on the river Wartha. The very interesting and picturesque *Fortifications* constructed since 1828 render it a first-class fortress on the frontier of Russia. They are well worth seeing. Passing through them from the Rly. by the Berlin Gate, the stranger reaches the Wilhelms Platz, in which stand the *Stadt-Theater* and the *Raczinsky Library*, in a building faced with a portico of 24 cast-iron columns; 20,000 volumes presented to the town by Count R.

The *Dom*, in a suburb (Wallischei) inhabited by Poles of the lower orders, on the rt. bank of the Wartha, is a modernised building (1775), but contains some works of art:—4 large engraved brasses (15th cent.), to members of the De Gorta family, especially to Lucas de G., Waywode 1475, in low relief, and 2 bishops; also several recumbent effigies of bishops. The *Golden Chapel*, erected in a style (Byzantine) of great splendour 1842, by the society of Noble Poles at the instigation of Count Edwd. Raczinski, with painting and rich gilding and mosaics, contains 2 bronze statues of the first Kings of Poland, by Rauch, which merit notice.

The *Rathhaus* is one of the oldest buildings in the town, in a peculiar Sclavonic-Romanesque style (1512-20), not unlike that at Breslau, painted with frescoes of the Kings of Poland, now nearly effaced, and furnished with oriental-looking pinnacles and parapets; above it rises the loftiest tower in the town (date 1730). A considerable wool fair is held here in June.

The best view of Posen may be gained from the roof of **Fort Winiary*, the citadel of the new works. Admission may be obtained at the Bureau of the Platz-Major.

Railways to Stettin (Rte. 80). To Breslau. See below.

Posen lies on the direct road from Berlin to Warsaw, but for about 40 m. to the Russian frontier there is no chaussée but a deep sand.

["Posen to Gniesen, by Kostreyn, 7¼ Germ. m. Through undulating country, with occasional small lakes, and some forest.

"*Gniesen* (Polish, Gniesno): (Hôtel de Varsovie; very middling) a small town, said to have been the earliest seat of the Polish monarchy, and founded by Lekh the First, on the spot where he found an eagle's nest (gniesno, whence the name) on the ground. In later times its importance was due to its being the seat of an archbishop, the Primate of Poland. During an interregnum he was the head of the republic, and held greater power than was entrusted to the king.

"The *cathedral* is a large building, with two brick towers capped by spires at the west end. It would appear to date from the latter part of the 14th century; but not much of the original work is left, many alterations, casings of parts with marble, &c., having been made in the 16th and succeeding centuries. The chapels which surround the building beyond the aisles are in many cases superbly decorated with marble columns and sculptures, and contain magnificent monuments of archbishops and canons. The effigies and other sculptures of many of these are extremely good in style and of the 16th and 17th centuries. There are also some bronze effigies in low relief, dating from about 1500, and a very large engraved brass of Archbishop Jacobus de Senno, ob. 1480, a very singular specimen of art. The most remarkable objects in the church are, however, the *bronze valves* of the S. doorway, and the shrine of St. Adalbert, which stands in the middle of the nave. The first are no doubt of the 12th cent., and contain in 18 panels subjects from the history of that saint. St. Adalbert, or St. Wojciech, was born about 956, became Abp. of Prague, but was eventually driven away from thence by his unruly flock, baptized Stephen of Hungary, afterwards king, and eventually canonized, aided in the conversion of Poland, and was martyred in 997 at Fischhausen, near Dantzic, in an attempt to convert the pagan Prussians. He is one of the patron saints of Poland, and has been, and indeed still is, very much venerated in all the countries adjacent to the Baltic. He was the composer of the celebrated hymn to the Virgin, beginning,—

'Boja rodzica dziewica.
Bojiem wslaviona Marya.
i.e. 'Virgin mother of God.
Mary glorified by God,'—

which was sung by the Polish armies before engaging in battle, and prefixed to the treaties of the Polish kings. It is believed to date from the 14th cent., and to be the earliest written monument of the Polish tongue. "It is still sung here by tens of thousands of pilgrims on the 23rd of April, St. Adalbert's day, when a great fair is held at Gniesen. The shrine is of solid silver; the sides decorated with bas-reliefs, representing events of the life of the saint; and on the top is his recumbent effigy, of life-size, also in silver. Over the shrine and the altar which stands before it is a baldachin, 40 Polish ft. in height, with twisted columns of marble, a copy of that over the high-altar in St. Peter's, Rome. This, and probably the shrine also, was made at the expense of Matthew Lubienski, Dean of Gniesen, in 1767. In the wall of the nave is some curious sculpture, which seems to have formed part of the monument of St. Adalbert, erected by Archbishop James, of Senno.—N."]

A Railroad, finished 1850, leads from Posen to Breslau. Trains in 5¼ hrs.

The stations are—

Kosten.
Lissa.
Rawicz.
Trachenberg.
Obernigk.
BRESLAU STAT., see Rte. 81.

ROUTE 81.

BERLIN TO FRANKFURT ON THE ODER AND BRESLAU.—RAILWAY.

47½ Pruss. m. = 222 Eng. m. Trains to Frankfurt in 2⅕ h.: to Breslau in 11 h.

Terminus in Berlin, near the Stralauer Platz.

1½ Köpenik Stat. on an island in the Spree. The *Schloss* was, about 1830, used as a prison for riotous students. The line now skirts the lake called Müggelsee.

1¾ Erkner Stat.; lime-works near this.

3 Fürstenwalde Stat. The *Marienkirche*, a brick church of the 14th cent., with a modern roof, is worth notice. It has a beautiful Gothic *Sacramentshäuschen* (date 1510) of sandstone; monuments of several bishops — part stone, part brass — before the altar. Near Rosengarten the line crosses the watershed between Elbe and Oder.

2 Briesen Stat.

2½ *Frankfurt on the Oder Junct. Stat.* —*Inns:* Adler; Deutsches Haus. A city of 36,500 Inhab., no longer fortified. A bridge of wood, loaded with heavy stones to prevent its being washed away by floods, connects the old town on the l. bank of the Oder with the suburb on the rt. bank.

The prosperity of the town arises from its situation upon the great Silesian highway, and upon a navigable river communicating by canals with the Vistula and the Elbe, which combine in causing the greater part of the manufactures of Silesia to pass through it; and from three considerable *Fairs* held here annually. It is far inferior, however, in commercial activity, to its namesake on the Maine. The University was transferred to Breslau in 1810. The chief buildings are the *Oberkirche*, or *Ch. of St. Mary*, a brick building of the middle of the 13th cent., with 5 aisles to the nave. It has a splendid altarpiece of carved woodwork, richly gilt, with 8 paintings, date 1517. The stained-glass windows, a bronze 7-branched candlestick 12 ft. high, with bas-reliefs of the 14th cent., and a font also with bas-reliefs, deserve notice. The *Rathhaus*, 1607, retains portions of moulded brickwork of the 13th and 14th centuries, though large part is later. A *monument* has been erected, beyond the bridge, to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who was drowned here in 1785, while attempting to rescue an unfortunate family from an inundation of the Oder.

The battle of Kunersdorf, one of the most memorable of the Seven Years' War, in which Frederick the Great encountered the united forces of Austria and Russia, amounting to 80,000 men, and, though worsted, did not sustain a serious defeat, was fought within 3 m. N.E. of the town, in 1759. The poet Kleist died at Frankfurt of a wound received in that engagement. A monument has been set up to his memory.

Frankfurt is connected by Rail with Danzig, Posen, and Stettin (Rte. 77).

1 Krebsjauche Stat.

1 Fürstenberg Stat.

1 Neuzelle Stat.

2½ Guben Stat. A town of 16,000 Inhab., on the river Neisse, whose banks are here planted with vines. It has an extensive manufacture of cloth.

1½ Starzeddel Stat.

1½ Sommerfeld Stat.

3 Sorau Stat. (*Inn*, Stern). A town of 5000 Inhab., in a sandy plain. Manufacture of wax candles. A road leads hence W. to Muskau, Rte. 82.

1 Hansdorf Junct. Stat. [A branch railway runs from this to Glogau, distance 9 Germ. m., and Posen, by

2 Sagan *Stat. Inn*, Ritter St. Georg. A town of 5500 Inhab., on the Bober. The *Château* was begun by Wallenstein; attached to it is a fine garden and park. It now belongs to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen.

2 Sprottau Stat. (*Inn*, Deutsches Haus), a town of 3000 Inhab. Beyond, the road runs not far from the Bober. Gloomy fir-woods, rarely enlivened by a woodman's hut, a pitch oven, or an iron forge, spread themselves over the district.

3 Quariz Stat.

2 *Glogau* Stat.—*Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Westphal's Hotel. A fortress of the 2nd rank on the l. bank of the Oder, 17,000 Inhab. The Dom upon an island dates from 1120, and contains a madonna by *Cranach*, sen., his masterpiece.]

1 Halbau Stat. } Through uninterrupted forests.
1½ Rausche Stat. }
1½ Kohlfurt Junct. Stat. Here the railway is joined by that from Dresden. (Rte 82.)

2½ Siegersdorf Stat. The Queis is crossed, and afterwards the *Bober*, on a *Viaduct* 1550 ft. long, 76 ft. high.

2 *Bunzlau Stat.—Inns:* Kron Prinz; Deutsches Haus. A small well-built town, of 5000 Inhab., on the Bober, situated on the verge of the most picturesque as well as industrious district of Silesia, which extends as far as the mountains. In the market-place is an *Iron Obelisk*, by Schinkel and G. Schadow, to the memory of the Russian General Kutusoff, who died here, 28th April, 1813. The father of German poetry, Opitz, was born in a house in the Ring, No. 66. A brown pottery is made here. About 2 m. off lies the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*.

3¾ Hainau Stat.

2½ *Liegnitz Stat.—Inns:* Rautenkranz, good; Schwarzer Adler. This town, of 18,600 Inhab., is handsomely built, and prettily placed on the junction of the Katzbach and Schwarzwasser. The *Schloss*, nearly rebuilt after a fire in 1834, but retaining 2 fine brick towers which date from 15th cent., has been converted into a *Museum* of Art, Industry, and Manufactures, ancient and modern, of considerable interest, arranged by Baron Minutoli. In the *Fürstencapelle*, which is poor, are the monuments of the Piast Dukes: the family became extinct 1675, after having given 24 kings to Poland, and 123 dukes to Liegnitz, dating from 775. The building of the *Ritter Academie*, an institution for the education of the sons of Silesian nobles, is handsome. The *New Cemetery* for Protestants and Catholics, outside the town, on the rt. of the road to Breslau, should be visited.

Railway—Liegnitz to Reichenbach.

The Katzbach, though a small stream, is memorable in history from the battle named after it, gained over the French in 1813 by Blücher, who received, as a reward for his services, the title of Prince of *Wahlstatt* (*Battle-field*) from a small village of that name, with a convent, now suppressed, S. of Liegnitz. It had rained for four days in succession previous to the battle, and continued to rain while it lasted, so that powder was useless; and the victory was gained by the bayonet and the butt-end of the musket: 102 French cannon were taken. The fiercest part of the battle raged between Wahlstatt and Eichholz, near which a monument has been erected by the King of Prussia. The convent of Wahlstatt was built to commemorate the triumph of the Christian chivalry of Europe over the barbarous hordes of Asia, in a great battle, fought near the same spot in 1241, between the Duke of Silesia and the army of the Mongul Tartars. On quitting Liegnitz Stat. the Katzbach is crossed.

1½ Spittelndorf Stat.

1½ Malsch Stat. The railway here approaches the Oder.

1 Neumarkt Stat.—*Inns:* Die Hoffnung; Hohes Haus. A town of 3000 Inhab. The Zobten mountain is visible.

1½ Nimkau Stat.

1½ Lissa Stat. After the famous battle of Lissa (Leuthen), 5th Dec. 1757, in which Frederick the Great, with 30,000 men, defeated the Austrian army of 90,000, he unexpectedly rode on to the castle of Lissa, a small village on the approach to Breslau, which still remained in the hands of the Austrians. A party of Austrian officers were not a little surprised when their conqueror entered the room where they were assembled, modestly inquiring, "Have you any room for me here, gentlemen?"

1½ BRESLAU *Stat.* in the Schweidnitz suburb, on the S. side of the town, not far from Tauentziens Platz.—*Inns:*

Goldene Gans (Golden Goose); Hotel Zedlitz, near the railway, well situated and well managed; landlord speaks English; cheap, and good; Goldener Löwe; Hotel de Silésie; the White Eagle. Breslau, a fine flourishing town, is the capital of Silesia, and the 2nd city in Prussia in point of population, having 145,000 Inhab. (45,000 Roman Catholics, 10,000 Jews). It is built on both banks of the Oder, which is split into branches and crossed by several bridges. The fortifications were partly demolished by the French in 1806-7, and since then have been levelled, and converted into *Boulevards* for the recreation of the inhabitants. They have been tastefully planted, and laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds; so that the whole forms a delightful belt of verdure, separating the old town from the suburbs. From the Taschen Bastei the town is best seen; and from the Ziegel Bastei there is a good view of the Oder, which, though rarely picturesque below Breslau, here assumes a pleasing character.

Breslau is interesting to passing travellers, not only as a commercial town —bustling, prosperous, and wealthy— but also on account of various objects of art and antiquity contained in it. The principal streets are the *Schweidnitzer Strasse*, leading N. from the Tauenziens Platz to the Grosse-Ring, and the line is continued N. in the Schmiede Gasse to the Oder and Sand Insel, where the 3 principal churches are grouped together.

The *Churches*, divided between Protestants and Catholics, are exceedingly interesting, from the number of mural monuments and other works in *alto-rilievo*, which decorate their porches and exterior walls. The *Cathedral* of St. John, begun 1170, continued through later centuries, and now much modernized, stands upon the Dom Insel. It is distinguished by its quaint and not ungraceful architecture of red brick. In the Lady Chapel, which has a square end, is the marble effigy of Bp. Pretzlaus, its founder, d. 1376, with a herse of iron, having lanterns in the angles and brasses. The monument of Card. Bp. Fredk. Landgrave of Hesse. The fine bronze relief of Bp. Johann v. Rother (1496) is by *Peter Vischer*. In the chapel of St. John is *Lucas Cranach's* altarpiece, the "Madonna unter Tannen." The monument having 2 Turks for supporters is that of Duke Christian of Holstein, who fell fighting against the Turks in Hungary, 1691.

The *Kreutzkirche*, close to the Dom and much less altered, is a singular and picturesque building, with 2 towers at the W. end, founded 1288. It is of lofty proportions, and raised upon a lower ch. or crypt. *See* the monument of Duke Henry IV., its founder (1290), with his effigy of terra-cotta, supported by angels and priests, and set round with basreliefs. There is a good view of the town from the top of the tower. *St. Elizabeth's Ch.* possesses the highest tower in Prussia (364 ft. high). It is remarkable for curious monuments of all sorts, pictures, enamels, altars, sculpture, &c. The very handsome *Ch.* of *Our Lady on the Sand* has aisles higher than the nave, vaulting alternate; it is of good Gothic, 1330-1336.

In the Square, called *Grosser-ring*, stands the antique *Rathhaus*, a large and quaint structure, very remarkable for its architecture within and without; founded by King John of Bohemia, but as it now stands, showing, for the most part, the Gothic of the 15th cent., restored 1862. In the apartment called *Fürstensaal* the allegiance of the states of Silesia was tendered to its princes, and among them to Frederick the Great. Under it runs a great vaulted chamber—the Schweidnitzer Keller.

W. of the Rathhaus, on the parade-ground of the Grosse Ring, is an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, by *Kiss*, erected 1847; and on the opposite side a similar statue of Fred. William III., also by *Kiss*. Behind Frederick the Great's statue is the *Stadthaus*, built 1863, from Stüler's design; destined for public offices, and to hold an extensive public *Library*. The *Government House*, formerly the Palace of Count Hatzfeld, is a fine building; the *Palace* (Schloss) scarce deserves the name.

The Square, named after Blücher, S.W. of the Grosse Ring, is ornamented with a colossal bronze statue of him, by Rauch. The *Tauenziens Platz* bears a statue of the general of that name, the brave defender of Breslau against the Austrians, under Loudon, 1760.

The *University*, transferred hither from Frankfurt on the Oder in 1811, numbers about 900 students. The building, originally an Imperial palace, and afterwards a Jesuits' college, contains one very fine apartment called Aula Leopoldina. Connected with the University are the following collections:—

A *Museum of Natural History;* the *Central Library* of 300,000 volumes, open daily from 9 to 12; the *Cabinet of Antiquities*—the larger portion are German and Slavonic; the *Picture Gallery*, made up of 700 paintings, chiefly trash. The *Botanic Garden*, close to the Dom, is rich, and well looked after.

The *Theatre* is a handsome building.

It is not surprising that Breslau, situated in the centre of the most productive manufacturing province of the Prussian dominions, concentrating also the trade of a large portion of Poland and Russia, should enjoy extensive and increasing prosperity. The articles of commerce are various and important. Corn, metals of many sorts from the Silesian mines, cloths, linen, timber, and firewood are the principal. There are nearly 100 distilleries in the town. In addition to this, Breslau is the first market for *wool* on the continent. *Wool-fairs* are held here twice a-year, June and October.

In March 1813 the youth of Prussia here rallied round their king; and here began that patriotic resistance to the French which led to the liberation of their country, and to the occupation of Paris. Breslau is a city of Slavonic origin, having been occupied by the Poles and Bohemians alternately for 800 years. When the Silesian dukes died out it was transferred to Austria, from whom it was taken by Frederick the Great, 1742. Poles are very numerous, and their language so prevalent that many of the shop-boards are inscribed with it. Silesia has a considerable Slavonic population.

Railroads—to Freiburg and Schweidnitz, $7\frac{3}{5}$ Germ. m. (Rte. 84)—to Berlin—to Cracow (Rte. 85*a*)—to Ratibor and Vienna (Rte. 85*b*). To Dresden; to Posen and Danzig (Rte. 80); to Warsaw. To Hirschberg.

18 m. E. of Breslau is *Oels*, chief town of the mediatised principality of Brunswick-Oels, with 6000 Inhab., and a château.

At the village of Kriebowitz, 14 m. from Breslau, Marshal Blücher died, in 1819. (See Rte. 84.)

ROUTE 82.

DRESDEN TO BRESLAU.—RAILWAY.

35 Pruss. m. = $163\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m. Trains to Görlitz in 3, to Breslau in 8 h. To the Saxon frontier the country is very picturesque.

Radeberg Stat. Near here the railway crosses the Röder.

5 Bischofswerda Stat. *Inn*, Engel.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ *Bautzen* (Budissin) Stat. (*Inns:* Goldene Krone, comfortable; Das Lamm, in the suburb), the capital of Upper Lusatia (Ober Lausitz) is a very picturesque town, surrounded by turreted old walls, beautifully situated on the Spree, and has 12,000 Inhab., who carry on flourishing manufactures of cloth and cotton. The parish *Ch. of St. Peter* is shared between Catholics and Protestants. The Estates of the province hold their meetings in the *Ständehaus*. A vast modern-Gothic

Rathhaus has been built. Close to the town lies the old castle of *Ortenburg*, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Meissen, ancestors of the Saxon Royal Family. Seidow, on the l. bank of the Spree, is almost entirely inhabited by Wends. In the neighbourhood was fought the *battle of Bautzen*, May 1813, when Napoleon compelled the allies to retire, after dreadful slaughter on both sides, and very little advantage on his. On the following day, May 22, at the entrance of the village of Merkersdorf, near Reichenbach, Duroc, the most faithful and attached friend perhaps that he ever had, was killed by a cannon-ball, at the close of a skirmish.

After quitting Bautzen the valley of the Spree is crossed by the railway on a long bridge. About 1 m. S. of

Pommritz Stat. rises the steeple of *Hochkirch*, seen on the rt., marking the scene of one of the most bloody battles of the Seven Years' War. It was fought in 1746, by night. Marshal Keith, one of Frederick's best generals, by birth a Scotchman, was killed in it; a monument erected to him by Sir Robert Keith, English Ambassador at Vienna, 1776, still remains behind the altar of the village church, though Frederick removed his body to Berlin.

About 30 m. N. of Bautzen is *Muskau*, once the seat of Prince Pückler-Muskau, who wrote a coxcombical book about England. The park is laid out in the English style, with considerable taste. Muskau is now the property of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

2¼ Löbau Junct. Stat. *Buffet.* (*Inn*, Lamm, tolerable); a town of 2500 Inhab. In the ancient *Rathhaus* the deputies of the 6 towns of Lusatia met, during 5 cents., from 1310 to 1814. Besides the German churches, there is a Wendic church here; 50,000 of the inhab. of Lusatia are Wends (Vends) of Slavonic origin, differing from the Germans even in the present day in speech, dress, and manners.

A *Railway* runs from Löbau by Herrnhut to Zittau. Length 3¾ Germ. m. *Herrnhut* lies about 6 Eng. m. S. of Löbau. (See Rte. 84 A.)

The first place within the frontier of Prussia is

Reichenbach Stat. (*Inn:* Sonne.) A simple block of sandstone marked with the name *Duroc*, on the l. of the high road, marks the grave of the friend of Napoleon, who left 1000 francs to set up a monument to him. The ball which killed him was fired from a Russian battery.

3¼ *Görlitz Stat.* (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof, at the Stat.; Preussischer Hof; Krone), a flourishing little town, which belonged to Saxony previous to 1815, and is now capital of the Prussian province of Upper Lusatia. It is well situated on the slope of a hill, at whose base flows the Neisse, and has 28,000 Inhab. It retains many marks of antiquity; its old gates surmounted by towers, the finest of which is called *Kaisertrutz* (1490). Its houses, like the towns to the E. and those of Italy, are furnished with arcades. Much cloth and linen are made here. The *Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul* (1428-1497) is one of the largest in Saxony, and has 5 aisles; the windows of the N. side, as well as the triple altar end, are handsome. The subterranean chapel, hewn in the rock, is the oldest part, and curious. The *Kreuzkirche*, outside the town, on the road to Muskau, is a representation of the events of our Lord's Passion and the localities of the Holy Sepulchre. The ch. is 2 stories high; in the upper one is a representation of the Last Supper. Behind this is a miniature copy of the Holy Sepulchre itself. It was built (1480-89) by a burgomaster of Görlitz, who travelled to Jerusalem with an architect and a painter, to copy exactly the original.

The *Gardens* (Anlagen) outside the walls, between the Weber Thor and Mühlbergen, command a pleasing view of the vale of the Neisse and the viaduct.

About 3 m. off, in the valley of the Neisse, rises the picturesque hill of *Landskrone*, surmounted by basalt, and commanding a fine view. General von Winterfeldt, another favourite officer of Frederick the Great, fell in battle against

the Austrians on the Holzberg, near Görlitz: a monument marks the spot.

[From Görlitz an excursion may be made into Bohemia, to the *Baths of Liebwerda*, distant about 18 m. S.E., romantically situated, and provided with good accommodation, though retired and not much frequented. The waters resemble those of Spa. There are some beautiful valleys around it, and in the neighbourhood the convent of Haindorf, and the old *Castle of Friedland*, from which the celebrated Wallenstein received his title of Duke. It was presented to him, with its dependent estates, by the Emperor Ferdinand, as a compensation for the property he had sacrificed in his cause. It now belongs to the Count Clam Gallas, and still contains some relics of Wallenstein, his portrait, and his sword, with collections of armour, pictures, &c. The Upper Castle was built by Wallenstein. The dungeons beneath the thick round tower are horrible. *Inn*, am Schloss, good.

The ascent of the *Tafelfichte*, 3400 ft. high, may be made from Liebwerda, from which it is about 4 m. distant. 14 m. S. of Friedland is Reichenberg (Rte. 84 A).]

The *Viaduct* over the valley of the Neisse, near Görlitz, 1500 ft. long, resting on 30 piers, and raised 112 ft. above the river, is one of the finest works of railway engineering in N. Germany.

Penzig Stat.

3¼ Kohlfurth Junct. Stat. Here this railway joins that from Berlin to Breslau, and for the rest of the way see

Breslau Terminus. Rte. 81.

ROUTE 83.

THE RIESENGEBIRGE.

BUNZLAU TO HIRSCHBERG, WARMBRUNN, SCHMIEDEBERG, AND LANDESHUT; EXCURSION TO ADERSBACH.

The range of mountains separating Silesia from Bohemia is called Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains). The chief of this chain is the Schneekoppe (Snow-head), the highest mountain in Germany N. of the Danube, being 4983 ft. above the sea. The outline of the chain is rather swelling than bold, but within its valleys are scenes of great beauty, enhanced in the eyes of the Germans of the N. by being contrasted with the wearisome flatness and monotony of their own country. It must be understood that the scenery of the Riesengebirge will bear no comparison with that of the Alps, either in elevation, grandeur, or beauty. Its beauties are limited to a pleasing variety of hill and dale, wood and water, rich verdure and fertility of soil, numerous towns and villages planted in romantic valleys by the sides of rivers, inhabited by an industrious population and enlivened by prosperous manufactures. These features give to the country an agreeable aspect; and, in conjunction with its Mineral Baths, render it annually the resort of a multitude of strangers.

The best approaches to the Riesengebirge are from Bunzlau, on the Berlin and Breslau railway, Rte. 81; or *from Breslau* by the railway to Freiburg, Rte. 84.

The following are some of the most interesting points proceeding from W. to E., and passing from the Saxon and Prussian into the Austrian territory. The Moravian colony of *Herrnhut* (p. 430), though not within the Riesengebirge, lies at a short distance from their W. extremity. The Baths of *Liebewerda*, and Wallenstein's castle of Friedland, under the *Tafelfichte*, one of the highest of the range of the Riesengebirge, may be visited by making short detours from the high road.

The tour of the Riesengebirge properly begins at *Hirschberg* and *Warmbrunn* (see below), which are the most central points for making excursions, and the best head-quarters, as affording tolerable accommodation. Owing to the changeableness of the weather, the ascent of the *Schneekoppe*, which is usually made from Hirschberg or Schmiedeberg, very often does not repay the trouble. The river Elbe rises from the S. base of this mountain at the head of a beautiful valley. The country between Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg, and Landshut, is the Paradise of Silesia.

No one should quit the Giant Mountains without exploring the *Labyrinth* of *Adersbach*, the most singular spot in the district, but lying within the Bohemian frontier. It may be visited from Landshut or Waldenburg: the nearest towns to it are Liebau and Trautenau. Between Schmiedeberg and Breslau rises the *Zobten*, an isolated mountain, the advanced guard, as it were, of the Riesengebirge towards the N., commanding a very extensive view.

The Riesengebirge are the theatre of the exploits of the mischievous spirit called *Rübezahl*, whose name is well translated into English by that of *Number Nip* (*i. e.* turnip numberer). There is hardly a mountain or a glen in the country without its legend of this popular demon.

There are very good *Inns* at the towns of this district; and in remote spots on the mountains the traveller, not over fastidious, may be tolerably well accommodated, without any luxury, in the buildings called *Baude* (Scot. Bothie), resembling somewhat the chalets of the Alps.

Guides are indispensable. They are appointed by the local authorities in the Prussian territory, and receive 1 thaler a day, for which they carry the baggage. In Austria they are not licensed, nor is their charge fixed. Detailed information respecting the most remarkable spots in the Riesengebirge is given in this and the following Routes.

The traveller coming from Berlin or Dresden should proceed by the railways described in Rtes. 81 and 82, as far as the Bunzlau Stat. From thence an excellent macadamised road runs S. to Löwenberg. The country displays at every step increasing natural beauties, a dense population, and a fertile soil. A constant intermixture of wood and verdure, hill and dale, give a peculiar charm to the landscape.

2½ Löwenberg. *Inns:* H. du Roi; Weisses Ross. A town of 4000 Inhab. on the high road from Dresden to Breslau, and in a beautiful situation. It possesses an interesting Rathhaus of the beginning of the 15th cent.; and the *Palace* of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen containing a collection of *paintings*. At Neuland, in the vicinity, are considerable quarries of gypsum and of millstones. When about four-fifths of the stage are accomplished a slight eminence over which the road passes displays to the view of the traveller the fertile and populous valley of Hirschberg, bounded by the distant range of the Giant Mountains, "a ravishing prospect in any country." The Schneekoppe is seen rising in the centre.

4¾ *Hirschberg*. *Inns:* In the town, Deutsches Haus, good; Weisses Ross, outside the town and close to the Post; Drei Berge, good, but noisy. This, the principal town of the district, is beautifully situated at the foot of the mountain, at the junction of 2 small streams, the Bober and Zacken, 1000 ft. above the sea, and has about 7000 Inhab. Its flourishing linen manufacture is reduced from what it was in the middle of the last cent., though a large quantity is still made here; and this is considered the central point of this branch of industry. It is an ancient town, still surrounded by a double line of walls. The market-place is surrounded by arcades like some of the Italian towns. The chief building is the very handsome and large *Gothic Protestant* Church, reserved for the reformed worship by Charles XII. of Sweden by a special article of the Treaty of Alt-Ranstädt. It has some military monuments in its cemetery.

The *Kavalierberg*, S. of the town, named from some strong works thrown up in the 7 Years' War, and a low fir-clad eminence called *Mount Helicon*, are 2 agreeable places of resort in the neighbourhood.

About 4 m. S.W. from Hirschberg lies *Warmbrunn. Inns:* Schwarzer Adler, good; H. de Prusse, good, extensive assortment of wines, among which some Hungarian wines are good; Das lange Haus, near the springs, contains good accommodations. This is a pretty, retired, quiet watering-place, lying in one of the most romantic valleys of the Riesengebirge. The visitors usually amount to between 2000 and 3000 annually. July and August are considered the height of the season. The company is not so aristocratic as that which frequents the baths of Teplitz and Carlsbad. Good Prussian society is to be found; and the owner, Count Schaffgotsch, is strenuous in his efforts to improve the place, and is anxious that it should become more known to English travellers. The lukewarm sulphureous springs resemble those of Aix; in temperature they vary from 97° to 99° Fah. They are considered efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism, &c., and owe their virtues to the presence of sulphur and alkaline salts: their odour is fetid and not agreeable. The principal *Public Baths* are Das *Gräfliche* Bad (the Count's bath), and the *Propstei* Bad (Prior's bath). They are capable of containing 30 or 40 persons, and it is not uncommon to see them full of bathers of both sexes. In order to accommodate the great number of bathers they are divided into classes. The first class bathe first, paying 2 dol. a week; the 2nd pay 1 th. 10 sg., and follow them; and the 3rd, chiefly poor people, come last, and pay very little. In order to enter them, a ticket of admittance must be obtained from the master of the ceremonies. There are also private baths. The *Russian Baths* are the newest and best fitted up, and are provided with vapour baths in the Russian fashion. Warmbrunn originally belonged to the Convent of Güssau, but is now the property of Count Schaffgotsch. The building called *Gallerie*, or *Gesellschaftshaus*, comprises a ball or assembly room, and dining-room, where the best daily table-d'hôte is to be found. The adjoining gardens and Park of Count Schaffgotsch, and the allée of poplars, afford agreeable walks to invalids and water-drinkers. Gaming of every sort is strictly forbidden. There is a library of standard works open to the public in the Propstei-Gebäude, and a pretty little *Theatre*. Very beautiful glass of various colours, manufactured in Silesia, and numerous half-precious stones, found in the vicinity, and cut by lapidaries on the spot, may be purchased here, and will serve as memorials of the Riesengebirge to friends at home.

Warmbrunn is, from its central situation, the best point for making excursions among the Riesengebirge. There are *public conveyances* many times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. hence to Hirschberg.

At Brückenberg, on the way to the Schneekoppe, is an old *Wooden Church* of the 12th cent., which was purchased by Fred. William IV. King of Prussia 1844, and transported hither from Wang, near Drontheim, in Norway, bit by bit, and is a curious specimen of a style peculiar to Scandinavia, every part being of timber, much curious carving, particularly about the doors, and is also worth visiting on account of its situation and view. The stone towers are new.

The small river *Zacken* is remarkable for a phenomenon not satisfactorily explained. At times its waters suddenly disappear and cease to flow for several hours, after which they again burst forth and assume their usual level.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the valley of the Zacken, above Warmbrunn, is Hermsdorf, a village with Inns, and a Château of Count Schaffgotsch, the head-quarters of the *Guides* to the Schneekoppe, &c. Immediately above Hermsdorf, on the summit of a wooded cone of granite, rise the stately ruins of the *Castle of Kynast*, founded 1292, burnt down 1657 by lightning. It is perhaps the most agreeable excursion from Warmbrunn, and is accessible by a carriage road, which is beset by beggars offering stocks, stones, fruits, and flowers for sale. It is perched on a rock detached from the main body of the mountains, and its walls rise grandly from the brink of almost perpendicular precipices, so that it is accessible only on one side by a drawbridge. The view from its keep tower is very extensive and pleasing.

In ancient times the daughter of a lord of this castle, named Kunigunde, who was as cold and hard-hearted as she was beautiful, made a vow to accept no one, as a lover, who should not previously ride round the castle on the top of the outer wall. She had many suitors, but upon this announcement the greater number retired. A few made the attempt, and were dashed to pieces in the frightful abyss. The lady showed no signs of compunction or pity —she desired to remain single, and was glad to be relieved from the importunities of so many lovers, all of whom were equally indifferent to her. At last a knight presented himself to try the perilous adventure, whose manly beauty and engaging manners interested her so much that she repented of her vow, and beheld him with fear and trembling mount the wall upon his steed. To her great joy he performed the exploit in safety; but, to her surprise, when she advanced to throw herself into his arms as her destined bridegroom, instead of a kiss he gave her a box on the ear and a smart reproof, and then, leaping on his steed, left her in shame and amazement. It was the Landgrave Albert of Thuringia, a married man, who, wishing to avenge the death of a younger brother, had previously practised his steed in this dangerous exercise. The story is the subject of a poem by Körner.

The *Schneekoppe* (snow-head), or *Riesenkoppe*, the highest summit of the Riesengebirge, 4983 ft. above the sea-level, may easily be ascended in 5 or 6 hrs. from Warmbrunn. The ascent, however, from Schmiedeberg is shorter than from Warmbrunn, and the road is good. The traveller who makes the ascent should be prepared, if he intend to pass the night on the mountain, to sleep on hay, and he will act wisely in taking provisions with him, as the accommodation of the *baude* is far from good, and *not suitable for ladies*. He should also be prepared for mist, rains, and the probability of not seeing the view in consequence. The road usually taken leads by Seidorf, 1 hr. 10 min. walk, where guides may be found, and chairs, asses, and mules are kept for hire; thence to the Brod Baude, 1 hr. 5 min.; thence to Brückenberg, 15 min. (see the Norwegian Church, above); and from it in 1 hr. 10 min. to the *Hempelsbaude*, a humble inn or chalet (where very tolerable refreshment may be had), only 20 min. walk from the summit. Those who choose to pass the night on the mountain, for the sake of seeing the sun rise, will find better accommodation in the *Grenzbaude* (called also Böhmische Baude). Hübner's affords the best accommodation. The Hungarian wine is good and cheap. The top of the mountain of granite, underlying gneiss and mica schist, is crowned by a small chapel, now converted into an *Inn*, standing on the frontier line of Austria and Prussia. The prospect is extensive when the state of the weather allows it to be visible. On the side of Silesia the slope is most abrupt, but the scenery is rich and populous. On the S., towards Bohemia, it is wild and descends more gradually in a series of terraces intersected by the rugged glen of the Riesen or Aupengrund, 2000 ft. below. Breslau, 45 m. off, is sometimes seen from hence, it is said. The want of water, however, is a great drawback in the landscape. In descending, the traveller may vary his walk by proceeding from the Hempelsbaude across the Rübezahl's (Number Nip's) skittle-ground, in 1½ hr., to the Gräber Steine, 5 min. walk from St. Anne's Chapel, where the forester's house affords good refreshment, and return thence to Warmbrunn in 1¾ hour.

The *sources of the Elbe* are situated under the S. roots of the Schneekoppe, which lies right S. from Hirschberg. The Weisswasser is regarded as the proper source of the Elbe, and its fountain-head is a strong spring, which never fails, rising close to the Wiesenbaude, 4380 ft. above the sea in the Weisse Wiese. Another stream from the valley, called the Nawarer Wiese, unites with it in the Elbegrund. These are troublesome to reach, surrounded by marshy ground; but the vale of the Elbe is very picturesque. The pedestrian has the choice of descending from the Schneekoppe into Bohemia, and proceeding at once to Adersbach and its wonderful rocks, S.E. by Klein Aupe

to Schatzlar (about 4 hrs.), where the Burgomaster's inn is good, and near which the Bober rises from a well in the forest. Thence to Adersbach is a walk of 6 hrs., a beautiful and gratifying excursion. Or, if he prefer it, there are paths direct from the Schneekoppe to Schmiedeberg; the time occupied in walking thither is about 5 hrs.

The *post-road* from Hirschberg thither passes near the mine of felspar, which supplies material for the Berlin china. Half way between Hirschberg and Schmiedeberg lies *Schloss Erdmannsdorf* (*Inn*, das Schweitze Haus), seat of the late General Gneisenau, now the property of the King of Prussia, who has recently given an asylum and allotted land here to about 400 Tyrolese Protestants, who were driven out of their native valley, the Zillerthal, on account of their faith, by the intolerance of the Romish priesthood. The houses forming the colony are built by the Tyrolese themselves in their own peculiar and picturesque architecture, but the colonists have the character of being lazy and dirty. The *Church* was built from a design of Schinkel. Here is a large Linen Mill moved by steam. Persons visiting Erdmannsdorf—and it is well worth visiting—will do well to do so from Warmbrunn and not from Hirschberg. The distance is nearly the same both ways—a walk of 1½ hr.—but the former road is very agreeable, passing through the pretty village of Stohnsdorf, while the latter is a dead flat and rather uninteresting.

Fischbach is the beautiful seat of the Prince Wm. of Prussia, in a charming situation, about 4 m. E. of Erdmannsdorf. Upon the neighbouring Marianne's rock is a colossal *lion* (cross), of cast iron. Further on, near Schmiedeberg, about 1 m. to the rt. of the road, is the Ruheberg, a country-house of Prince Radzevil.

2 Schmiedeberg. *Inns*: Schwarzes Ross, good; Goldene Sterne; Deutsches Haus. A manufacturing town, in a pleasant situation, with 3500 Inhab., owing its prosperity chiefly to its extensive iron furnaces, mines, &c., with a market-place surrounded by an arcade. This is a favourable point from which to ascend the Schneekoppe.

The road hence to Landeshut is the highest in Prussia practicable for carriages, rising 2233 ft. It passes through a delightful country, and there are very fine views from near the summit, towards Schmiedeberg and the Schneekoppe on one side, and towards Landshut on the other. At the summit, to the northward, and within ¼ hr. walk from the road, is the Friesenstein, a group of rocks 2888 ft. above the sea level. The view is magnificent.

2¼ Landeshut. *Inns*: Schwarzer Rabe, good; Drei Berge; Goldener Löwe. Romantically situated at the foot of the Riesengebirge, on the Bober; has 3500 Inhab., considerable bleaching-grounds and manufactures of linen.

A bad road from Landeshut to Adersbach by Kloster Grüssau, 1 h.'s drive; Schönberg (*Inns*, Golden Löwe, small but fair) 1 h.; Adersbach, 1¾ h.; Friedland, 1 h.; Waldenburg, about 9 m. The *Ch.* of the suppressed *Kloster Grüssau*, is a large 16th-cent. building, containing a large organ and 2 14th-cent. effigies of Bolco Duke of Schweidnitz. Near this the Prussians received a severe defeat June 1760, and 10,000 of them were made prisoners of war, with their General, Fouqué, by the Austrians under Marshal Loudon.

[The *Rock Labyrinth of Adersbach* is situated within the frontier of Bohemia, about 19 m. from Landshut, 17 from Waldenburg, and 12 from Trautenau. The Prussian Custom-house, on the road to it, is at Liebau; the Austrian at Königshain. The road from Liebau is *very* bad, and only narrow axles can traverse it at all.

ADERSBACH. *Inn*, Traiteur Haus, good and clean, but small—delicious mountain trout may be had here. The *Rocks of Adersbach* are a wonderful assemblage of masses of sandstone, extending in all directions over a space 3 m. broad and 6 or 8 long, separated into fragments of various sizes by openings, gulfs, and fissures. "They resemble those of the Heuscheuer and Saxon Switzerland, but far surpass them in

size and number. You walk, as it were, in a narrow street, with immense smooth walls on each side of you, opening here and there into squares, whence is obtained a view of the countless number of giant rocks which surround you on all sides. This locality does not present the extraordinary natural figures existing at the Heuscheuer: the wonder of Adersbach consists in the vast size and number of rocks here clustered together; and it is very annoying to have the attention diverted every moment from the contemplation of them by the pertinacity with which the guide is determined to acquaint you with the names of various rocks, none of which bear the least resemblance to the objects after which they are called, except, perhaps, the 'Burgomaster,' which is curious."—*T. E. R.* The entrance to the rocks is closed by a door, which is opened on payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr., and the guide receives from a party 7 or 8 Sgr. The path is in places so narrow that you can walk only in Indian file. A rivulet, clear as silver, traverses the intricacies of the labyrinth, and at the end, or spot where travellers usually turn back (after an hour's walk), it forms a pretty waterfall, which plays by opening a sluice (!). Near the entrance is a fine echo. By moonlight the aspect of the rocks is highly romantic. In number the rocks amount to many thousands, and often rise to a height of more than 200 ft., the highest being 280 ft. So numerous and intricate are the passages among them that they form a complete labyrinth, among which there is danger of losing one's way without a guide. There can be little doubt that the whole was at one time a continuous and solid stratum of sandstone, and that it owes its present form to the passage over it of floods or currents of running water, which, having found their way into the crevices and clefts, have gradually worn down the softer parts into gutters and channels. The rocks, like those of the Saxon Switzerland, belong to the formation called by the Germans Quadersandstein, corresponding with the green sand of England. Something of the same sort occurs in the "High Rocks" near Tunbridge Wells. Adersbach is certainly a curiosity without parallel in Europe, and well deserves to be visited.]

Landeshut is on the road between Breslau and Prague, described in Rte. 84.

ROUTE 84.

THE RIESENGEBIRGE.

BRESLAU TO SCHWEIDNITZ, LANDESHUT, ADERSBACH, AND BY TRAUTENAU TO PRAGUE IN BOHEMIA.

Railroad from Breslau to Freiburg, $7\frac{3}{4}$ Germ. m. = $35\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m. long, with a branch to Schweidnitz. *Trains* in 2 hrs. *Schnellpost* daily from Freiburg. The road is macadamised.

Kanth Stat.

14 m. from Breslau, and a few m. to the rt. of the road, is Krieblowitz, where Marshal Blücher lived and died (1819). He is buried in the open air by the roadside, under the shade of 3 lime-trees, as yet without a monument. E. is seen the *Zobtenberg*, an isolated mountain, rising out of the plain, and commanding a wide prospect over Silesia.

Ingramsdorf Stat.

Metkau Stat. A personenpost runs daily from the Stat. to Rosenthal (a good and moderate *Inn*), near Goskau, about 15 m. off, at the foot of the *Zobtenberg*, the Rigi of Silesia, whose top may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk: it is covered with shattered blocks of granite. The view commands the Moravian and Silesian mountains, the Schneeberg, the Heuscheuer, fortress of Silberberg, Riesenkoppe, and a more picturesque, though not so extensive a panorama as that from the Schneekoppe.

Königszelt Junct. Stat. [Hence the *branch Railway* runs to

Schweidnitz (*Inns*: Krone; Löwe), a beautifully situated town on the Weistritz, with 15,300 Inhab. It was formerly a strong fortress, but the greater part of its works were demolished by the French in 1806. The *parish Ch.*, a Gothic building (date 1330), is surmounted by a tower 320 ft. high. The *Castle*, formerly the residence of the Piast Dukes, has now become a poor-house.]

Freiburg Stat. (*Inn*: Burg), a town of 2000 Inhab., having a large steam flax-spinning mill. Omnibus runs from the stat. to Fürstenstein and Salzbrunn. The *Fürstenstein Grund* or Glen is a very picturesque narrow rocky valley, hemmed in by wooded cliffs 300 ft. high, traversed by the Höllenbach, and not unlike the scenery of the Rosstrappe in the Harz. A winding path leads up to the *Alte Burg*, an imitation castle built at the beginning of the present century, containing some old tapestry, armour, and family portraits. Ascending the valley, you come to the modern *Schloss Fürstenstein*, seat of Count Hochberg, surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds.

9 m. N. is the battle-field of *Striegau*, gained by Frederick the Great in 1745; in the vicinity was his fortified camp of Bunzelwitz.

5 m. from Freiburg are the *Baths of Salzbrunn* (*Inns*: Kursaal; Krone; Sonne), a long village, frequented on account of its alkalo-saline spring, but dull, and scarcely worth stopping at.

Waldenburg Stat., 6 m. S. of Freiberg, is a good station for visiting the *rocks of Adersbach*, about 17 m. distant. A coach and pair (zweispänner) from Salzbrunn and back costs 4 dollars — to go and return—time 4 h. to and 4 h. back. It is a hilly road, passing l. the castle of *Neuhaus*, ruined 1418 in the Hussite war. Beyond Friedland the road to Adersbach turns l. W., and the Bohemian frontier is crossed. The Austrian customhouse is at Merkelsdorf. Passports are not required. Riegel's *Inn* at Merkelsdorf is fair and cheap; fine trout and good Hungarian wine.

Eilwagen to Hirschberg daily, by Landshut, 7½ Germ. m. The road from Freiburg to Landeshut is hilly.

1¼ Reichenau.

2 Landeshut (*Inn*: Drei Berge). The Austrian and Prussian frontier is crossed beyond Liebau, where the Prussian custom-house stands; the Austrian custom-house is at Königshain.

4 Trautenau.—*Inn*: Weisses Ross, best, but not very good. The first town in the Austrian territory; Pop. 2400. Much linen is made here. Adersbach is about 12 m. off, in a direct line.

2 Arnau (or Nieder Oels) has 2300 Inhab., chiefly weavers. It lies on the Elbe, which takes its rise about 25 m. N. of this, among the roots of the Schneekoppe. A pleasant excursion may be made to the source, following its banks, and passing the pretty town of Hohenelbe (*Inn*: Schwarzer Adler, middling), and the cascades of Elbfall and Weisswasser.

2 Neu Paka; the Post.

2 Gitschin.—*Inn*: Goldener Löwe. The castle was built by Wallenstein, 1610.

2 Sobotka.

3 Jung-Bunzlau. This town of 5000 Inhab., on the Iser, manufactures much printed cotton. Tycho Brahe died, 1601, in the small town of Neu Benatek, not far from

2 Alt-Benatek. In the town of Alt Bunzlau, opposite Brandeis, is an image of the Virgin, which attracts many pilgrims. At the door of the Collegiate Church, Boleslaw, King of Bohemia, murdered, at the instigation of Drabomira, his brother Wenceslaus, who was afterwards canonised, and now ranks as a patron saint of Bohemia. Beyond this the road crosses the Elbe by a bridge to

2 Brandeis.

ROUTE 84 A.

DRESDEN TO ZITTAU AND REICHENBERG, BY HERRNHUT.

The railroad from Dresden to Breslau (Rte. 82) is followed as far as

Löbau Stat., where a branch railroad, $3\frac{3}{4}$ Germ. m. long, strikes off S. to Herrnhut, Zittau, and Reichenberg.

Herrnhut Stat. (*Inn*, Gemeinlogis; very good) is the mother colony of the sect of Moravians, or Herrnhuters. It was established by fugitives, driven from Austria by the persecution of the Jesuits, 1721-25. They were received by Count Zinzendorf, a Saxon nobleman, who granted them an asylum and lands on this spot, and is considered as their founder. Near the highway, in the midst of a wood intersected by pleasant walks, a *monument* marks the place where he caused the first tree to be felled in 1722, to clear ground for the settlement, the country being then a vast forest. The community derives its name of "Herrnhuter," *i. e.* "the Lord's watch," from a passage in the 84th Psalm, "Den Thür hüten in meines Gottes Hause," — "to watch the door in the house of my God." It is now a flourishing little formal town, of 1400 Inhab., distinguished by the order, stillness, and cleanliness which prevail in it; situated in the midst of a somewhat tame country of undulating hills, now nearly cleared of wood. It is the seat of a bishop, and the central point of the government and commerce of the sect, which, in 1832, numbered 42 settlements in different parts of the world. The Moravians profess the doctrines of the Confession of Augsburg; but, excepting their love for music and toleration of dancing, they bear some resemblance to the Quakers, especially in the plainness of their dress. The female costume is distinguished by variously coloured ribbons. The girls wear deep red; unmarried women pink; married, blue; and widows, grey or white. The meeting-house, the sale-rooms for the articles manufactured here, and the Cemetery of the community on the Hutberg, all deserve to be visited. The *Cemetery* is a very interesting spot, commanding a lovely prospect. It is surrounded by a tall hedge of hornbeam, and intersected by avenues of the same, between which are laid the flat gravestones, quite plain, and bearing merely the name, and dates of birth and death. Those of the Zinzendorf family, in the centre, alone are distinguished from the rest by their larger dimensions. That of the founder bears an inscription commemorating his bounty. Above the Friedhof rises the *Hutberg*, or watch-hill, a sort of cliff or group of rocks, surmounted by a temple or look-out house, commanding a fine panorama,—a wide prospect over the town, the estate bequeathed by Count Zinzendorf to the colony, Berchtoldsdorf, containing the house where he died, and in the distance the hill called the Saxon Crown.

The *Museum* of natural history, collected by Moravian missionaries in the most distant corners of the earth, is interesting. The Herrnhuters are an industrious community: the linen manufacture of Saxony may be said to owe its development to them.

Zittau Stat. (*Inns*: Sonne, good; Säxischer Hof), a fine and prosperous manufacturing town of 11,000 Inhab., on the Neisse. It is the centre of the linen trade of Saxony; and in its immediate vicinity cotton and woollen manufactures are extensively carried on. A splendid modern *Rathhaus* (1844). and the Byzantine *Ch. of St. John*, finished 1836, are objects of interest. From its proximity to the Bohemian frontier it enjoys a considerable traffic with that country. The mountains which here form the Saxon boundary rise to a commanding height.

Less than 5 m. S.W. of Zittau, on the summit of a hill shaped like a beehive, called *Oybin*, placed in the midst of a caldron-shaped valley, stand the ruins of a castle and the extensive

monastery of Oybin. Here is a beautiful chapel in the best pointed style, partly cut in the rock, but now a ruin. It stands in a cave or recess in the face of the cliff, and commands an extensive view over forest and valley. The ruins are easily found, as they are visible from Zittau, and may be reached by a fair walker in about 2 hrs.

From Zittau excursions may be made to Wallenstein's castle *Friedland*, 9 m. to the E., and to the Baths of Liebwerda.

The Railway is continued from Zittau up the industrious valley of the Neisse, within Bohemia, to

3⅗ *Reichenberg Stat.* (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe; middling), the most rising manufacturing town in Bohemia, second to Prague alone in population, having 15,000 Inhab. Its manufacture of linen is very flourishing and of great importance.

This town is connected with Vienna and Prague by *Rail*, by Reichenau, Turnau, Josephstadt, Königgratz, and Pardubitz.

ROUTE 85.

BRESLAU TO GLATZ AND PRAGUE, BY THE HEUSCHEUER.

27 Pruss. m. = 125¾ Eng. m. to the Pardubitz station on the Prague and Vienna railway.

Railway branching to Waldenburg and Frankenstein, but the distance between these stations and Glatz and Nachod must be travelled by coach.

The country is pretty and fertile. rt. The *Zobtenberg* (see Rte. 84) is conspicuous; it is about 10 m. distant from

Kanth Stat.

Königszelt Junct. Stat. Here railways branch to Liegnitz; l. to Freiburg and Waldenburg; rt. to Reichenbach and Frankenstein. At Kosemitz are *Chrysoprase Mines* (now disused), and near Protzen there is a mine of *opal*.

2 Frankenstein Stat.—*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Adler. A town of 6000 Inhab., burnt 1858. 7 m. W. is the mountain fortress of *Silberberg;* it may be called the Gibraltar of Prussia, in so far as its defences, bastions, casemates, &c., are almost entirely hewn out of the solid rock. They were constructed by Frederick the Great, to guard the passage from Bohemia, at an expense of 4½ millions of Prussian dols.

The Rom. Cath. *Church*, in the market-place of the little town of *Wartha* (through which the road passes), contains a miracle-working statue of the Virgin, to whose shrine, in some years, 40,000 pilgrims repair to offer up their vows and prayers. A steep road, marked by chapels, leads up to the chapel on the *Wartberg*, at a height of 1772 ft. above the sea; the view from thence is fine. The banks of the river Neisse are very picturesque; near the town it forces a passage through the rocky gorge called Warthapass. After a steep ascent and descent, the road enters Glatz over a wooden bridge, between the ancient and modern fortress. A fine view over the basin-shaped valley forming the county of Glatz, and of Bohemian mountains beyond.

3¼ *Glatz.* — *Inns:* Weisses Ross; Krone; both in the suburb. A strong fortress on the Neisse, having about 11,000 Inhab., garrison included. A permission from the commandant is necessary to view the works. The statue of St. John Nepomuk was placed upon the donjon, by order of Frederick the Great, after he had taken the fortress. Baron Trenck escaped from its dungeons by jumping from the ramparts.

15 m. S.E. of Glatz are the baths of *Landeck*, in a picturesque country, with an excellent trout-stream running

through it. *Inns:* Weisser Löwe; Schlössel; Goldene Krone. The waters are tepid, sulphurous. The town is a mile distant from the Baths; it is a good station for visiting the Sudetic mountains, at the head of which is the *Schneeberg*, 4412 ft. above the sea-level. 36 m. beyond Landeck, through Jawornik (a bad road), is the *Water-Cure* Establishment of Vincent Priessnitz at *Gräfenberg*, a village in the Austrian territory, 18 m. from Neisse.

3 Reinerz.—*Inns:* Goldene Krone; Schwarzer Bär. A small town of 2100 Inhab., surrounded by mountains. About a mile off, in a secluded valley, are some *mineral Baths*, not now much frequented. A few miles N. of Reinerz rises the *Heuscheuer*, or Heuscheune (Hay-barn, so called from its shape). A vast assemblage of detached masses of rock, many of them formed into the most curious shapes, from the sculpturing of nature, and named after various objects, to which they bear a very exact resemblance. The most perfect likenesses are those of a "bear," a "camel," a "seal" (Seehund), a "Moor's head," and a "laughing profile,"—all natural productions. The highest point is the *Grossvatersstuhl* (Grandfather's Chair), 2800 ft. above the sea: from it the Carpathians are visible. The key of this very curious mountain is kept at Karlsberg, a little village on the W. side of it. Good accommodation may be found at the new Schweitzer Haus on the N. slope.

Not far from this is the village of Albendorf, remarkable for containing a much frequented Pilgrimage Church, with several minor chapels and stations, ornamented with figures of saints, and rude paintings representing the history of Christ. In the printed descriptions of this town it is called *a second Jerusalem;* and in order to make out a resemblance to the real Jerusalem it has twelve gates; while a stream running through it is called Brook Kedron; and the pool of Bethesda, the house of St. Anne, and the palace of the High Priest, all have their representatives within the walls. The traveller puts up or is taken in at the Judgment-hall of Pilate!

The last Prussian village is Lewin; beyond it is the Austrian custom-house. About 4 m. from Lewin, off the road, lies Cudowa, whose mineral springs furnish a chalybeate, very strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. There are 2 lodging-houses and an assembly-room on the spot. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly descendants of Bohemian Hussites.

3 Nachod.—*Inn:* Lamm. The first town in Bohemia; it has 2200 Inhab., chiefly weavers. Its *Castle* is said by some to be the birthplace of the renowned Wallenstein; it belonged to his brother-in-law, Terzki, and at their death was confiscated, and bestowed upon the traitor Piccolomini. It commands a fine view of the whole range of the Riesengebirge. Nachod is a good starting-point to explore these mountains. Near it runs a branch railway to Pardubitz by,

2½ Jaromierz Stat., on the Elbe. Near this, on the l. bank of the river, stands the fortress of *Josephstadt.—Inn:* bei Wesseley, very good.

2½ *Königgrätz* Stat., (*Inn:* Das Goldene Lamm), another frontier fortress, with large barracks for a garrison, and 7500 Inhab., lies on the Elbe. The *Cathedral*, and the *Church* and *Convent*, which formerly belonged to the *Jesuits*, are the most remarkable buildings. Much cloth is made here. Königgrätz is only 3¼ Germ. m. distant from the

Pardubitz *Junct.* Stat. on the Prague and Vienna Railway, whence trains run in 4 hrs. to

PRAGUE. *Handbook of S. Germany.*

ROUTE 85 A.

BRESLAU TO CRACOW.—RAILWAY.

34½ Germ. m.=160 Eng. m. Trains to Myslowitz in 5—to Cracow in 8 h.

This railway, as far as the Prussian and Austrian frontier, is called the

Upper Silesian Railway (Oberschlesische Eisenbahn.)

Breslau. Route 81.

1¼ Cattern Stat. } It ascends the val-
1¼ Leisewitz Stat. } ley of the Oder.

¾ Ohlau Stat. (*Inn*: Goldene Krone), on the l. bank of the Oder, has a palace and a picture gallery.

2¼ *Brieg Stat. Inn*: Goldenes Kreutz. On the l. bank of the Oder, with 12,000 Inhab. The *palace* here was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brieg. A little to the W. is the battle-field of *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 10 Apr. 1741.

From Brieg a branch Rly. runs to the town of Neisse (18,750 Inhab.) *Inns:* Stern; Krone. 6½ Germ. m. The stations are 3 Grottkau, 3½ Neisse. 4 Germ. m. S. of this on the post-road is Freiwaldau (*Inns*: Kronprinz; Silber Krone), near which is the celebrated Water-Cure Establishment of *Gräfenberg*, founded by the late V. Priessnitz. There are 5 lodging-houses; charges for rooms 1½ to 3½ florins a-week. Board is charged 42 kr. a-day.

1¼ Lossen Stat.

1 Löwen Stat. After leaving this the railroad crosses the Neisse and the Oder, just before reaching

3 Oppeln Stat. (*Inns*: Schwarzer Adler, good; Sächsischer Hof), the capital of Upper Silesia, with 6800 Inhab.; formerly the residence of the Dukes of Silesia. Here is an old *Church.*

2¾ Gogolin Stat. About 1 Germ. m. beyond this station, and at about the same distance from the railroad, is the Annaberg, on the summit of which stands a building, formerly a Franciscan convent, containing a miraculous image. It is a greatly frequented place of pilgrimage, especially on St. Anna's day.

The railroad crosses the river Klodnitz and its canal to

2¾ Kandrzin Stat. On the opposite bank of the Oder, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, lie the town and fortress of Kosel, 2900 Inhab. At this station the railway which connects the Upper Silesian Railway with the Prague and Vienna Railway turns off S. to Ratibor. (See Rte. 85 B.) The railway to Cracow runs E. up the valley of the Klodnitz to

2 Rudzienietz Stat.

2½ Gleiwitz Stat. (*Inn*: Adler.) An old town of 9000 Inhab. on the Klodnitz, in the mining district of Upper Silesia. There are considerable iron-works in the town and in the neighbourhood, also many iron mines.

The railway passes on the l. Zabrze, where are iron-works, to

2 Königshütte (*King's foundry*) Stat.: here are large iron-works. The steel-iron works are celebrated in Germany for smelting iron ore by means of coke. There are 80 furnaces, besides 30 zinc furnaces, coal-mines, &c.; rolling mills, foundries. Chimneys rise on all sides.

3 Myslowitz Stat. Beyond this the railway crosses the river Schwarze Przemsa, which was the boundary of Silesia and the territory of the republic of Cracow, and now divides Silesia from the Austrian dominions. At Szczkowa the *Railway* to *Warsaw* branches N.

8½ CRACOW Stat.—*Inns:* La Rose Blanche; H. de Russie; Goldener Anker; König v. Ungarn. 37,000 Inhab. Since 1846 this has been an Austrian city belonging to the province of Galicia. Up to that time it was a Free Town, and the last remnant of the once great kingdom of Poland. (See, for description of Cracow, *Handbook of S. Germany.*)

ROUTE 85 B.

BRESLAU TO VIENNA.—RAILWAY.

Proceed by the Upper Silesian Railway (Oberschlesische Bahn) as far as the Kandrzin or Kosel Stat. (16 Germ. m., 4¼ hrs.), as in Rte. 85 A. At Kandrzin a railway, which between this and the Austrian frontier is called

the *Wilhelm's Bahn*, branches off to the S. Its length is 7½ Germ. m., which is traversed in 1½ hr. Those parts of Silesia and Moravia which are traversed by the railway are very pretty.

2 (Germ. m. from Kandrzin) Hammer Stat.

2 Ratibor Stat. *Inn*, Prinz von Preussen. A town of 6000 Inhab., on the Oder, which here becomes navigable. Persons wishing to divide the journey between Breslau and Vienna may make Ratibor their sleeping quarters. The Prince of Prussia there is the best hotel. From Breslau to Ratibor will occupy about 6 hrs., from Ratibor to Vienna 12 or 13.

3½ Oderberg Junct. Stat. Here is the Austrian frontier. The railway, called the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*, connects this with Vienna. The distance is 37 Germ. m., and the time occupied in the journey 10 hrs. At Prerau this line joins that from Prague by Olmütz to Vienna. (See, for the rest of this Route, *Handbook of S. Germany*.)

SECTION VII.

SAXONY.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.—52. *Money.*—53. *Posting.*

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86. Frankfurt on the Main to *Leipzig*, by *Fulda*, *Eisenach*, *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Weimar* - - - -	454
87. Leipzig to *Dresden* — RAILWAY - - - -	466
88. The SAXON SWITZERLAND and the Elbe (A). Dresden to *Pillnitz*, the *Bastei*, *Schandau*, *Kuhstall*, *Prebischthor*, and Hirniskretschen—RAILWAY - - - -	488
90. Dresden to Hof in Bavaria, by the Valley of Plauen, *Freiberg*, and *Chemnitz*—RAIL	495
91. Leipzig to *Hof*, by Altenburg and Werdau—RAILWAY -	499
91 A. Leipzig to Carlsbad - -	501
92. Cassel to *Coburg*, by Eisenach and *Meiningen*—RAILWAY -	501
93. Göttingen to Gotha, Coburg, and Bamberg; the *Thuringian Forest*:—*Baths* of *Liebenstein*, and *Schmalkalden* -	504
94. Leipzig to Coburg, by Jena, *Rudolstadt*, *Sonneberg*, *Paulinzelle*, &c. - - -	505
94 A. Weimar to Carlsbad, by *Jena*, *Altenburg*, and *Gera* -	507
94 B. Erfurt to Coburg - -	507

52. MONEY.

SAXONY has now adopted the same currency as Prussia and the other States of the Zollverein (§ 47), of which the dollar is the unit. See § 47.

Accounts must be kept in *Neugroschen* = silver groschen of Prussia, of which 30 make a thaler.

Silver Coins { 2 thaler ($\frac{1}{7}$ mark silver) / 1 do. ($\frac{1}{14}$ do.) - / $\frac{2}{3}$—$\frac{1}{3}$—$\frac{1}{6}$ of a dollar - } See § 47.

Kassen Scheine.—Notes of Saxony are in use as well as those of Prussia. The Leipzig and Dresden Railroad Company has also been allowed to issue paper money, but it is not taken at the public offices nor at theatres.

Prussian copper money is not current in Saxony, and Prussian notes are refused at the Dresden post-office.

Gold Coins.

	s.	*d.*
Augustus, or piece of 5 dollars, =	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Half do. - - - -	8	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Ducat - - - -	9	5

53. POSTING TARIFF.

The *posting* tariff is now the same as in Prussia (§ 48, p. 235). $12\frac{1}{2}$ Neugroschen per horse each German m., and 15 N. gr. for a courier's horse.

The long miles of Saxony are also abandoned for the Prussian mile.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 86.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN TO LEIPZIG, BY FULDA, EISENACH, GOTHA, ERFURT, AND WEIMAR.

Post-road from Frankfurt to Eisenach, 23 Germ. m. = 107½ Eng. m. Eilwagen daily in 21 hrs. By railway from Frankfurt to Cassel and Cassel to Eisenach (Rtes. 70, 92), the journey may be made in 10 hrs., spite of the circuit.

Thuringian Railway from Eisenach to Leipzig, 25 Germ.m. = 116¾ Eng. m.

A rly. is in progress from Hanau, by Fulda, to Gotha.

Between Frankfurt and Leipzig this road passes through the territories of 7 different states. About 4 m. from Frankfurt it enters the Electorate of Hesse Cassel.

rt. 1 m. The Elector has a château near Hanau, called *Phillipsruhe*, on the banks of the Main. There is a *railway from Frankfurt to Hanau*,—trains in ½ hr. by the Baths of Wilhelmsbad, occupying a deserted château in the midst of neglected gardens. They are resorted to by the Frankfurters; their chief attractions are the walks in the wood.

2 *Hanau.—Inns:* Karlsburg; Post. This is the most considerable town of Hesse after Cassel, having 15,000 Inhab.; it is situated near the junction of the Kinzig with the Main in the most fertile part of the Wetterau. It was defended by Ramsay, a Scotchman, for 9 months, against the Imperialists in the 30 Years' War. On quitting the town, the road passes the *Battle-field* of October 30 and 31, 1813, where Napoleon, retreating from Leipzig with the wreck of his army, cut his way through the Bavarians and Austrians. The loss of the allies exceeded that of the French; it would have been greater, but for the manœuvre of a miller, who, observing the German infantry hard pressed by a body of French cavalry, suddenly let the water into his mill-stream, between the two parties, and thus secured the retreat of his own friends.

Dollars and groschen here take the place of florins and kreutzers (§ 55), and the posting is paid for in them.

3 Gelnhausen — (*Inns:* Hirsch; Hessischer Hof, a clean country inn) stands on the Kinzig, and has 3700 Inhab. It was once an Imperial city of note, having been chosen as a residence by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. The ruins of his *Palace*, built about 1144, still exist on an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, but are fast going to decay. The massive masonry exhibits traces of Byzantine architecture; arcades of round arches supported by short pillars with foliated capitals and panelling resembling basket work. The Imperial *Chapel* and Reichssaal, where the Diet of 1180 was held, are shown; also "the throne of Barbarossa," which appears to be nothing more than the supporting shafts of a large fireplace which had a projecting hood.

The *Cathedral* also is interesting in an architectural point of view, as it was built 1210-1220, and shows the transition from the Round into the Pointed style, and proves the late introduction into Germany of the Pointed style. It has many peculiarities, as—a twisted spire, a cupola, a mixture of round and pointed arches, wood-work, and old triptychs, a stone screen, with altar towards the nave. The doorways and capitals of the columns are richly ornamented, and the windows are filled with fine stained glass. In the outer wall are inscriptions recording remarkable events, as the price of grain in years of scarceness, earthquakes, floods, &c. The pass of Gelnhausen is one of the most important military points in Central Germany.

The greater part of the next stage lies through a corner of Bavaria.

2¼ Saalmünster. *Inn:* Post.

2 Schlüchtern. *Inn:* Goldene Sonne.

[14 m. to the E. lie the *Baths of Brückenau*, a much frequented watering-place. (See *Handbook of South Germany*, Rte. 169.) The road thither is improved, but is very hilly. The stage of 3 Germ. m. takes 3½ hrs.; or 11 hrs. from Frankfurt.]

2 Neuhof.

1¾ *Fulda.—Inns:* Kurfürst (Elector), Post. A town of 14,000 Inhab. (2000 Protestants, 600 Jews), on the Fulda. The principal buildings are, the *Cathedral*, a handsome modern edifice, the 4th church which has stood on this site. Nothing remains of the old building but the crypt, containing the shrine of St. Boniface, in which was once deposited the body of the saint, a much revered relic, now reduced to a fragment of his skull. Here are two old figures of Charlemagne and of a Scottish princess on horseback, said to have been converted and brought over to Germany by St. Boniface; also, in the sacristy, his crosier of ivory, and the dagger with which he was murdered by the Frisians, A. D. 754.

The *Palace* was formerly the residence of the prince-bishops, to whom Fulda belonged. A statue of St. Boniface has been erected in the open space before it. *St. Michael's* is a very curious round *church*, of high antiquity, founded 822. The existing *crypt*, probably of that age, is supported in the centre by a stunted column, with a rude Ionic capital; a circular passage surrounds it. The tower and nave were built in 1092. Most of the monasteries have been turned to secular purposes.

Eilwagen daily to Brückenau in 4½ hrs., to Cassel, and to Giessen.

2 Hünfeld. Near the end of this stage the road quits Hesse Cassel, and enters Saxe Weimar.

2¼ Buttlar.—*Inn*, Post; neat and good. Fine views of the broken ridge of the Rhöngebirge from this.

1½ Vacha, an old town on the Werra.

2½ Marksuhl (Krone). The road now enters upon a portion of the *Thüringerwald* (Thuringian Forest); a great portion of the country is covered with unbroken wood. On descending the last hill, to enter Eisenach, the castle of the Wartburg, Luther's prison, is seen on the summit of a hill on the right.

2 *Eisenach.* Junc. Stat.—*Inns:* *Halber Mond, good; Rautenkranz (Rue Garland). This is the principal town of the Thüringerwald; it is clean, thriving, and industrious (Pop. 12,000), and is prettily situated, encircled by wooded hills. Sebastian Bach was born here. The oldest building is the *Nicolaithurm*, a tower and gate, the arch of which resembles Roman work, near the railway. The *Gardens* of M. Eichel are pretty, and command fine views; tickets to see them may be had at his office in the town.

A good carriage road, to be surmounted in ½ hr.'s walk, of continued ascent, of 600 ft., leads to the *Castle of Wartburg*, the ancient residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia, but more remarkable as the asylum of Luther from May 4, 1521, to March 6, 1522. It was while returning from the Diet of Worms, where he had so nobly stood forth in defence of his faith, unmoved by threats or cajoling, and had thereby incurred the papal excommunication, that, on reaching the borders of the Thuringian forest, he was waylaid by a party of armed and vizored knights, his attendants dispersed, and himself made prisoner. So secretly was the capture effected, that no one knew for a time what had become of him; even Luther himself, it is believed, at the moment of his seizure, was not aware that the whole was merely the device of his friend the Elector of Saxony, adopted with the view of rescuing him from the dangers which at that moment threatened his life. He was silently conveyed away to the Wartburg, where he passed for a young nobleman, wearing a suitable dress, allowing his mustaches to grow, and taking the name of Junker Georg (Squire George). During the time which he spent in this solitude, which he often calls his "Patmos," he wrote several works, and completed a large portion of his translation of the Bible.

The Wartburg, whose oldest portion, restored to light since 1847, including a long range of Romanesque arcades, dates from 1150, is an extensive, if not picturesque castle, visible from far and near, overlooking a wide range of wild forest-clad hills. The chamber which Luther inhabited is pointed out. His bedstead and chair have been carried away in chips by visitors as relics. His table has been preserved from sharing the same fate by a strong iron band. He has himself described in his writings the attacks to which he was here subjected, in his solitary hours, from the Evil One, whom he is reported to have repulsed by throwing the inkstand at his head. The windows of his cell command a beautiful view. Here are portraits of his parents, by *L. Cranach* the elder, wonderfully truthful.

In another division of the castle is a very curious *Armoury*, in which are several beautiful suits of the 16th and 17th cent., and some attributed to the 13th or 14th. Many of the suits are assigned to great persons, such as Pope Julius II., and Henry II. of France, both finely worked; that of "Frederick with the bitten cheek" (so called because his mother, in the anguish of parting with him when a child, bit his cheek till the blood came), and of Lewis the Leaper. Here are shown the armour of Kunz of Kaufungen, a robber knight of gigantic stature, who stole away two of the Saxon princes, and was beheaded at Freiberg; two suits, said to have been worn by Kunegunde and Agnes, Saxon princesses and heroines; the Constable de Bourbon's armour, which he wore at the moment of his death, while in the act of scaling the walls of Rome; that of Feige von Bomsen; and of many dukes and landgraves of Thuringia. The Wartburg was the residence of the pious St. Elizabeth of Thuringia, who, being discovered by her stingy husband distributing victuals to the poor from her apron, and being asked what she had there, replied, "Flowers." The husband, thinking to detect her in a falsehood, tore open the garment, and lo! flowers fell out. By a miracle, to cover the pious fraud, and reward the lady's charity, the bread and cheese had been turned into roses and lilies! In 1207 the Minnesängers (Northern Troubadours) assembled on the Wartburg to hold a trial of skill. In 1817, 500 riotous students collected here from different German universities, chiefly from Jena, with several professors, and made some seditious and revolutionary speeches, which led to several arrests. The old castle has been splendidly restored, but to the detriment of its antique character; a curious gallery of arches in the upper story has been opened out, and the interior, its halls and corridors, have been covered with modern fresco-paintings, by M. v. Schwind, relating to its history.

If a pedestrian, you will easily find a handy lad to show you the way, 2 m. from Eisenach, close to the Coburg road, to the *Annenthal*, a narrow, romantic, moss-grown glen, where walls of rock on either hand leave barely room for one person to pass, while beneath gurgles a threadlike stream. The narrowest part of the gorge is called Drachenschlucht. Returning a little way, a path on l. leads up to the Wartburg, from which you descend, on the other side, in half an hour to the town. This walk and the visit to the castle will take up 3 or 4 hrs. It is also accessible in a carriage. *Longer excursions*, on foot or by carriage, to Landgrafenloch, Hirschstein, Wachstein.

Though the country of Saxe-Eisenach belongs to Weimar, it is separated from the rest of that duchy by Saxe-Gotha and a part of Prussia.

From Eisenach *Railways* run to Halle; to Leipzig (Thüringische Eisenbahn); to Cassel, to Meiningen, Coburg, and Lichtenfels (Rte. 92).

Fröttstedt Stat.

Gotha Stat.; capital Restaurant, and very clean. Luggage may be left here while the traveller devotes 2 or more hrs. to explore. *Inns:* Der Mohr (Moor), good, on the outskirts of the town; Deutscher Hof; Der Riese, in the market-place.

Gotha, the chief town of the duchy, and, alternately with Coburg, the resi-

dence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, has a population of 15,856 souls (250 Roman Catholics).

Schloss Friedenstein is a large, but not a handsome building, conspicuous on a height, 1150 ft. above the sea-level, surrounded by terraces commanding fine views. It contains, 1st, a *Picture Gallery*, not of first-rate excellence, but including many good by *Cranach*, who lived in the corner house in the Market-place; portraits of Luther and his wife, and Melancthon; *Holbein*, 2 portraits of the Sulzer family; *V. Eyck*, portrait of Philip of Burgundy; *L. v. Leyden*, Judith and Holofernes; and Dutch pictures, particularly a female portrait by *Van der Helst; Rembrandt's* Mother; *Rubens'* sketches for the Borromeo Ch. at Antwerp; *Van Dyk's* portrait of himself and of Rubens' wife; *G. Dow*, an old woman spinning; *P. Potter*, a cattle-piece; views of Flushing and Fort Lillo, by *Van Goyens*; 2 little Saxon princes, supposed to be Ernst and Albert; a screen, with 72 subjects from the Gospels, of A. Dürer's school; some good small specimens of ancient Florentine painting; and a portrait of Agnes von Mansfeld.

The cabinet of *engravings* is large and excellent. In the *Kunstkammer* may be seen the swords of Charlemagne and Sobieski; the prayer-book of James I. and Anne of Denmark, bound by Cellini; a ring of Mary Stuart; Louis XIV.'s head on an amethyst; fine gold-mounted nautili; and some capital figures executed in wood. Among the gems is a Medusa's head in sardonyx, a cameo with Jupiter and Ceres; carvings in ivory and wood, &c. 2nd, a *Library* of 150,000 vols., including a copy of the Gospels, presented by Emp. Otho II. to the convent of Echternach (A.D. 973), remarkable for its Byzantine miniatures and binding; 2000 MSS. collected in the East by Seetzen. 3rd, a Museum of Natural History, interesting: the specimens of cheirotherium, mammoth, and amber are fine. 4th, *Coin* and *Medals*, very extensive and complete; one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe. 5th, a *Japanese and Chinese Museum*, contains many curiosities seldom seen in Europe; such as rare Chinese and Japanese books, articles of furniture, weapons, &c. Among the *porcelain* are specimens of Böttticher's (of Dresden) first attempts. These collections are shown gratis on Tues. and Frid., 9 to 1, from April 1 to Oct. 31: at other times for a fee of 1 dollar. At these times the *Gardens and Terraces* adjoining the palace, and the Boulevards round the town, are agreeable promenades. In the *Ducal Palace* is a collection of modern pictures; among them *Wapper's* (the Belgian) Charles IX. firing on the Huguenots, &c. Near it is the Stable (Marstall).

The *Almanach de Gotha* is the title of a pocketbook printed here, which gives the names, ages, and pedigrees of all the reigning princes of Europe and their families.

Berghaus's maps and charts, published by Perthes, are very excellent.

A porcelain manufactory, formerly in some estimation, is carried on here.

There are many pleasant *Excursions* in the neighbourhood. A visit to *Reinhardsbrunn* (9 m.), a ducal country seat, in the form of a Gothic château, erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine abbey, destroyed in the Peasants' War, 1525, is particularly recommended to strangers who can spare 5 or 6 hours to such a détour. A short way on the road you have a fine view of the Thuringian range. Several curious old monuments of Saxon princes are placed in the *Chapel*. The country about it resembles a beautiful park. The *Inselsberg*, 2½ hrs' walk from this, commands from its top a finer view than any other mountain of the Thuringian range. Schnepfenthal, the celebrated institution for education (Erziehungs Anstalt) of Mr. Salzmann, is on the road. At Siebleben, about ¼ m. out of the town, on the way to Erfurt, Grimm, author of the 'Correspondence,' is buried.

On the summit of a hill to the right is seen the *Observatory of Seeberg*, formerly the residence of Baron Zach, the astronomer. The railway skirts the foot of the hill crowned by the Dietendorf Stat.: here is a Moravian colony.

The *Hamster rat* increases at times to

such an enormous extent in the Thüringerwald as to become a plague. In 1817-18, 200,000 were taken in the neighbourhood of Gotha.

On the rt. may be seen the 3 castles called the *Drei Gleichen*. They are of great antiquity, and belonged to different owners, but were all struck with lightning in 1250. Mühlberg is a total ruin, except its donjon tower. *Gleichen* is in a better state of preservation, the roof remaining in part: the *Wachsenburg* is still entire. They are situated in the most beautiful part of Thuringia.

Beyond this, about half-way between Gotha and Erfurt, we cross the boundary of Prussia. At a little distance from the walls of Erfurt the strong citadel of Cyriaksburg is passed.

Erfurt Stat.—*Inns*: *Silber's Hotel; am Bahnof, near the Stat., good and well conducted; zum Kaiser, great civility; Weisses Ross. This very old town was at one time capital of Thuringia (Thüringen); it now belongs to Prussia, and is a fortress of second class, very important from its situation on the great high road of Central Europe. The fort Petersberg within the walls, and the citadel of Cyriaksburg without, contribute to its strength. It stands on the Gera (famous for watercresses), over which are several bridges. Its streets are wide and full of interesting old houses, with carved fronts. It has 8 Roman Catholic, and 9 Lutheran churches, yet its population has shrunk to 37,000; little more than half of what it once possessed (7000 Rom. Catholics). It has a garrison of 4000 men.

The *Dom* (Cathedral), on an eminence, is a fine Gothic structure, well restored. It occupies the site of a wooden Ch. built by St. Boniface 752. The chief feature is the *choir*, b. 1353, wider than the central aisle of the nave, and not on a line with it. The nave, b. 1472, has side aisles wider than the centre, and is partly separated from the choir by the 2 stately towers of the 12th cent. In the N. one hangs the famous bell, called *Grosse Susanna*, weighing 275 cwt., much ornamented and dated 1447. *Observe* —the N. portal, leading into the transept, and forming a triangular porch, resembling the porch of Ratisbon, enriched with statues, reliefs, and tracery —the altars on the l. as you enter are very elegant—a bronze bas-relief, attached to the monument of Canon Henning Göden (d. 1522), of the Coronation of the Virgin, by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, a highly finished work—the monument of Ernst Count von Gleichen with his 2 wives, 12th cent. The floor is inlaid with monumental stone carved in relief, with effigies of monks and abbots, now barbarously covered with pews. Within the choir is very fine painted glass and an old bronze candelabrum, representing a penitent holding tapers, with an inscription not satisfactorily explained. The stalls are partly ancient. The pulpit is modern, by *Schinkel*. There is a very good Holy Family, by *L. Cranach*, and another painting, with date 1534, on the door of a reliquary in the wall. The cloisters display a range of tracery of 13th and 14th cents. The view from the top of the tower will well repay for the ascent.

In the *Barfüsserkirche* is a carved and painted altarpiece of the Coronation of the Virgin, with statues of the Apostles. In the *Church of St. Severus*, distinguished by its 3 spires, near the Dom, over an altar, is a fine high relief of the archangel Michael, of excellent workmanship, and a richly decorated *font*, with a tall cover 30 ft. high, a remarkable example of interpenetration or stump tracery, date 1467.

One object of particular historic interest here is *Luther's Cell* in the Augustine convent. The building is now converted into an Orphan House, called *Martinsstift*, but his apartment is preserved as nearly as possible in its original condition, and contains his portrait, Bible, and other relics. He entered the convent as a monk, July 17, 1505, in consequence of a vow made 14 days before, on the death of a friend who was struck by lightning at his side. Here he spent several years of his life: at the altar in the chapel he read his first mass, and here, perhaps in this very cell, he first studied the Bible, of which he never saw a

copy until he was 20 years old, when he picked one up, by accident, in a corner of the library.

In the Fishmarket, in front of the *Rathhaus* (erected 1259,) stands a *Rolandsäule*. The fortifications, and the *Walks* outside of these, command fine views of the town and its numerous spires. The *Steiger* is the most frequented walk; you reach it through market-gardens, singularly irrigated.

Schropp's models of Gothic buildings, &c., are worth seeing.

The *University of Erfurt* was suppressed in 1816, and of the numerous convents which existed here till very recently one only remains, the *Ursuline Nunnery*. It is worth visiting, as an interesting specimen of a monastic establishment. The sisters employ themselves in teaching a school.

From the 14th to the 16th cent. Erfurt was a Hanse Town, and a staple place of the trade of a great part of Europe. The main commercial highway between the Baltic and the Hanse Towns on the one hand, and Italy and Venice on the other, lay through Augsburg, Nuremberg, Erfurt, and Brunswick, to Lübeck and Danzig.

A *congress* of sovereigns was assembled at *Erfurt*, 1807, by Napoleon, who resided in the palace of Count Dalberg. The Electors of Mayence were Stadtholders of Erfurt at one time.

Erfurt is entered and quitted by 2 short tunnels under the fortifications. Shortly after the railroad leaves the Prussian dominions, and enters Saxe-Weimar.

WEIMAR Stat.—*Inns:* Erbprinz, improved; Russischer Hof, best; Elephant. Weimar, situated on the Ilm, is the residence of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and capital of his dominions; it has 14,000 Inhab. To a stranger it will appear a dull and provincial-looking town. It has no trade to give it activity, nor can the presence of a court supply this want. It has also lost its claim to its former appellation of *The Athens* of the *North* since the deaths of Schiller, Göthe, Wieland, Herder, and other men of genius and learning, who, though not natives of the duchy, resided here by invitation of the former Grand Duke, and conferred a lustre on his court and capital.

There are few *sights* at Weimar to detain a traveller. The chief buildings are the *Stadtkirche* (town ch., built 1400). The altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by *Lucas Cranach*, is one of his finest works; it contains portraits of the artist himself near the cross, and of his friends Luther and Melanchthon: 44 members of the Ducal Family of Saxe Weimar are interred here. The most illustrious among them is the Grand Duke Bernard, the brave general of the Thirty Years' War, the ally of Gustavus Adolphus, and second to him only among all the Protestant leaders. His grave has no other distinction than a simple brass plate. A tablet in the pavement bearing the name of *Herder*, marks the spot where that eminent writer is buried, and a bronze *statue* of him, by Schaller, stands in front of the Ch. He lived in a corner house, close to (N. of) the Ch.

In the *Cemetery* of the Schloss Kirche, or *Ch. of St. James*, is the tomb of *Lucas Cranach* (d. 1553). The mason who carved his epitaph has written *pictor celerrimus*, instead of *celeberrimus;* it can hardly be said by mistake, because both epithets are equally deserved. In the same place are the graves of Musæus the poet (d. 1787), and of Bodæus.

The *Palace* is a handsome building, tastefully furnished, but not otherwise remarkable. A suit of apartments has been decorated by modern artists, *Neher*, *Preller*, &c., with frescoes, illustrating the works of Schiller, Göthe, Herder, and Wieland. Duke Bernard's armour is kept in one of the rooms; and beside it, in a box, one of his fingers, which was cut off in an encounter with an enemy, and afterwards preserved and carried about by its owner.

Near the palace is the *Public Library*, in a circular tower, once a powder-magazine. Within it are several portraits of eminent persons by *L. Cranach* and other artists; colossal busts of Schiller, by *Dannecker*, and of Göthe, by *David;* busts of Herder and Wie-

land. There are also a few relics of great men, such as the black gown worn by Luther when a monk; Gustavus Adolphus's leather belt, pierced by the bullet which caused his death at Lützen. In the market-place is a handsome Gothic *Rathhaus*, built 1841.

The *house of Göthe*, in which he died (1832), is in the Göthe- or Frauenplatz. It has been let by his family, and is closed to the public. The interesting relics of him, and the collections which he left behind, are shown however on Friday. His furniture was of a homely description: in his study were a common deal table (at which he wrote, which belonged to Schiller), his desk, and stool. He never had an arm-chair until he was 80. His drawing-room was decorated with casts from the antique, with models and drawings by the old masters. The small *house of Schiller* is also in the Esplanade, or Schillerstrasse.

The *Statues* of Göthe and Schiller, erected 1857, opposite the theatre, are by *Rietschel*—that of Herder by *Schaller*, near the Stadtkirche—that of Wieland by *Gassert*, on the Frauenplatz. There is also an imposing monument to the Duke Carl August, by *Hähnel*.

The *Theatre* was once under Göthe's and Schiller's management. The performances and music are still tolerable. The audience has the character of a large family party: females come and go unattended, and ladies need appear in no finer costume than a bonnet and morning dress. The play is generally over by nine.

In the *New Churchyard*, beyond the Frauenthor, beneath a small chapel, is the Grand Ducal burial-vault. Göthe and Schiller are here interred. The Duke Charles Augustus, their patron and friend, intended that their remains should have been deposited on each side of him, but it appeared that courtly etiquette would not permit this proximity, and they have therefore been placed in one corner, at a respectful distance. Hummel the composer is also buried here. The apparatus used to prevent premature interment is curious (§ 45), and should be seen.

The grounds belonging to the Palace are laid out in a *Park* and *Gardens*, extending along the pleasant banks of the Ilm. They are much esteemed by the inhabitants as a promenade. Within them is situated the summer residence of Göthe. The park communicates, by an avenue, with the summer villa called *Belvedere* (2 m.), commanding a fine view, and having a hothouse, conservatory, and fine garden attached to it. Another château of the Grand Duke is prettily situated at *Tiefurt*: It is worth a visit. It contains an immense quantity of *rococo* of all descriptions. The kitchen is lined with old Dutch tiles, and the dressers covered with all sorts of game, fruit, fish, &c., in porcelain, delf, and papier-maché.

Eilwagen daily to Jena, Gera, and Altenburg. About 12 m. E. of Weimar is *Jena*, remarkable for its *University*. (See Rte. 94 A.)

The river Ilm is crossed, and rt. in the hollow is seen *Ossmandstädt*, where Wieland the poet lies buried in his garden (d. 1813) by the side of his wife and his friend Sophie Brentano.

Apolda Stat. A modern manufacturing town, where cotton stockings are made. Omnibus and coaches to *Jena*.

The field of the *battle of Auerstädt*, or *Jena*, so disastrous to Prussia, 14 Oct. 1806, lies near Hassenhausen, 3 m. S. of the railroad, between the Apolda Stat. and Naumburg. A small pillar has been erected by the King of Prussia in a field to the S. of the road, between Eckhardsberge and Naumburg, to mark the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was mortally wounded.

Sulza Stat. Some way beyond this the Duchy of Saxe Weimar terminates, and Prussia is entered.

Between Sulza and Naumburg the Railroad traverses the narrow and picturesque defile of the Saale. In it are situated the salt-works, baths, and mineral springs of

Kösen Stat., where is a good restaurant (*Inn*, Ritter), the approach to which is singular and picturesque; on the right, high above the Saale, is the Castle Saaleck. The baths are supplied from the brine, or mother liquor, left in the pans when nearly all the salt has been extracted.

Close to the railroad lies the curious village Schulpforta, whose *Church* is a noble Gothic building (the choir, 1251-68), and in whose *School*, 300 years old, Klopstock and Lessing were educated.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ *Naumburg Stat.*, at some distance from the town. *Inns:* Sächsischer Hof, in the town; Preussischer Hof, good, in the suburbs. Naumburg is an industrious town of 14,000 Inhab., beautifully situated in the valley of the Saale, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills covered with vines and dotted with country-houses. The *Cathedral* is a remarkable Gothic edifice, with double choir at the E. and W. ends. The nave (b. 1209–42), transepts, crypt, and part of towers are Romanesque. The W. choir is Pointed in the purest style; the statues of the founders against the pillars are very fine works of the 13th century. The W. roodloft is also of the best period of the pointed Gothic. The crucifix is placed underneath, in the doorway; the front is ornamented with bas-reliefs. The E. choir is Dec. in style, later than the W. end, and contains a Romanesque *Roodloft* with round arches, a rare example of the style. The whole Ch. and its contents, monuments, sculptures, painted glass, and books, are well worth study.

In the Ch. of *St. Wenzel* (Stadtkirche) is a picture of Christ blessing the children, by *Cranach*.

Naumburg was a place of great importance during the Thirty Years' War, and in the campaigns of 1806 and 1813. Here were the Prussian magazines. Napoleon having turned the flank of the Prussian army, seized the town, and this proved one of the main causes of the disastrous defeat at Jena. This town was again occupied by the French, previously to the battle of Lützen, 1 May 1813, and its possession was long and fiercely contested between the French and Russians. After the rout of Leipzig, the Allies having occupied Naumburg, Napoleon was obliged to turn aside towards Freiburg, on the Unstrut, out of the main road, the defiles near Naumburg being occupied with cannon.

Naumburg and Weissenfels are among the most northern points in Europe where *Vineyards* are planted; but the greater part of the wine produced from them so nearly resembles vinegar, that it is chiefly profitable when sold as such, or when distilled to make brandy.

The castles of Schönburg and Goseck are seen on the left, before reaching

$2\frac{1}{4}$ Weissenfels Junct. Stat. In a country-house near the Stat., marked with an N., Napoleon slept the night after the battle of Leipzig. *Inns:* Drei Schwäne, good; zum Schützen, good. A town of 11,000 Inhab., on the Saale. The many-windowed Schloss on the height to the S.W. of the town, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Weissenfels, is now a barrack.

The dead body of Gustavus Adolphus was brought hither after the battle of Lützen, and embalmed in a room of the *Town-house* (*Amtshaus*), in the presence of Bernard of Saxe Weimar. It is recorded that his heart weighed 1 lb. 2 oz.; that the body bore the marks of 8 wounds, *i. e.* 5 gunshots, 2 cuts, 1 stab. A part of the wall, which was stained with his blood, is still preserved from external contact. His widowed queen repaired hither to receive the body. The heart was instantly conveyed to Stockholm.

[Branch Rly. to Gera, a manufacturing town of 12,000 Inhab., by Zeitz and Köstritz.]

Corbetha Junct. Stat. There is a Railway direct from Weissenfels to Leipzig. About 5 m. W. of this is *Rossbach*, the scene of one of Frederick the Great's most memorable and unexpected victories, which he gained with an army of only 22,000 Prussians over 60,000 French and Austrians under Soubise, Nov. 5, 1757. The King directed his manœuvres, previously unrivalled in military tactics, from the castle of Rossbach. From the ridge on which it stands he despatched Sedlitz, at the head of his cavalry, to sweep down the French in successive charges, so as to drive them from the field in less than half an hour. The enemy, previously certain of victory, had directed their chief efforts to prevent the escape of Frederick, and had

weakened their line by so doing, which caused their defeat.

[From Corbetha a Rly. branches to Halle by

2¼ Merseburg Stat. (*Inns:* Sonne, Arm; Hof.) A town of 12,000 Inhab.; has a picturesque *Castle*, chiefly of the 15th centy., once the residence of the Saxon princes, overlooking the river. Within it stands the *Cathedral*, chiefly of plain early pointed, lancet windows, but the nave is late; piers without capitals. It is rich in *monuments*; that of Rudolph of Swabia (d. 1080), a bronze plate in low relief, representing him in imperial attire, is probably the oldest mediæval effigy extant. In the N. transept the altar-tomb of Bishop Tilo v. Throthe (d. 1514), bearing a brass effigy, and on the wall above, one kneeling in prayer. The bishop is said to have wrongfully put to death a servant for stealing a ring, whereas the real thief was a raven. For this cause he took the raven and ring as his crest, and for this a live raven is still maintained in a cage in the castle-court. On the wall of the ante-nave is a bronze of Bishop Lindenau, by *Peter Vischer*, and a font on which are figures of the Prophets carrying the Evangelists on their shoulders. In the choir are pictures by *Cranach*, and in the sacristy Empress Kunigunda's mantle and the dried hand of the Emperor Rudolph, cut off in the battle of the Elster, where he was slain.

2 Halle Junction Stat. Railroad thence to Leipzig. (See Rte. 63.)]

The *Railway* to Leipzig from Weissenfels, avoiding the circuit by Halle, passes near Lützen.

In the defile of Rippach, 3 m. from Lützen, Marshal Bessières was killed in a skirmish the day before the battle of 2nd May, 1813.

Lützen. Inns not good. A small village, whose name would never have been heard of, but for the great battles fought in its vicinity. About a mile out of the town, by the side of the high road to Leipzig, a rude unsquared block of granite, one of the most southern of those mysterious boulders which have been transported from the mountains of Scandinavia, is set up, shaded by a few poplars, and further distinguished by a Gothic canopy of cast iron, raised over it in 1838. This is called the stone of the Swede (*Schwedenstein*), and marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus fell, in the midst of the battle of Lützen, 6 Nov. 1632. This was one of the most fiercely contested engagements recorded in history. In the course of it, Piccolomini had seven horses killed under him, and Pappenheim was mortally wounded, and died the next day at Leipzig, while their colleague, the Imperial Generalissimo Wallenstein rode unhurt through a shower of balls. The Swedish cavalry fought long and bravely for the possession of the corse of their sovereign, and at last bore it off triumphantly to the church of the neighbouring village of Meuchen.

Lützen is also memorable for a more recent battle, fought on the 2nd of May, 1813, between Napoleon and the Allies. The former maintained possession of the field, but gained no other material advantage, after a bloody engagement. The Prussian General Scharnhorst died of a wound received on this occasion; Blücher was also severely wounded. The Prussians have named this battle after the village of *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen, and near which the field of battle lies. This was the first occasion in which they measured their strength successfully with the French, after the fatal battle of Jena.

The campaign of 1813 was fought over a great portion of the same ground as that of 1806; the same posts were contested and defended, but with very different results. Napoleon, who was successful in the first instance, suffered, in the neighbourhood of Leipzig, the most decisive defeat, on the 2nd occasion. The operations of that memorable battle of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October, 1813, extended to a distance of nearly 10 m. on all sides of Leipzig.

The river Saal is crossed.

Dürrenberg Stat.—Near this are salt-works.

The Prussian territory terminates.

Markt-Ranstädt Stat. is the first town in Saxony. In the *castle of Alt-Ranstädt* Charles XII. fixed his head-quarters after the conquest of Saxony by his army and the dethronement of Augustus. Hence he called on the cabinets of Europe to acknowledge Stanislaus Leczinsky, the monarch whom he had placed on the throne. The Duke of Marlborough here visited the youthful monarch on a secret mission, and complimented him by expressing a wish to serve a campaign under so great a general.

Leipzig Thuringian Rly. Terminus.

LEIPZIG.—*Inns*: H. de Russie, good; H. de Bavière; H. de Prusse, Napoleon's quarters 1813, perhaps the best; is well situated. 2nd-class inns: Stadt Rom, near the Dresden Rly.; During the Fair the charge for a room is doubled.

Felsche's Café Francais on the Augustus Platz.

Omnibuses from the different inns to the railways—charge 5 s. gr. Fiacres ply also.

Leipzig is built on the small rivers Elster and Pleisse, and has 80,000 Inhab.; it is a place of considerable historical celebrity, and of greater commercial importance, and more real business than most continental towns; evidence of which is seen in its bustling streets by the traveller, especially if he happens to visit it during the Fair. The town, formerly confined within walls, has removed its gates, and thrown out fine suburbs beyond—proof of increasing prosperity. About 1000 new houses were built between 1840–51.

There is nothing more agreeable here than the *Garden Walks*, (Spaziergänge) which occupy the site of the old city walls, and divide it from its modern suburb. These shady walks are beset with statues and monuments of eminent men, and in some instances they expand into squares; such is the *Augustus Platz*, the most spacious in Leipsig. Here are the *Augusteum* or *University*, the *Post-office*, the *Museum*, &c.

Leipzig is celebrated for its *University*, the oldest in Germany after that of Prague, having been founded in 1409 by German seceders from thence. The University building, called *Augusteum*, on the Augustus Platz, is the finest in Leipzig: it was finished 1836, from Schinkel's design. The Hall (*Aula*) is decorated with some fine sculptures, statues, busts, and a series of *bas-reliefs*, illustrating the progress of civilization, by *Rietschel*, and contains the *Library* of 100,000 vols., including a beautifully illuminated Hebrew MS. 12th cent., a collection of autographs (letter of Sir T. More to Erasmus), early woodcuts and block books. The museums of natural history and anatomy are deposited in the *Paulinum*. The University numbers about 60 professors, 70 private teachers, and 800 students. It is one of the few scholastic establishments on the Continent which has retained its own landed estates, most of the others having been stripped, and being now supported by annual grants. In other respects, also, it resembles our English universities; "commons" being kept for 300 students, who demand it on the plea of poverty, with a small additional subscription of 2 gros. a week "*for pepper, vinegar, and salt*" from those who participate.

The *Town Library*, in a very long and striking room, besides European works, has a remarkable collection of Oriental MSS.; many Turkish books obtained by the Germans in their victories over the Turks in Hungary, such as pay lists, officers' commissions, dating from 1683, when Sobieski rescued Vienna; a portion of an almost unequalled Koran which belonged to a mosque at Sultanieh, and another brought from a mosque at Buda, when that city was Mahommedan.

The churches are not remarkable. *St. Nicholas* dates from 1525, but its architecture is of questionable taste. It has palm-tree piers and pointed arches. In a corner, thrust aside, is a fine Gothic stone pulpit. The pictures of *Œser* are not very interesting.

The Catholic Ch., from designs of Heideloff, 1846, is a fair specimen of modern Gothic. The altarpiece is by *Vogel*.

The *GreatMarket-place* is picturesque, from the quaint architecture of its buildings, particularly of the *Town House* (Rathhaus) built 1556, on one side of it. In this square the allied sovereigns met after the battle of Leipzig. The *Königshaus*, formerly inhabited by the Electors and Kings of Saxony on their visits to the town, was occupied by Napoleon during the battle; here he had his last interview with the king, who was afterwards detained prisoner in it by the Allies as an adherent of Napoleon, and here Marshal Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied army, died in 1820.

Auerbach's Cellar, a vault under an old house in the Grimmäische Str., near the market-place, where beer and wine are sold, and where, according to tradition, the famous magician, Dr. Faustus, performed his feats, which are represented in paintings on the walls, of the XVIth cent. Göthe has laid in this cellar a scene of his tragedy of Faust, in which the drunken students are supplied by Mephistophiles with various kinds of wine, out of holes bored with a gimlet in the table. It is said that the poet, as well as his hero, not unfrequently caroused here while a student.

The lover of art may visit with pleasure the *collection of pictures* in the *Städtische Museum*, a handsome building on the Augustus Platz—open Sundays and holidays, 11–3; Tuesdays and Fridays, 10–4; at other times by tickets. *Obs. Lucas Cranach's* Nullity of Good Works, a curious effort of a Protestant painter. The collection is strong in works of the modern French and German schools: *P. Delaroche*, Napoleon at Fontainebleau; 4 fine landscapes by *Calame*, Storm at Sea, by *Gudin;* Cattle, by *Brascassels;* Flock of Sheep, by *Verbockhoven;* and some works of the old masters, *Murillo*, Rembrandt, and others. Here is also a fine collection of engravings and prints.

The *Castle of Pleissenburg*, the ancient citadel which occupied the S.E. angle of the city walls, withstood the attacks of Tilly during the Thirty Years' War, several weeks after the town had surrendered. The lower part of it is now turned into a wool warehouse, and the tower into an *Observatory*, from the top of which a good view may be obtained of the town. The surrounding country is flat, but it is interesting as the scene of the memorable *Battle of Leipzig*, distinguished by the Germans as the Völkerschlacht, "Battle of the Nations," fought on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th October, 1813. It was one of the longest, sternest, and bloodiest actions of the war, and one of the *largest* battles recorded in history, from the number of troops engaged, amounting to 176,000 on the side of Napoleon, and 300,000 on that of the Allies, with 1600 cannon, and the space of ground over which the operations extended; and it decided the fate of Europe. After the conflict had raged for 3 days in the vicinity of Leipzig, on the 19th it reached up to the very walls, and cannon-balls fell in showers in the streets. On the morning of that day Napoleon and part of his army passed through the town, quitting it on one side almost at the moment when the Allies entered it on the other. Indeed it is doubtful whether the emperor himself would have escaped, but for the bravery of Macdonald and Poniatowski in covering his retreat, and for the premature blowing up of the bridge over the Elster beyond the Ranstädt gate, at the moment when many of the French troops were in the act of passing, and 25,000 remained behind. This event, whether designed or accidental, caused the death of Poniatowski, and many hundreds of less note. The spot where he was drowned may be discerned from the tower, in a *Garden*, near the Fleischer Platz, now nearly surrounded by houses. It is marked by a humble stone monument close to the margin of the Elster, a mere ditch in size, but at the time of the battle so choked up with bodies of men and horses, dead, dying, or struggling to cross, that the sorry steed on which he was mounted, his own having been killed under him, was unable to swim among them. The brave Pole, already twice wounded, and borne down

in the throng, sank in attempting the passage. Macdonald, better mounted, passed it in safety nearly at the same spot. In another part of the garden is a stone tomb, with inscriptions in Polish and Latin, erected by the soldiers of his regiment to their commander, on the spot where his body was found 4 days after. Here is a model of Thorwaldsen's statue of him; the original, set up at Warsaw, has disappeared. The road to Grimma (towards the S.E.) leads over the most interesting portion of the field of battle. Napoleon remained the whole day on an eminence rt. of the road, near Stötteritz, now marked by a clump of trees. Propstheide, a village 1 m. further, was the key of the French position. An iron obelisk on a mound marks the place of meeting of the 3 allied monarchs, and a block of granite on another not far off was raised to the memory of Prince Schwarzenburg. Napoleon carried off to the Rhine only 90,000 of his army. The Austrians lost 7000, the Russians 22,000, and the Prussians 15,000 killed and wounded. 1600 guns were brought into the battle on both sides. The Allies were aided by a British rocket-corps, whose commander, Captain Bowyer, R.A., was killed, and is buried in the ch.-yard of Taucha.

The keeper of the Observatory will give every information respecting the battle, and point out all the interesting spots. The best account, with plans of the battle, is that by the late Sir Geo. Cathcart.

In the *Johannis Kirchoff*, behind the Ch. of St. John, to the E. of the Augustus Platz, are the graves of many who fell in the battle on this spot, the Ch. and churchyard having been contended for at the point of the bayonet. Here also is the grave of Gellert the poet (against the Ch. wall), of Spohn the oriental scholar, Rosenmüller, Politz, &c.

In the *Gardens* round the town, or boulevard, (the entire circuit of these walks may be made in ¾ of an hour) are placed monuments of Prof. Gellert (a bas-relief), statues of Hiller, composer; and of Thaer the agriculturist.

In the Königsplatz, a statue of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony (d. 1827); —of Sebastian Bach the composer, erected near St. Thomas's school, of which he was precentor, by Felix Mendelssohn;—and on the Theater Platz, a sitting bronze figure of Hahnemann the homœopathist.*

Rosenthal, a park outside the town, to the N.W., is much frequented in summer, when concerts are given almost daily in the two cafés. Leibnitz, the philosopher, who was a native of Leipzig, used to study and meditate here.

Leipzig is famed for 2 delicacies of the table, larks and apples; the last are named from the neighbouring village of Borsdorf. A *British Consul-General* resides here (Mr. Crowe).

Three Fairs are held here annually; —at Easter (Oster Messe, beginning on the 2nd Sunday after Easter), which is the most important. At Michaelmas (beginning 1st Sunday after Michaelmas day), and the Neujahr Messe (beginning on New Year's day), the least important. They last three weeks, and while they continue, Leipzig is the mart and exchange of central Europe, and is visited by merchants and foreigners from the most distant parts of the globe, sometimes to the number of its actual population. The money transactions at one time amounted to 80 millions of dollars annually, though of late they have fallen short of this sum. The streets and squares are then occupied by temporary booths, in addition to the ordinary shops, in which goods of all kinds are exposed for sale. Every hotel and lodging-house is filled to overflowing; the streets are thronged with strange costumes and faces; Jews from Poland, Tyrolese, Americans, and even Persians from Teflis, Armenians, Turks, and Greeks, are mingled together as in a masquerade, and most of the countries of Europe send representatives hither with their produce. 300 or 400 guests sit down daily to the tables-d'hôte of some of the principal hotels; gardens and coffee-houses are thronged.

The sale of books forms one of the most important branches of commerce here; it alone is said to amount to 10

* N.B.—Homœopathic medicines may be bought here far cheaper than in England.

millions of francs yearly. In fact, the whole book-trade of Germany is centred on the spot, and every bookseller in Germany and the adjoining countries has an agent here. 600 booksellers sometimes assemble at the Easter Fair, to settle their annual accounts and purchases, and there are 130 residents and 40 printing-offices. They have an Exchange of their own, called the Deutsche *Buchhändler Börse*, where they meet and transact business.

The sale of *pianos* is also enormous, one considerable quarter being occupied by the manufacturers of these instruments.

The shop of Mr. Friedrich Fleischer is well situated, and furnished with the best European literature in various languages, including Guides for Travellers.

Baron Speck, at his seat Lützschena, 5 m. from Leipzig, possesses some very fine pictures:—a repetition of *Raphael's* Joanna of Aragon; *Fr. Francia*, Madonna and Child; *Hemling's* (?) Salutation; *Rubens*, Portrait of a Prior; *Rembrandt*, a portrait; V. der Helst, portrait of a female; *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; *Dürer*, portrait of a young woman, 1497. Many good pictures of the Dutch and modern German schools.

Railroads.—Termini on the N.E. side of the town—1. to Magdeburg; 2. to Berlin; 3. to Dresden; 4. Thuringian Rly., to Eisenach and Cassel. Terminus on the S. side of the town—(Baierischer Bahnhof)—to Hof, Bamberg, Zwickau, and Nuremberg.

ROUTE 87.

LEIPZIG TO DRESDEN.—RAILROAD.

15½ Germ. m.=72 Eng. m. Trains in 3 hours. Express in 2¼. Terminus Bahnhof Strasse, at the N.E. side of Leipzig.

The Railroad, on quitting Leipzig, traverses a portion of the *Battle-field* of 1813 (Rte. 86). During an engagement between Ney and the Crown Prince of Sweden, near the village of Paunsdorf on the post-road, the Saxons went over to the side of the Allies. l. Borsdorf, famed for its apples, is passed.

The river Mulda is crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, shortly before reaching

3¼ Wurzen Stat., a town of 3000 Inhab.

2½ Luppa Dahlen Stat.

The vale of Döllnitz is traversed on a lofty viaduct on approaching

1¼ Oschatz Stat. (*Inn*, Löwe), a town of 5000 Inhab., surrounded by ancient fortifications. Its *Church*—rebuilt after a fire in 1842, from Heidelhoff's designs—has two tall towers with open spires, 276 ft. high. In the neighbouring *Château of Hubertsburg* the treaty of peace, which terminated the Seven Years' War, was concluded, 1763, between Frederick the Great and the Empress Maria Theresa. The building is now a Penitentiary.

2 *Riesa Junction Stat.* (Good Restaurant.) Here is the junction of the railway to Chemnitz (Rte. 90). This little town lies on the l. bank of the Elbe. On quitting the station we traverse the Elbe on a bridge of 9 arches, and then follow the rt. bank of the river for a short distance, crossing the long viaduct of Röderau, which rests on 64 piers. Here the Direct Berlin and Dresden Rly. (Rte. 65) falls in.

[About 10 m. N.W. of Riesa, on the Elbe, is *Mühlberg*, where the battle was fought, in 1547, when the Protestants under John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, were defeated by Charles V., and their leader made prisoner, and compelled to throw himself at his conqueror's feet.]

2½ Pristewitz Stat.

A *tunnel*, the only one on the line, about 500 yards long, is traversed at Oberau. Near this (rt.) a glimpse is obtained of the town of Meissen, on the opposite side of the Elbe, 4 m. off. A branch rly. runs thither from

Niederau Junct. Stat. But Meissen is most pleasantly visited from Dresden by steamer, down the Elbe.

[*Meissen.* (*Inns:* Hirsch;—Sonne.) A town of 5000 Inhab., prettily situated on the S. bank of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a bridge.

The old *Castle* on the precipitous rock above the town, entered by a bridge thrown across the road in a cleft below, was formerly the residence of the Saxon princes. The view from it on all sides is charming, and its Gothic architecture presents much that is worthy of admiration, especially in the two elegant corkscrew staircases, the vaulting of the ceilings, the cross room, and a polygonal turret room; the windows are of a peculiar late Gothic, inclining in shape to those of Batalha and St. Mary's Redcliffe.

Contiguous to the castle is the **Dom*, the finest Gothic Ch. in Saxony, begun in the 13th and continued to the 15th cent., with an exquisite spire of open work. From an ante-nave, the *Fürstengruft*, b. 1423, with curious groined vaulting, you enter, by a door enriched with many figures and reliefs, into the nave, having graceful piers and aisles of equal height (14th cent.), late Dec. The choir is earlier, being of 13th cent. Gothic. The stone roodloft of 7 rich arches (1342–70) commands a good view of choir and nave. The receptacle for the sacrament near the altar is very elaborately carved in stone. The painted glass in its windows, the Descent from the Cross by *L. Cranach*, in which are introduced the portraits of Luther, his wife, and his friend the Elector, are worth notice. In the Prince's vault (at the W. end) many princes of the Saxon house, of the Wettin line, are interred, including Ernest and Albert, founders of the Royal and Ducal lines of Saxony. Here are 10 or 12 fine brasses engraved with their effigies and arms, those of about 1500 are finer than any in England or Flanders. The best is that of Sidonia, daughter of George Podiebrad (d. 1510), a work not unworthy of the burin of Alb. Dürer. On a sarcophagus of bronze in the centre of the chapel is an effigy in bas-relief of its builder, Frederick the Warlike (der Streitbar). Do not leave unseen an early altarpiece with wings, of our Saviour between the Virgin and St. John, by *L. Cranach*.

The *Porcelain Manufactory*, formerly in the castle, now occupies a handsome building expressly designed for it, nearly a mile from the town.

China ware, or porcelain, was originally brought from the country after which it is named, and was first made in Europe at this place, in 1710, by one Böttticher, an alchemist, who, after wasting a great deal of the gold of his patron (Augustus I., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony) in his search for the philosopher's stone, stumbled, by accident, upon a more sure method of producing the precious metals by the discovery of an art which has served to enrich his countrymen. This manufactory, so celebrated in the time of Augustus II., received its death-blow in the Seven Years' War, being then plundered, and its workmen and models, along with the archives, carried away by Frederick the Great. It continued to enjoy royal patronage at a heavy expense to the private purse of the Saxon Sovereign, but the King has lately ceded it to the Government. It is now carried on for profit, and cheapness being the object, it now makes a revenue, but the articles made are very inferior to those of former times. The managers of the establishment are very civil in showing it to strangers, who will find here a very large assortment of articles for sale or inspection.

A *Tunnel*—24 m. long—has been in progress many years from the level of

the Elbe at Meissen to Freiberg, in order to drain the silver-mines around that town, which have been for ages choked with water.]

Beyond Niederau as far as Dresden the railway runs at the foot of a range of hills, covered with vineyards, sloping down to the Elbe, producing, under skilful management, a tolerable wine, and dotted over with elegant villas and country-houses.

The high road from Meissen to Dresden is crossed at Köswig. rt. On a height is seen the tower of the castle of *Weistrupp*, retreat of the Duke of Lucca, who abdicated in favour of his son 1849. l. lies Lössnitz, where is a large manufactory of champagne!

2 DRESDEN *Terminus* in the Neustadt, on the rt. bank of the Elbe, not far from the Japanese Palace, but 20 min. drive from the hotels in the Altstadt. Fiacres and droschkies are ready to convey passengers to all parts of the town, for 10 and 5 neu groschen.

DRESDEN.—*Inns:* Victoria, good; an enormous building; makes up 200 beds;—*H. de Saxe, in the Neu Markt, very good;—H. de Bellevue, by the river;—H. de Pologne, Schlossgasse; table d'hôte good;—British Hotel;—H. de l'Europe;—H. de France, Wilsdruffer Gasse, good; table d'hôte, 20 S. gr.;—Stadt Berlin, good.

In the Neustadt, Stadt Wien, overlooking the river, one of the best;—H. zum Kronprinz. At night, in the summer time, the inns overflow with travellers; and to secure beds it is best to order them by telegram (cost 8 N. gr. for 20 words.)

Boarding-houses: Frau von Zschüschens, Räcknitzer St., and that of Madame Maltzahn, are recommended as comfortable. The Misses Lindner receive ladies and families only, 24, Lüttichau St., very comfortable and moderate. The house of Madame Dillon, widow of an English gentleman, is admirably kept, and highly recommended, in the Burger Wiese.

The capital of Saxony, residence of its sovereign of the Albertine line, and seat of the government (*Population* 130,000—6000 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the Elbe, which divides the old town from the new. Dresden was named by Herder "the German Florence;" and in its pleasing situation, in the number and excellence of its collections, and more especially in its richly stored Picture Gallery, it may deserve to be compared, at a respectful distance, with *the Florence* of Italy. Few European capitals contain a greater number of objects calculated to gratify the curiosity of an intelligent traveller. It is the residence of many men of learning and talent, who contribute much to render society agreeable. The opera is good, and music is much cultivated; the climate is generally mild and agreeable, food and lodgings are not dear. It has been much resorted to since 1830 by the English for education and economy. The town itself is more pleasing at a distance, than striking when examined in detail; it has neither fine streets nor imposing public buildings, but its situation is pretty, and its environs are delightful. The most healthy localities are the Neustadt and the S. streets of the old town, Waisenhaus Strasse, Halbe Gasse, sometimes called the English quarter.

The *Post and Diligence* offices are included in one handsome building in the Wilsdruffer Platz. A letter to or from England reaches in 36 hrs.

Fiacres, or 2-horse carriages, at 1 thaler the hour; and *Cabs*, called *Droschken*, at 4 gros the course, if not taken across the Elbe. Bridge toll not included. If bridge be crossed, 5 gros; 6 gros by the ½ hour, 12 by the hour. For longer drives make a bargain. They are stationed in the public places. An excellent *job-carriage* may be hired at 4 or 5 thalers for the day, and a trinkgeld to the driver.

All the collections may be seen during the months, the days, or hours, *when they are not open to the public*, by paying a fee of 2 dollars for a ticket (Einlasskarte), which admits 6 persons, and also secures the attendance of the directors; but an appointment must be made with them beforehand. The directors of the collections are men of intelligence, possessing and willing to

impart every information respecting the objects of which they have charge.

The services of a *valet de place* (who usually receives 1 dollar per diem) are particularly required at Dresden, to procure tickets for the open collections, and to make appointments during the close months, and for those collections which are shown only on payment of a fee. If a foreigner were to undertake this for himself, he would sustain a great loss of time. The tickets are usually all engaged a long while beforehand, so that a stranger pressed for time has little chance of obtaining them exactly at the moment when he wants them, except by the agency of a valet de place. By his aid, also, the solitary traveller is enabled to join parties about to visit the collections; and, instead of paying the entire fee, which is onerous for one or two persons, may contribute only his share, by which considerable expense is spared.

Days and hours of admission to the Collections in Dresden:

Antiquities, Saxon, daily, fee 5 N. gr.

Antique Sculpture (Antiken) in Japanese Palace, from May 1st to Oct. 31st, Wednesday and Saturday, 10—2. At other times fee 5 N. gr.

China and Pottery (Japanese Palace), on Wednesday from 2—6 from May 1st to Oct. 31st. At other times fee 2 dollars admits 6 persons.

Green Vault (Grüns Gewölbe), daily, fee 2 dollars 1 to 6 persons.

Historical Museum (Armoury), daily any hour, fee 2 dollars admits 6 persons.

Library in Japanese Palace, gratis daily, 9—1. Strangers are shown round by an attendant, fee 5 N. gr.

Picture Gallery, open free on Sundays and holidays from 12—3, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 10—4 p.m. Fee on Monday and Wednesday (10—4), 5 N. gr.; on Saturday, fee 15 N. gr.

Natural History Museum (Zwinger), free Tuesday and Friday, 8—10. On Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 9—12, fee 5 N. gr.

Prints and Drawings, free Tuesday and Friday, 10—2.

Monday, Plaster Casts, 10—1.

Tuesday.—Picture Gallery, 10—4, gratis. Collection of Engravings and Drawings, 8—12. Gems, 8—12. Cabinet of Minerals, 10—12; of Zoology, 8—10.

Wednesday.—Antique Sculpture, 9—1 (tickets). Collection of Porcelain, 2—6.

Thursday.—Picture Gallery, 10—4, gratis. Historical Museum, 8—12 and 2—6 (tickets). Meng's Plaster Casts, 8—12.

Friday.—Picture Gallery; Cabinet of Minerals, 10—12. Cabinet of Zoology, 8—10.

Saturday.—Antique Sculpture, 9—1. Cabinet of Minerals, Cabinet of Zoology, 9—12, fee 5 N.gr.

Tickets of Admission to the Green Vaults, Armoury, Engravings, and Collection of China, cost 2 thalers, and admit 6 persons.

N.B. The 'Dresdener Anzeiger' newspaper gives a 'Tagebuch,' or list of the sights open every day, with the modes of obtaining admission.

The *Old Bridge over the Elbe*, entirely of stone, commands an excellent view of the town and valley of the Elbe. It was originally built with money raised by the sale of dispensations from the pope for eating butter and eggs during Lent. It is of a very solid construction, in order that it may resist the force of the stream (which often rises 16 ft. in 24 h., when the snow begins to melt), and the shocks of floating masses of ice in the spring, during the months of January and February the river is usually frozen over. The fourth pier from the side of the Altstadt was blown up by the French general Davoust, in 1813, to facilitate his retreat to Leipzig, and the two adjoining arches fell.

N.B. Foot passengers in crossing the bridge always take the path on the right hand, "a rule of the road," which is enforced by the police, and prevents collision and confusion.

The *Marien Brucke*, a still finer *Bridge*, ½ mile W., lower down the river, carries over the railway which connects the Leipzig with the Prague line. This bridge has also a carriage and foot way. The cost was 150,000*l.* Its 12 large arches are of 100 ft. span;

the 2 smaller of 50 ft. It is 1420 ft. long, 54 ft. wide, and 40 ft. above the river.

The *Frauenkirche* (Ch. of our Lady) is a very handsome Italian edifice, entirely of stone, even to the dome, which is of such solid construction that the shells and balls directed against it by Frederick the Great (in 1760) rebounded from its surface, without doing it any injury. The inside is fitted up just like a theatre, with boxes, pit, &c. A good view may be had from the outside of the cupola, and an easy staircase leads up to it.

The *Catholic or Court Church* between the bridge and the palace is a profusely decorated but tasteless building, in the Italian style. It is connected with the palace by a bridge thrown over the street, and is attended by the royal family. They profess the R. Catholic faith, though their subjects are Lutherans, since the time of Augustus II. (1697), who, as the price of obtaining the crown of Poland, adjured the religion of which his ancestors had been the earliest and most faithful supporters. The *music* in this church is celebrated. It is under the superintendence of the director of the opera, who merely transfers his band from the orchestra of the theatre to the organ loft. High mass is performed on Sundays and festivals, from 11 to 12, and no stranger should miss hearing it. The evening service at 4; likewise fine music. During service, the male and female parts of the congregation are arranged on opposite sides of the church. The organ, made by Silbermann, is considered very good. The altar-piece is by *Raphael Mengs*, a native artist.

The *Terrace of Brühl*, approached by a grand flight of broad steps from the foot of the bridge, runs along the l. bank of the Elbe, and commands a delightful view. It is a deservedly favourite promenade and lounge of the inhabitants, who resort much to the places of entertainment situated on it, that is, to the *Café Reale* for ices in the afternoon, and to the *Belvidere Café and Restauration* in the evening for supper, tea, beer, and music.

The *Palace of Brühl*, contiguous to the terrace, was the residence of the profligate minister of Augustus II. Near it is the *Academy of Fine Arts*. Here are the *Studios* of Bendemann and Hübner. The Queen Dowager occupies part of this palace.

The *Royal Palace* (*Schloss*), opposite the bridge, is an ancient building, of very ungainly architecture and great extent. Within, it possesses a great attraction for the lovers of modern art in the frescoes, by *Bendemann*, in the Thron Saal. A series of scenes painted on gold grounds, representing the various conditions of life, its occupations and labours from the cradle to the grave, form a frieze round the room. At the lower end are figures of lawgivers, from Moses downwards, heroes and great men; at the upper, four large compositions from the history of the Emperor Henry the Fowler, bearing upon the 4 estates of the realm, Peasants, Citizens, Nobles (defeat of the Hungarians at Merseburg), Clergy. These paintings are superior to most of the modern German frescoes. The Ball-room is painted with subjects from the mythology and private life of the ancient Greeks. The state rooms are shown, when the court is absent, by an officer called Bettmeister.

The ** *Green Vault* (*das grüne Gewölbe*), a range of vaulted apartments, on the ground floor of the Palace, are so called, probably, from the colour of the hangings with which the chambers were originally decorated. They form a separate and curious exhibition, and are shown on week-days from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 6. An appointment must be made previously with the inspector, who conducts parties not exceeding 6 in number, and explains every thing to them. He receives a fee of 2 dollars.

The Saxon princes, besides being far more powerful and important in former times than at present, were also among the richest sovereigns of Europe; the Freiberg silver-mines alone were an immense source of wealth, previous to the discovery of America. The numerous and valuable collections of various kinds, still existing in the capital, are proofs both of their riches and their taste. One mode by which

they showed their magnificence, and expended their money, was in the accumulation of all kinds of rare objects, such as jewels and exquisite carvings, in the precious metals, and in other costly materials, which were deposited in a secret strong room under their palace, where it is believed that vast treasures of money were also accumulated. This is the origin of the celebrated collection now known as the Green Vault, the costliest objects dating from the time of Augustus the Strong, 1724. It is probably the richest which any European monarch at this time possesses; indeed, the treasures remind one rather of the gorgeous, dazzling magnificence of oriental despots, or the magic productions of Aladdin's lamp in the eastern tale. The value of the whole must amount to several millions.

A large portion of the objects are in the highest degree worthy of attention as works of art,* while others are at least wonderful as the elaborate productions of patient toil and skill, and of arts which in the present day may be said to be almost extinct, or at least to have degenerated. The treasures are contained in 8 apartments, each exceeding the previous one in the splendour and richness of its contents; the whole has been re-arranged within a few years. The objects are so numerous, that it is quite impossible to allude to more than a few of the most striking in each chamber.

1st room contains objects in bronze, as, a Crucifix, by John of *Bologna*, a masterpiece — a little dog scratching itself, by *Peter Vischer*—a copy of the Farnese bull—the Rape of Proserpine. A statue of Charles II. of England on horseback, in the character of St. George, cut out of a piece of solid cast iron.

2nd, or Ivory Cabinet; a Crucifix attributed to *Michael Angelo*, and not unworthy of him — a battle-piece by *Albert Dürer* (?)—a number of beautiful vases, some of large size, cut out of a single piece of ivory—a cup, on which is carved the story of the Foolish Virgins—the Fall of Lucifer and the Wicked Angels, a most wonderful group of 142 figures, carved in one piece of ivory, 16 inches high—2 horses' heads in relief, by *Michael Angelo*. There is an interesting work of the present day, a goblet of ivory and stag's horn, cut in the manner of a cameo with figures representing a hunt, by *Schulz*, an artist of Meiningen.

3rd contains Florentine mosaics; engraved shells; ostrich eggs, carved and ornamented: No. 41 is an egg said to have been laid by an ostrich kept in the menagerie of Moritzburg; objects in amber, particularly a cabinet, entirely of this precious material—a chimney-piece of Dresden china (1788), ornamented with precious stones, all of them the produce of Saxony; paintings in *Enamel*, especially a Madonna and Ecce Homo, by *Raphael Mengs* when young—portraits of Peter the Great and Augustus the Strong, by *Dinglinger* —a fruit dish, with a battle-piece, by *Noel Landin* of Limoges.

4th is filled with gold and silver plate which adorned the banquets of the Saxon palace. A part of this collection was carried to Frankfurt at the coronation of the Emperors by the Electors of Saxony, who held the hereditary office of Arch-Marshal of the empire. A baptismal dish, made at Nuremberg 1620, has served at all the royal christenings.

5th. Vessels formed of half-precious stones, such as agates, chalcedony, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, &c.;—2 goblets composed entirely of cut gems (some of them antiques), are valued at 6000 dollars each. An antique onyx cameo, bearing the portrait of Augustus. The cups of Moss agate are particularly beautiful.

Here may be seen the largest enamel known, a Magdalen, by —*Dinglinger*. A set of vessels cut out of solid *rock crystal* are valuable for their size and brightness; the modern manufacture of crystal glass, however, has attained such excellence, as nearly to equal them in appearance.

6th room contains a large assemblage of cleverly cut figures in ivory and wood, also numerous caricature figures of men and animals formed of single pearls, of odd shapes and un-

* See Lewis Gruner's 'Illustrations of the Green Vaults, a beautiful work.

usual size, chiefly found in the Elster, a Saxon river. For instance, the body of a court dwarf of the King of Spain is represented by a pearl as large as a hen's egg. Besides these, there are a number of other most costly jewels and trinkets, on which a vast deal of ingenuity and wealth must have been expended. Two old watches, called Nuremberg eggs (there is a finer one in the Rustkammer) from their shape and the name of the place where they were first made, in 1500.

Among the carvings in wood are two combats of knights, by that eminent sculptor, *Colin of Mechlin*, who executed the reliefs on Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck; others are attributed to *A. Dürer*.

The 7th room. The regalia used at the coronation of Augustus II. as King of Poland.

The 8th and last apartment surpasses all the others tenfold in the value and splendour of its contents. Among the wonders of this cabinet are the works of *Dinglinger*, an artist who may be fairly termed the Saxon Benvenuto Cellini. He and two relatives of inferior skill were almost entirely employed by the Electors of Saxony; and a close examination of the workmanship displayed in his performances will show that they are the productions of no mean artist. One of these pieces is called the *Court of the Great Mogul*, and represents the Emperor Aurengzebe upon his throne, surrounded by his guards and courtiers, in the most appropriate costumes according to the description of Tavernier, to the number of 132 figures, all of pure gold enamelled. The variety of character, and the true expression of each of the figures, deserve the minutest inspection. This elaborate trinket, begun in 1701, employed Dinglinger 8 years, and cost 58,400 dollars. Another piece, by the same artist, portrays artizans of different trades, all remarkable for the delicacy and perfection with which they are executed. There are many other specimens of Dinglinger's skill; he flourished between 1702 and 1720, and was court jeweller at Dresden.

Other things to be noticed in this room are—an immense specimen of uncut Peruvian emeralds, given by Rudolph II. to the Elector of Saxony; a portion of a mass of solid native silver from the Himmelsfürst mine at Freiberg. It is recorded, that no less than 2176 cwt. of silver were obtained in the course of 50 years from that mine alone. The *Saxon Regalia* include—the Electoral sword borne by the Saxon princes at the Imperial Coronations; the decorations belonging to a miner's uniform, made for the Elector John George, 1676; a large collection of chains, collars, and orders; among which are the Garter, Golden Fleece, Polish Eagle, &c., worn by Saxon princes. The largest sardonyx known, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ broad; it is oval, and beautifully regular.

Last of all comes a glass case filled with most precious suits of the most costly jewels;—the 1st division contains *Sapphires;* the largest of them, an uncut specimen, was a gift of Peter the Great;—the 2nd, *Emeralds;*—3rd, *Rubies;* the two largest spinels weigh 48 and 59 carats;—4th, *Pearls;* one set of native Saxon pearls, from the Elster in Voigtland, are of course inferior to the oriental. Among 63 rings there are two which belonged to Martin Luther; one a cornelian bearing a rose, and in its centre a cross; the other his enamelled seal ring, bearing a death's head, and the motto, "Mori sæpe cogita."

The 5th division is devoted to *Diamonds.* The diamond decorations of the gala dress of the Elector consist of buttons, collar, sword hilt and scabbard, all of diamonds; the 3 brilliants in the epaulette weigh nearly 50 carats each. But the most remarkable stone of all, which is considered unique, is a *green brilliant*, weighing 160 grains = 40 carats. 6th division, also fitted with diamonds, includes the Saxon order of the *Rue Garland*, and 7 orders of the Golden Fleece, &c., &c., &c.

Nearly opposite the Schloss stands the handsome *Theatre* (built by Semper, 1841), and between it and the gardens is a *statue* of *Carl von Weber*, by Rietschel.

**The PICTURE GALLERY,* the finest collection of paintings in Germany, is open to the public every day from 10 to 4, but on Sundays 12 to 3. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday gratis: on other days on paying a fee of 5 to 10 N. gros. A German† catalogue costs 25 N. gr., a French one 1 thaler. It is well warmed and furnished with seats.

The New Gallery, occupying the 4th side of the Zwinger (see below), was begun 1846 and opened 1855. It is a handsome edifice of red sandstone with Corinthian columns in front, and sculptured decorations by Rietschel and Hänel of Dresden. The architect was Semper. On entering the central archway from the side of the river, the door on the l. leads into the *Gallery of Casts*. Passing into the Grand Hall, through the doorway on the rt., the entrance to the *Print Room* is facing you.

The rudiments of a collection of paintings were made in the reign of Duke George, the friend of Lucas Cranach; but Augustus II. may be regarded as the founder of the Gallery. It was greatly increased, and received some of its brightest ornaments, in the reign of Augustus III., who purchased the collection of the Duke of Modena, and the famous Madonna di San Sisto of Raphael. "While lingering among the great productions of a captivating art, it is a pleasant feeling that they have had the rare fortune to be treated with reverence by every hostile hand. Frederick the Great bombarded Dresden, battered down its churches, laid its streets in ruins, but ordered his cannon and mortars to keep clear of the Picture Gallery. He entered as a conqueror, levied the taxes, administered the government, and, with an affectation of humility, asked permission of the captive electress to visit the Gallery as a stranger. Napoleon's policy, too, led him to treat Saxony with much consideration, and was the guardian angel of her pictures. Not one of them made the journey to Paris."—*Russell's Germany.*

It is much to be regretted that many of the pictures of this gallery, including the Raphael and the Correggios, have suffered greatly, first from neglect, and afterwards from injudicious cleaning.

There is room in the New Gallery only for a portion of the large collection of the Saxon sovereign.

All the finest works of the old masters are arranged in the 2 upper stories of the building. In the centre, under the dome, are hung 5 tapestries after Raphael's Cartoons.

A few of the choicest works are here set down, with the view of guiding the eye of the spectator, and saving him from the mortification of having passed over any of acknowledged merit.

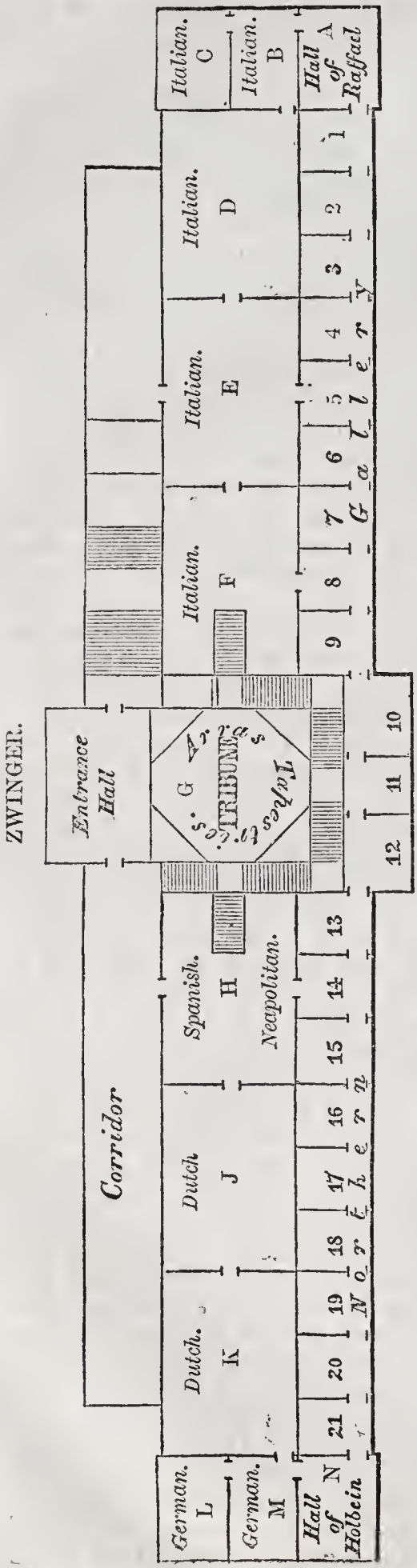
Italian Schools. No collection out of Italy contains a finer Raphael, or can compete with this in the works of the Venetian masters and Correggio.

One room (A) is set apart for Raphael's masterpiece, the Madonna di San Sisto, and another at the further extremity (N) for Holbein's Madonna.

RAPHAEL'S MADONNA DI SAN SISTO, 1020, is the gem of the Dresden Gallery; a capital painting scarcely surpassed by any work of Raphael's existing in Italy, and equalled by none out of it. It is thought to be almost entirely by his own hand, and is in his latest and best manner, and was executed only a few years before his death. The sainted Pope Sixtus, from whom the picture is named, is represented on the one side gazing with pious and trembling awe upon the figure of the Virgin, who is soaring up to heaven in all the majesty with which the Roman Catholic religion has surrounded her, bearing in her arms the divine child. "The head of the Virgin is perhaps nearer the perfection of female beauty and elegance than anything in painting; it is truly impressive and beautiful."—*Wilkie.* Opposite to the Pope kneels St. Barbara; her youthful beauty and fervour contrast admirably with his aged form. Below this group are two angelic children, their coun-

* See *Kugler's Handbook of Painting*, Part I., Italian School, edited by Eastlake: Parts II. and III Germany and Netherlands, edited by Dr. Waagen: Part IV., France and Spain, by Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

† Director Hübner's Catalogue is useful and instructive.



Plan of the New Picture Gallery, Dresden.—1st Floor.
Theater-Platz.

tenances beaming with innocence and intelligenee, their eyes up-turned towards the central figures of the picture; they are among the happiest efforts of art. This picture was purehased from a convent at Piacenza for 17,000 dueats (about 8000*l.*).

Albano—A Danec of Cupids.

Baroccio—Hagar in the Desert.

Giovanni Bellini—Christ: a wholelength figure, of great majesty. Portrait of the Doge Loredano.

Caravaggio—The Card-players: full of truth and nature.

Annibal Caracci—Fame soaring upwards: very spirited. — St. Matthew writing his Gospel under the superintendence of the Virgin, with St. John and St. Franeis.

Carlo Cignani—Joseph and Potiphar's Wife: a masterpiece.

Carlo Dolce—St. Cecilia; one of the best pictures of the painter. — Our Saviour blessing the bread, the same as the picture of Burleigh.

Correggio.—Exeepting at Parma, so many and sueh exeellent works of this artist are to be met with nowhere in Europe. The following 6 paintings are arranged here aeeording to the periods of the artist's life at which they were executed, as it is peeuliarly interesting to wateh the ehange in style and the progress to perfeetion made by so great a master in his art:— The Virgin and Child with *St. Francis*, painted, it is said, at the age of 18. —Portrait of a Man, supposed to be the physieian of the artist. — The far-famed picture of the Virgin and infant Jesus in the Manger, known by the name of "*La Notte*," the Night. "Correggio has here converted the literal representation of a circumstance of sacred history into a divine piece of poetry, when he gave us that emanation of supernatural light streaming from the form of the celestial child, and illuminating the ecstatic faee of the Virgin mother, who bends over her infant undazzled; while another female draws back, veiling her eyes with her hand, as if unable to endure the radiance. Far off through the gloom of night we see the morning just breaking along the eastern horizon—emblem of

the 'day-spring from on high.'" *Mrs. Jamieson.*—"The Notte of Correggio is what I expected the most from, and the condition of which has given me the greatest disappointment. Yet, how beautiful the arrangement! All the powers of the art are here united to make a perfect work. Here the simplicity of the drawing of the Virgin and Child is shown in contrast with the foreshortening of the group of Angels; the strongest unity of effect with the most perfect system of intricacy. The emitting the light from the child, though a supernatural illusion, is eminently successful; it looks neither forced nor improbable. Whatever the Notte may have been, the hand of the picture-cleaner is here manifest; and those who like bright day-light effect will have it here to their heart's content. Correggio did not, like Rembrandt, in these effects attempt to give the colour of lamplight; the phosphorescent quality of light was more his aim, as in his 'Christ in the Garden.' But here the light on the Virgin and Child is white, chalky, and thin; and the rest of the picture has somewhat the poverty of a copy. The group of shepherds indeed appear, in character and in the beauty of painting, inferior to the general run of Correggio's figures; the man at the side is even coarse. Still, however, the matchless beauty of the Virgin and Child, the group of Angels over head, the day-break in the sky, and the whole arrangement of light and shadow, give it the right to be considered, in conception at least, the greatest of his works. * * For the conception, purpose, and originality,—as an arrangement of colour, effect, and of sentiment,—I consider it one of the first works the art of painting has to boast of; and, in the adaptation of light and shadow to the illusion of the subject, one of the triumphs of modern art." *Wilkie.*—This picture was begun about the year 1522, and is one of the most admirable specimens of that masterly management of light and shade in which Correggio is unrivalled.—Virgin and Child, with St. George. The figures of the children and woman are particularly admired for their grace and sweetness of expression. — The *recumbent Magdalen*, one of the sweetest and most pleasing, as well as the most faultless pictures ever painted. It is distinguished for its peculiar softness of outline, and is executed in the artist's best manner. "It is in its pristine condition; almost as left by the master, without even varnish. The head, neck, and arms are beautiful; the face and right arm one of the finest pieces of painting I have witnessed. The shadows are extremely loaded; the lights, though painted flat and floating, are, compared with them, thin and smooth. The background and darks of the picture, even the blue drapery, want richness and transpareney." *Wilkie.* — The Virgin and Child with *St. Sebastian*, painted about 1528, is one of the most striking examples of the master's magic chiaro-scuro, remarkable, to use the words of an eminent artist, for the "exquisite truth of tint in the passage from light to dark; so that in this picture, as in nature, the spectator is soon unconscious of the presence of shade."

Dosso Dossi — The Fathers of the Church, SS. Gregory, Augustine, and Jerome, meditating on the immaculate Conception of the Virgin; a grand work.

Francia—Adoration of Shepherds.—The Baptism in Jordan.

Garofalo (*Benvenuto*) — The Virgin kneeling before the infant Saviour, an Angel standing opposite.

Gimignano (*Vicenzio di San*)—A Virgin and Child; an exquisite little picture.

Giorgione — Meeting of Jacob and Rachel (The Embrace).

Guido—Bacchus as a Child.—Venus.

Palma Vecchio—The Virgin and infant Saviour with St. John: a work of fascinating beauty. — Palma's 3 Daughters. — Two Holy Families with St. Catherine.

Parmigiano — Virgin and Child, known as the Madonna della Rosa.

Giulio Romano — Virgin and Child, with a basin. A good copy of the Madonna della Seggiola, by Raphael.

And. del Sarto—Sacrifice of Isaac.

Titian—The Tribute Money, known as "Il Christo della Moneta:" remarkable for the richness of colour, fine expression, and high finish. — The Virgin and Child, the Baptist, St. Jerome, and St. Paul. Some of the colour is very beautiful. — Portrait of Pietro Aretino. — A reclining Venus, like that in the Fitzwilliam Museum. It has suffered dreadfully from cleaning. — Portrait of a young woman dressed in white, with a fan, called Titian's Mistress.

Paul Veronese—The Finding of Moses. — The Adoration of the Wise Men: a glorious combination of colour. — Christ with his Disciples at Emmaus. — The Virgin and Child enthroned between St. John the Baptist and St. Jerome. Three female figures, representing Faith, Love, and Hope, are presenting to the Virgin a Member of the Venetian family of Concina, who had been reconciled to the Church after having listened to the doctrines of the Reformation. The other members of the family accompany him: a masterpiece of the artist. — The Marriage in Cana.

German, *Flemish*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Spanish* Schools.

The works of the *early* German and Flemish masters *here*, are far inferior to those at Munich, Berlin, and Vienna; but in the productions of the *later* period of these schools the Dresden Gallery is very rich indeed.

One room at the extremity of the gallery is set apart to contain the masterpiece of German art by *Holbein*, the younger—**Jacob Meyer, burgomaster of Basle, with his Family, kneeling before the Virgin, and praying for the recovery of his sick child. The Madonna has laid down the infant Saviour, and has taken in her arms the sickly infant. This is, without doubt, Holbein's chef-d'œuvre.

Berghem — Landscapes — Cattle returning from the Mountains, crossing a swollen brook — A rocky Scene, mountains in the distance.

Backhuysen—Sea-fight between the English and Dutch Fleets.

Ferdinand Bol — Joseph presenting his Father Jacob to Pharaoh: worthy of Rembrandt. — The Repose in Egypt.

Both—Landscape: in the foreground, two men on horseback.

Hans Burghmayer—St. Ursula and the 10,000 Virgins, a curious work by a rare master.

Claude—The Flight into Egypt. — Acis and Galatea.

L. Cranach—Christ on the Mount of Olives.—Portrait of a Saxon prince.

Denner Balthazer — Head of an old Woman, with white drapery around it.

Gerard Dow—A Dentist drawing a Boy's Tooth. — Portrait of G. Dow painting. — A Hermit in a Cave at prayer. — The Artist, as a young man, playing on the Violin.—Here are 16 pictures of this rare master; all capital pieces.

A. Durer — Drawing of a Rabbit, in water-colours — Portrait of a Man in black; probably of Lucas van Leyden.

Karl Dujardin—Cattle-pieces.

John van Eyck—The Virgin.

Holbein — Besides the Virgin and Family of Meyer, described above, portraits of Morett, an English goldsmith, formerly attributed to L. da Vinci, and of a Citizen's Wife.

Memling—Portrait of Antony of Burgundy, natural son of Philip the Good, a fine head, attributed to the master.

Metzu—The Poultry-woman.

F. Mieris—A Soldier smoking.—An old Man mending a Pen.—A travelling Tinker scrutinising a worn-out Kettle: one of the artist's finest works.—The Artist in his Studio.

Netscher—The Artist's own Portrait. — A Lady playing, while a Man by her side is singing. — Portraits of Madame de Montespan: in the latter is her son, the Duke of Maine.

Ad. v. Ostade—The Tap-room.—The Painter in his Studio.

Paul Potter and *A. Van de Velde*—Cattle in a wooded landscape.

Nic. Poussin—A Sleeping Bacchante.

Rembrandt—Portrait of his Mother; she is weighing gold.—The Entombment of Christ.—Landscape.—His own Portrait, with his Wife sitting on his knee, and a glass of wine in his hand.—His daughter, holding a carnation: a charming picture.

Rubens—A Picture known by the name of the Garden of Love, or Love punished.—The Judgment of Paris, a small, highly finished study, or nearly a repetition of the picture in our National Gallery.—The Boar Hunt: a very animated sketch.—Neptune stilling the tempest (called the "Quos ego"), upon the passage of the Cardinal Ferdinand of Austria from Spain to Italy.—A Sketch for the large picture of the Last Judgment, at Munich.—Portrait of a young woman in black, with flowers in her left hand: a charming picture, lights well arranged, flesh color exquisite.—The Vintage.—Charles V. crowned by France.

Ruisdael—The Hunt: a wooded scene, with a piece of water in the foreground. The figures are by Van de Velde. One of the finest pictures Ruisdael ever painted.—The Château of Bentheim.—Landscape, known as "the Jews' Burial-ground."

Schalken—A Girl examining an Egg at a Candle.

Slingelandt—A Poultry-man, dealing with a young Woman.

Teniers—Two Village Fêtes.—Temptation of St. Anthony; in which, as in the same subject at Berlin, the painter's wife and mother-in-law appear.—The Alchemist's Laboratory.—A Guard Room. A boy and armour in the foreground; soldiers playing at cards. One of the most perfect of his pictures: clear, delicate, and free in execution.—Boors smoking, drinking, and gambling.—Peter brought out of Prison by the Angel: oddly treated.

Terburg—A Soldier writing a letter, for which a trumpeter is waiting.—A young Lady in white, before a table.

Van der Werff—Judgment of Paris.—Abraham and Hagar.—The Artist and his Family.

Van Dyck—Charles the First.—His Queen, Henrietta Maria.—Their Children, Charles II., James II., Mary, afterwards Princess of Orange.—Portrait of Old Parr, at the age of 151.—Portrait of the painter David Rykaerts, in a fur pelisse, sitting in an arm-chair: a fine portrait; low and brown in tone, but broad and powerful.

Wouvermanns—There are no less than 55 pictures by him, among which are many of his best works, as The Horse Market.—The Camp.—Horsemen at an Inn.—A Fair.—The Halt.—The Mill.—Skirmish of Cavalry, and several battle-pieces.

On the ground floor of the Picture Gallery, are a series of 50 landscapes by *Bernardo Canaletto*, many of them Views of Dresden and its vicinity; the greater part possess no high merit. Also a large series of drawings in crayon (pastel). The best are the following, by *Raphael Mengs*:—Cupid sharpening his Arrows, is excellent;—and His own Portrait.—La Belle Chocolatière, a waitress at a coffee-house in Vienna, and a celebrated beauty of the last century, who married into a high Austrian family (the Dietrichsteins), by *Liotard*, in crayons. The remainder are, for the most part, by *Rosalba Carriera*, a female artist of Venice, and of inferior merit.

Below the Picture Gallery also is a Collection of *Plaster Casts* of the most famous antique *statues*. They are called the *Mengsischen Abgüsse*, having been made by and under the superintendence of the artist Raphael Mengs.

Amongst other interesting objects is a group representing Menelaus carrying away the body of Patroclus, put together and restored from antique fragments in the Pitti Palace at Florence. The exertion and muscular display of the one figure, contrasted with the impotent lifeless limbs of the other, are not to be surpassed. The Boy on the Dolphin, by Raphael (?): the original is preserved in Ireland; east of Venus,

and colossal bust of Juno (Ludovisi), also deserve attention.

Print-Room.—Cabinet of Engravings (Kupferstich-Sammlung), also in a range of vaulted apartments, on the ground-floor, is shown to the public on Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 2, gratis; on Thursday to artists. A series of 1000 choice engravings and drawings, framed and glazed, are displayed on the walls, chronologically arranged. The rest of the collection, amounting to 250,000 engravings, is stowed away in portfolios. Mr. Lewis Gruner, so well known in England as an accomplished artist, engraver, and author, is the director. He has prepared a complete and instructive catalogue of the whole. That amiable and erudite gentleman will give every information respecting it.

This is "one of the most complete collections of copper-plates in Europe, containing everything that is interesting in the history of the art, or valuable from practical excellence, and forms a supplement to the *Picture* Gallery. The oldest is of the date 1466, and is said to be the earliest yet known. Whoever wishes to study the history of this beautiful art, and to be initiated in the mysteries of *connoisscurship*, can find no better school than the cabinet of Dresden. It overflows with materials, and is under the direction of a gentleman who not only seems to be thoroughly master of his occupation, but has the much rarer merit of being in the highest degree particularly attentive and communicative."—*Russell.*

The collection is rich in the early German masters, Mechenen, Schœngauer, Albert Dürer, Wohlgemuth, &c., and has some valuable Marc Antonios.

The 90 portfolios of *Drawings by the old masters*, especially of the early German, Flemish, and Dutch schools, form a very interesting and prominent portion of this cabinet. Besides 300 choice examples of chefs-d'œuvres of all schools exhibited under glass, there is a valuable series of 450 portraits, unique probably of its kind, of all the most distinguished characters of the 19th cent. in Europe—sovereigns and royal families, statesmen and generals, artists and men of eminence in science and literature—taken from the life, chiefly by *Prof. Vogel*, and drawn with a masterly pencil.

The *Zwinger.*—This building, erected in 1711, was intended merely as the fore-court and entrance-yard to a new and magnificent palace, designed by Augustus II., but never carried further. It is an enclosure consisting of an arcade, which, with the portal in front, are original and picturesque, but surmounted by heavy and inelegant pavilions at the sides. The whole is an extravaganza. In the centre stands a bronze statue of Frederick Augustus, d. 1827, by *Rietschel.* During the street revolt of May, 1849, the S.E. angle of the Zwinger was burned down, but has been rebuilt, 1855, in the same style, and covered with a copper roof, and with the Museum forming its 4th side composes a handsome quadrangle. The body of the building is now occupied by the following collections:—1. The Historical Museum. 2. Museum of Natural History.

1. The **Historical Museum* (*Rüst-kammer* or *Armoury*) is well arranged in the W. and S. wing of the Zwinger. It is opened to the public only on Thursday, from 8 to 12, and 2 to 6, by tickets. On other days the way to see it is to pay the fee of 2 dols., which admits 6 persons, and make an appointment with the inspector for a private view.

This is undoubtedly one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe. Though less interesting, as an historical collection, it surpasses the Ambras collection at Vienna in armour of rich and studied workmanship, and leaves the Armoury in the Tower of London very far behind. It contains all the weapons, offensive and defensive, of chivalrous warfare; all the trappings and accoutrements of the tournament and other wild sports of feudal ages. Wealth and skill appear to have been exhausted in the materials and decoration of the armour. The elaborate workmanship in gold, silver, and ivory

expended on the smaller arms, as the hilts of swords, stocks of guns, bits and stirrups, the rich damasking of the plate armour and gun-barrels, and the carving and inlaid work so profusely bestowed, are sufficient to excite wonder and admiration. There are no suits in it older than the time of our Henry VIII.; but several of Queen Elizabeth's period, for man and horse, are covered with reliefs executed in the richest style.

The 1st room contains specimens of painted glass of the 16th and 17th centuries; portraits of the Saxon princes of the Ernestine and Albertine dynasties. Those of Albert and his wife are by *L. Cranach:* the rest are for the most part copies.

Around the room are arranged many articles of old furniture, cabinets, &c., almost all of which are ascertained to have belonged to the worthies whose effigies now decorate the walls. The work-table of the Electress Anne (1585) may interest the ladies. A cabinet given to Martin Luther by his friend the Elector John Frederick, containing relics of the great reformer; together with a small sacramental cup, of silver gilt and ebony, which was presented to him by the Elector; his sword which he wore when shut up in the Wartburg. A great number of ancient drinking vessels, horns, goblets, cups, for all varieties of potations:—the reader of Walter Scott will be pleased to discover among them the type of the blessed bear of Bradwardine.

The 2nd room is filled with implements of sports, pastimes, the chase, gardening, turning, &c.; spears, knives, bows, hunting-horns, and game-bags. A carved hunting-horn of ivory (12th cent.?); the hunting-knife and horn of Henri IV. of France; the cross-bow of the Elector Maurice (d. 1653); of John Frederick, 1554, ornamented with a representation of Orpheus on one side, and a chase on the other. Game-bags embroidered by princesses; a collection of dogs' collars, arranged in chronological order from the time of Henry the Pious, 1541, to John George I., 1656.

3rd. *Gallery of Tournament*, occupied almost entirely with parade arms and armour, employed in the tilts and tournaments of the times of chivalry. Of a collection of swords here shown, the oldest is a French blade, bearing the date 1293. The labour and skill bestowed on the ornaments of some of the sword-hilts should not be overlooked. In this gallery of *iron statues*, horse and foot, the most remarkable suits are—one, probably of the 16th cent., a present to the Elector from Philip Emanuel, Duke of Savoy. Near it is a black suit worn at the burial of the Elector, Augustus I. A knight, in black armour, on horseback, usually formed part of the funeral procession of the Saxon princes; several black suits in the collection have been made or used for this purpose. In the same way, on gala-days and at great festivities, such as the accession, marriage, or the like event in the life of a Saxon prince, a knight in a suit of gold and silver armour, as gaily and as splendidly decorated as possible, made part of the show. On these joyous occasions, the horse was called Gala Horse (Freude Pferd), and on the more mournful, Mourning Horse (Trauer Pferd).

A suit of armour (No. 316) for man and horse, manufactured in Italy, is hardly to be surpassed in the elaborate workmanship with which it is decorated. Its surface is covered with reliefs, representing the Labours of Hercules, the Golden Fleece, Theseus and Ariadne, and similar mythological subjects, all evincing the hand of a masterly artist. Another suit, of iron and copper gilt, was made, 1599, by Colman, an armourer at Augsburg, for Christian II.

Several shields and helmets of iron, beautifully chased and ornamented with reliefs, such as are usually employed only in decorating plate or other articles formed of the precious metals. It is well known that the invention and taste in design of the most talented artists was called in to aid the skill of the armourers of those days.

Near the end of the room are several tilting suits. Two of these in par-

ticular deserve notice. They are the complete equipment of two knights on horseback for the more earnest species of tournament, the duel (Scharfrennen, Germ.), which sometimes ended in the death of one of the parties. The weight of each of these tilting suits is nearly 2 cwt. They are so ponderous and unwieldy, that the slightest motion was hardly possible; the wearer could not even turn his head, but must content himself with looking straight forward through the scanty opening of his heavy helmet. The suits consist of a breastplate, to which is attached a shield, and over it a black target of wood, still bearing the dents of the lance, and a back-piece. To this was screwed a sort of hook, serving as a rest for the lance, attached to the saddle behind. Without this provision it would have hardly been possible to support, in a horizontal position, the heavy lances used in the tournament. The thighs were not encased, but protected by two shields, or pieces of iron, projecting from the saddle on each side. The inspection of these very interesting suits will give a far better insight into the nature of a tournament than the best description. The two different kinds of lance in use at the tournament are here exhibited, one pointed, and intended to pierce through both armour and wearer, and used only in the combat for life and death; the other ending in several small spikes, and intended to attach itself to the outside of the armour, when driven against it.

The 4th room. Another long gallery is filled with warlike arms for use in the field, not for show, less ponderous and unwieldy than the preceding. A large part have been worn in battle. Many of the suits were made for Saxon princes, and other historical characters, and are chronologically arranged. The first is that of George the Bearded, Duke of Saxony. Near it is the sword of Thomas Münzer, the leader of the rebellious peasants in Thuringia, in 1525; a character who united the knavery of Jack Cade with the religious madness of the chiefs of the Covenanters in Scotland. The armour of Henry the Pious; of John Frederick the Magnanimous, worn by him when taken prisoner at Mühlberg, 1547. There are 3 suits of the Elector Maurice; near them is preserved the blood-stained scarf which he wore at the battle of Sievershausen, and the bullet fired (according to tradition) by a traitor on his own side, which killed him, 1553. The fluted armour of Christian I. is very handsome. Near it is the sword with which the Chancellor Crell was beheaded, in spite of Queen Elizabeth's intercession on his behalf. It bears the motto, "Cave Calviniane."

The figure which stands 11th in the row of Saxon princes is that of the Elector John George, who was a leader in the Thirty Years' War. The 15th, a brown suit, is the armour of Gustavus Adolphus, which he left at Weissenfels before the battle of Lützen (in the fight he wore a suit of buff leather, now preserved at Vienna). The marshal's staves of his opponents, Counts Tilly and Pappenheim, are also preserved here.

Among the most interesting historical relics is the scale armour worn by the heroic John Sobieski at the siege of Vienna in 1683; near it are displayed the trophies, arms, horse-tail standards, &c., gained by the detachment of Saxon troops who fought under the Duke of Lorraine on that occasion. Their commander, the Elector of Saxony (whose armour is also here), was the first who planted a Christian flag in the Turkish camp. Farther on is the cuirass of Augustus II., surnamed the Strong, weighing 100 lbs. It would be difficult to find a man at present who could walk in his armour, "which you can hardly raise from the ground; or wear his cap, which encloses an iron hat, heavier than a cauldron. But Augustus, if you believe the Saxons, was a second Samson." He is said to have "lifted a trumpeter in full armour and held him aloft in the palm of his hand—to have twisted the iron banister of a stair into a rope—and to have made love to a coy beauty by presenting in one hand a bag of gold, and breaking with the other a horseshoe." —*Russell's Germany.*

Against the walls and pillars of this room are arranged a variety of swords and other weapons, many of which are remarkable for their workmanship, others for their history. Battle-axes and maces of various dates and patterns. A dagger which, after being thrust into the body, separates into three parts on touching a spring, so that it would be impossible to extract it from a wound. A short sword, notched on one side, intended to catch the blade of an adversary, and break it short off before it could be disengaged. The dagger of Rudolph of Swabia, who lost his hand while raising it to wound his brother, the Emperor Henry IV., in a single combat at Merseburg, 1080. The workmanship is very fine.

The weapons with which the Bohemian peasants armed themselves during the Hussite War consist of flails shod with iron; a Polish battle-scythe, of the period of Kosciusko's revolution —a most fearful weapon, which with one blow might cleave horseman and horse in twain; the sword of Don John of Austria, who commanded at Lepanto.

The 5th room contains *fire-arms*, from their earliest invention in Europe. One of the oldest weapons of this kind is a rude sort of pistol, supposed to date from the end of the 15th cent., a mere iron barrel, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with a touchhole in the side. It was fired not by a flint falling upon steel, but by the friction of a file upon a piece of firestone (pyrites). The file was inserted in a groove by the side of the touchhole, it was then covered with powder, and the firestone screwed down tightly in contact with it. When the file was smartly drawn out, the friction served to ignite the powder. The first step of improvement after this was a pistol fired by means of a piece of lighted tow; then came the wheel-lock, and afterwards the falling-lock with flint and steel. Specimens of all these varieties are preserved here; also the pistols of Maurice of Saxony, splendidly inlaid with silver and ivory. Another pair, remarkable for their plainness, belonged to Charles XII. of Sweden, and were borne by him on the day of his death at Frederickshal.

6th. This room is filled with costly stuffs used at the coronations and other festivities of Augustus II. and III., Kings of Poland; trappings and harness for horses, of most rich materials; splendidly embroidered bits and stirrups, and housings for sledge-horses, &c., on which the most elaborate ornaments have been expended. One set of harness is of gold, splendidly enamelled, set with rubies; another of silver set with pearls. In the 4 large cabinets are the state costumes of princes from the 16th to the 18th cent., and in 2 smaller ones are shoes of different nations; also those of Kant and Wieland, and the boots of Murat; likewise mitres worn by the bishops of Meissen.

The 7th room is fitted up with a Turkish tent, taken at the siege of Vienna, 1683; and its contents are chiefly Turkish and Eastern arms.

8th. Includes an ethnographical collection; the garments and weapons of various barbarous and savage nations, partly formed by Prof. Pöppig in S. America,—as hammocks, clubs, poisoned arrows, shooting tubes, dresses of coloured feathers, teeth, and claws, arms of the S. Sea Islanders, &c.

9th. Contains riding equipments and parade trappings. Among the historical relics in the last and splendidly ornamented apartments are, the robes worn by Augustus the Strong at his coronation as King of Poland. By the side of them, as it were to show his claim to the by-name of "the Strong," is kept the horseshoe which he broke in two between his fingers; together with the written testimony of those who were witnesses of this feat of strength. The swords deposited here are among the chief ornaments of the collection; the iron hilts being of carved work, executed at Nuremberg with surprising correctness; there are several hundred of them. The little cocked hat of Peter the Great, and a wooden bowl, turned with his own hand, are among the curiosities here. Last of all, here may be

seen a saddle of red velvet, which belonged to Napoleon; the boots which he wore at the battle of Dresden, which seem to have sadly needed cobbling; and the satin shoes worn by him at his coronation.

Electrotypes of the objects of this collection are made of various sizes by the inspector, Mr. Büttner. There is also a collection of 2000 guns of various fashions and ages, which may interest sportsmen and soldiers, and a series of twenty pictures representing tournaments, with dates and descriptions.

The *Museum of Natural History*, occupying the lower story of the Zwinger, is shown to the public gratis (May 1 to end of Oct.), every Tues. and Fri.; the Zoology, from 8 to 10; the Minerals, 10 to 12. Payment of 5 N. grs. each person will procure admission Mon., Wed., and Thursday, from 9 to 12.

This collection is not on a par with many others on the continent, excepting the departments of Mineralogy and Geology, which contain objects which a person interested in science would be sorry to have missed. When the Opera-house of the Palace was burnt, during the insurrection of 3rd to 9th May, 1849, a cabinet of stuffed birds, and the valuable Herbarium of Prof. Reichenbach, were burned. The loss has been replaced by the very valuable *Botanical Collections* of the late King Frederick Augustus, the gift of his widow.

Minerals.—The specimens from the Saxon Mines, of the ores of silver, cobalt, lead, and iron, are very complete, especially those from Freiberg and the Erzgebirge. One specimen of native silver formed part of a mass of pure metal large enough to serve as a dinner-table for the Elector, when he visited the Schneeberg mine, in which it was found.

The *Fossils* are arranged in the l. wing of the Zwinger. *Obs.* Bones of the cave bear, from Sundwig; cave hyæna, deer, horse, elephant; reindeer, from Oelsnitz; hippurites, from Lebanon; insects, from the lithographic slate; Ichthyosaurus trigonodon, from Banz in Bavaria; Trematosaurus brauris, a colossal lizard, from Bernburg; fishes of the Kupfer Schiefer; fossil trees, from the Rochtodtliegende of Chemnitz, one a trunk of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. diam.; Cycadeæ, from Cracow; Flora of the coal-field of Saxony and Bohemia, described by the Director Geinitz.

The JAPANESE PALACE, situated in the Neustadt, on the rt. bank of the Elbe, close to the Leipzig gate, was built by Augustus II., as a summer residence. It receives its name from some grotesque oriental figures and ornaments with which it is decorated. It now serves only the purposes of a Museum, and contains the following collections:—

1. The Museum of Antiquities (*Antikensammlung*). 2. The Library. 3. The Collection of Porcelain and Terra Cottas.

1. The *Antiquities*, open Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to 1, from the 1st of May to the 31st of Oct., are placed on the l.-hand side of the entrance hall, on the ground-floor. A traveller fresh from the galleries of Rome and Florence may perhaps be disposed to despise this collection, which indeed ranks after that at Munich, &c., and has moreover suffered both from the ignorant mutilations of a barbarous age, and from the reparations and restorations of a more enlightened period. Nevertheless, there are many objects of high interest, both in point of art and as illustrations of antiquity. A new catalogue is promised. The numbers stood as follows in October, 1849.

In the 1*st hall* are modern works in bronze, and marble, and copies. In the 2*nd hall* are one or two modern works which deserve notice, as, 53. A bronze bust of Gustavus Adolphus, made from a cast taken after his death —55. A bust of Charles I. of England —54. A bust of Cardinal Richelieu, of bronze, a characteristic likeness, of good workmanship— 99. Dëianira carried off by the Centaur, in bronze, the work of *John of Bologna*.

Third Hall. No. 115. A head of Niobe, like the one at Florence, and, though inferior to it, showing that beautiful expression of intense mental agony, of which, it is said, the masters of the Bolognese school sometimes availed themselves in their representations of the Virgin, especially in those paintings of the Descent from the Cross, or burial of the Saviour, in which the body lies in the Virgin's arms. 116. A female bronze head, bust of coloured marble, called the eldest daughter of Niobe. 142. A quadrangular altar with niches for Lares. 143. A Torso of Pallas Promachos, known as the Dresden Minerva. She is clad in the peplus, woven for her by Athenian virgins. A strip in front, representing rich embroidery, is divided into 11 compartments, the subjects being the battles of the Goddess with the Titans. 141 is a restoration of 143, in clay, by Prof. Rauch of Berlin.

Fifth Hall. 169. Cupid playing with a Lion is not very remarkable for execution, but the design is captivating and the expression pleasing. 191. Minerva represented as the goddess who presided over the intellectual part of warfare, Greek strategy, and tactics. (Mars was the god of wild combats and battles.) The figure is somewhat masculine in its shape and proportions —there is more of manhood than womanhood in the appearance of her broad shoulders and narrow hips. The Ægis is thrown on carelessly and awry. 201. A triangular pedestal of a candelabrum, of Pentelic marble. The relief carved on one side represents Hercules withheld by Apollo from carrying off the sacred tripod from Delphi; on another side is the reconsecration of the restored tripod; on the 3rd is the consecration of a sacred torch. They are executed in the style called Eginetan. This specimen is curious, as showing the early progress of the art. The faces are all alike, and without expression; the draperies are stiff, and the hair resembles a coil of rope. 209. A Young Wrestler. 210. Ampelos, or Satyriscus, in the attitude of pouring wine. There are 3 other statues of the same Faun in the collection. This far surpasses the others in beauty of workmanship.

Sixth Hall. 260, 261, 262. A Lady of Herculaneum and her 2 Daughters, found in an almost perfect state in the theatre of Herculaneum—very fine and noble figures. They are interesting as showing the costume of a Roman lady, still more so as specimens of the perfect treatment of draperies by ancient artists.

Seventh Hall. 283. Torso of a wounded Gladiator, nearly in the attitude of the Dying Gladiator. This is a fragment of great value. It is executed in the most finished style of art; and the anatomy, especially of the back, is acknowledged to be unequalled for accuracy. 303. One of the sons of Niobe lying dead. A fine repetition of a well-known statue.

Eighth Hall. 349-352. Statues of 4 Romans engaged in the game of Ball (pila). They were at one time erroneously called Gladiators, and are so restored, with sword-hilts in their hands; but these are nobles of the time of Hadrian, not slaves. 351 represents the Empr. Hadrian.

Ninth Hall. 359. Bust of Caligula in red porphyry. The effigy of this emperor is rare, as most of his statues were destroyed after his death from hatred of his cruelty while living. 383. Venus in the attitude of the Mediecan. The upper part down to the knees, except the hand, is antique. The back of this statue is considered by good judges little inferior in exquisite finish to that of the far-famed Venus at Florence. 384. An Athlete anointing himself. 386. Ariadne, abandoned by Theseus, is regarding him with reproachful looks as he departs. The head is modern, but the expression of it is good. The shoulders are exquisite.

The end of the 10*th Hall* represents one side of a Columbarium, and here and in the adjoining room are some Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities.

The *Collection of Porcelain* (Porzellan Sammlung), on the sunken floor of the

Japanese Palace. It consists of more than 60,000 pieces of china, occupies 20 ill-lighted apartments, and the MS. catalogue of it fills 5 folio volumes. *Admission* gratis by tickets on Wednesday afternoon: at other times by fee of 2 dollars.

Besides a large collection embracing the earliest as well as the finest productions of native Saxon manufacture, there is an immense quantity of Chinese and Japanese specimens of an old date, but a deficiency in the later and finer qualities. Some of the earlier brown ware was turned in a lathe and polished. There is some Italian and Sèvres ware, but the European porcelain is chiefly that of Meissen. This collection contains the earliest attempts of Böttticher, the alchymist, who is said to have made the discovery whilst seeking for the philosopher's stone. The ware which he produced, and which led to the discovery of true porcelain, is an imperfect opaque porcelain, coloured, by means of oxide of iron in the clay, of a brown or reddish hue.*

At the entrance near the staircase are 2 leopards as large as life, a colossal bust of Augustus the Strong, and a nosegay. The Chinese and Japanese Porcelain occupies 11 rooms—a part consists of figures of animals of all sorts, grotesques, &c. &c. The Japanese vases are of great size and price, the antiquities of Chinese porcelain manufacture highly curious. Two plain yellow plates, and one of the same colour broken, are of the greatest rarity, since this class of ware is made for the use of "His Celestial Majesty" alone, and the exportation of them is prohibited under pain of death. A number of beautiful objects in *biscuit*, such as busts, figures from the antique, groups, the model of a monument to Augustus III. A nosegay of flowers of very delicate workmanship, of a more recent date, and of European origin. Several specimens of French china from Sèvres were the gift of Napoleon; among them are splendid vases, with paintings illustrating the events of his life, &c. &c.

* A very full account of the curiosities of the Dresden China Gallery will be found in Marryat's 'History of Pottery and Porcelain.'

The Italian earthenware (Majolica) is ornamented with paintings founded on the designs of Raphael, though not actually executed by him. One set of china contained in this collection was given to the Elector Augustus II., by Frederick I. of Prussia, in exchange for a company of grenadiers fully equipped.

In the 17th room are Etruscan, Greek, and Roman vases; German urns from tumuli; Persian and American pottery. In the 18th, specimens illustrating the history of the art of pottery in Europe from the 12th to the 19th cent.

There is a depôt for *the sale of Dresden China* in the town (in the Augustus Strasse). The Jews get up fictitious ware, forging the royal mark. Beware of such articles: the painting is bad, and does not stand. The best security is to purchase from the royal depôt. The manufactory is at Meissen, q. v.

The *Library*, in the first floor of the Japanese Palace, contains about 400,000 volumes, 2800 MSS., and a very large collection of maps. It is open every week-day from 9 to 1, and is exceedingly well arranged. All persons are allowed to consult and peruse books in the reading-room. The inhabitants are permitted to take books home with them, a privilege also extended to strangers who can get some respectable inhabitant of Dresden to come forward as security for them. Strangers may see the curiosities of this library any time they please, by sending a previous intimation of an hour to the librarian.

There are about 2000 early printed books, from the invention of printing to the end of the 15th cent. Among the MSS. are—a Greek MS. of the 10th cent., interlined with Latin, supposed to have been written in Ireland, one of the greatest curiosities. *Alb. Dürer's* Treatise on the Proportions of the Human Body, in his own hand-writing, and ornamented with his sketches (1528), a work deserving the notice of every artist. 3 volumes, representing the tournaments held in Dresden from 1487 to 1564, are curious. A volume filled with miniatures of the most celebrated

and learned men of the 15th and 16th cent., drawn, it is conjectured, by the *younger Cranach*. Several volumes of autograph letters, among which are some of Luther, Melanchthon, Grotius, Sixtus V., and Bianca Capello. Among the Oriental MSS. is an 8-sided Koran, and another which belonged to Sultan Bajazet. A Mexican MS., with hieroglyphics, curiously painted on aloe-leaves. The Gospels, written in the 12th cent., with vignettes in the style of Greek art. Fragment of the Zendavesta, MS. of the 15th cent. A collection of Fables in Arabic, with miniatures. A collection, in 19 vols. folio, made by Fred. Augustus II., of portraits of the princes and princesses living in the 17th cent., most carefully coloured, with maps of various countries, and plans of the principal towns, said to have cost 20,000 dollars. King Réné of Anjou's work on Tournaments, with drawings. The Bible translated into Bohemian, in the 14th cent., and written upon parchment in the middle of the 15th. Item Dr. Faustus's conjuring book. A very large apartment is occupied by European History: that of Saxony is particularly complete.

The *Gardens* attached to the Japanese Palace are very agreeable. They are open to the public, and extend down to the margin of the Elbe, whence the view is pleasing, including the bridge and many of the finest buildings in the town.

In the Schloss, at the end of the Grosser Garten, S.W. of the town, is a collection of Mediæval Antiquities (*Alterthümer Museum*), chiefly brought from the Saxon churches, such as altar-pieces of wood carved and gilt, mass-robes, bishops' mitres, medals, abbatial seals, church plate, relics, &c.

Monumental Statues.—*Augustus II.* on horseback, in the new town, near the end of the bridge, made of hammered copper. The *Elector* Maurice in the Boulevard in the Altstadt, nearly opposite the Zeughaus (Arsenal). King Frederick Augustus, of bronze, in the centre of the Zwinger, by *Rietschel*. *Carl Maria von Weber*, in front of the theatre. In the promenade in the Anton Stadt is a colossal bust of King Anthony.

The *Theatre* near the Catholic Ch., from the designs of Professor Semper. It holds 1700 persons, and is one of the handsomest in Germany. It is open daily, beginning in winter at 6, in summer at 6½, and ending between 9 and 10. Cercle, best place for gentlemen, 1 th.; amphitheatre 1 th. 10 n.-gr. The opera here is good (see § 42). There is a *Minor Theatre* during winter in the Gewandhaus—Comedy: begins at 7; during summer, in the open air in the Grosse Garten.

Since 1830 the meetings of the two Chambers of Estates (Landstände), which form the parliament of Saxony, have been open to the public. The *Chambers* (*Landhaus*) are situated in the Pirnaische Gasse.

Admittance to read the newspapers at the reading-room (*Literärisches Museum*), Waisenhaus-str., No. 31, first floor, costs 2 n.-gr., or 10 n.-gr. the week.

The *best shops* are in the Schloss and Willsdruffer Gasse, Moritz-Strasse, Neu Markt, and Alt Markt.

Cafés. Those on the Brühl Terrace, especially the Café Reale and the Belvedere, are much frequented in summer. Very fair instrumental music may often be heard at the Belvedere in summer evenings.—N.B. The best on Saturday afternoon. Still finer music at the *Linksche Bad*, Café Français, Waisenhaus Str.

Gardens and Restaurants of Public Resort.—Linkisches Bad; Schillerschlosschen; Waldschlosschen: all on the rt. bank of the Elbe; fine views. In the Grosser Garten, Grosse Wirthschaft.

Railroads: Station in the Neustadt, on the rt. bank of the Elbe—To Leipzig and Cologne—to Berlin in 6½ hrs.—to Bautzen and Breslau. Station on the S. side of the Old Town—To Prague in 6-7 hrs.—to Vienna in 20 hrs.—to Tharand and Freiburg.

Steamers ply up the Elbe, in summer, daily: 2 or 3 times a day to Pillnitz and Schandau (in the Saxon Switzerland), twice to Tetschen, and once daily to Leitmeritz. *Steamer*, down the Elbe to Meissen, daily 2 or 3 times.

English Church Service every Sunday, in the Johannis Kirche, near the Pirnaische Platz, at 11½ a.m. and 3½ p.m.

Physicians.—The principal are—Dr. Walther, first physician to the King of Saxony; Dr. Faust; Dr. Seiler, Seegasse: all these speak English.

Surgeon.—F. Leonardi.

Herr Hollander, 3 Halbe Gasse, and Fräulein Anna Hammer, Addresse Bureau, are recommended as good teachers of the German language.

Ernst Arnold, *printseller*, Schlossgasse, has published engravings of the finest pictures in the Dresden Gallery.

Promenades. There is no lack of pleasant walks in and about the town. Besides the *Terrace of Brühl* and the gardens of the Japanese Palace, there are a sort of boulevard, which surrounds the town in the direction of the levelled fortifications, and another pleasant small garden adjoining the Zwinger.

Outskirts and Environs. At the distance of ¼ m. from the barrier of the town, on the l. bank of the Elbe, on the way to Pirna, lies *the Grosse Garten*, a large park filled with fine trees, traversed by shady walks and drives, containing several coffee-houses, to which people resort in summer, especially when attracted by a very good band, which often plays here.

About a mile S.E. of the town, and ½ m. from the Great Garden, are the fields and slopes which were the "scenes of the combats and bombardment preceding the retreat of the French to Leipzig." The allied force extended all round the old town, from the barrier of Pirna on the Elbe to the marsh of Priesnitz on that river below the town. Immediately behind the small village of Räcknitz is the *Monument of Moreau*. He was struck by a shot from a battery at the angle of the wall now occupied by Dr. Struve's garden. Napoleon caused the distance to be measured, and it was found to be not less than 2000 yards. A large square block of granite, surmounted by a helmet, has been erected on the spot where he received his mortal wound. His two legs, which were separated from his body by a cannon-ball, are buried here, but his body was conveyed to St. Petersburg. The inscription says, "Moreau, the hero, fell here, by the side of Alexander, 27th August, 1813." The view of Dresden from this point is very good.

About ½ m. from the Silenau Rly. Stat., on the outskirts of the Neustadt, in the *Churchyard* (*Neustädter Kirchhof*), is a representation of the *Dance of Death* (Todtentanz), a procession of 27 figures, in several groups, each headed by the skeleton king, who drags on rather roughly, and with a triumphant air, the unwilling throng, composed of persons of all ranks, ages, and professions. This rude carving, in relief, is of no greater antiquity than 1534. An obelisk of granite serves as a memorial to 40 soldiers and officers shot down by the Republican rioters in the streets of Dresden, May 1849.

Tiedge the poet, and Adelung the philologist, are buried in this churchyard.

Weber the composer, who died in London, and whose body was removed from Moorfields in 1844, and Fred. Schlegel, lie in the *Catholic churchyard* in the Friedrichstadt.

The rt. bank of the Elbe, above Dresden, rises in picturesque hills from the edge of the river. These are topped with rich woods, while their lower slopes, turned to the southern sun, are covered with vineyards, and form a continuation of the Saxon wine district, which begins at Meissen, and extends up to Pillnitz. These sunny slopes are dotted over with neat white villas, in the midst of pleasure-grounds — the retreats of opulent industry. Here the venerable and respected *Moritz Retsch*, the well-known illustrator of Goethe, Schiller, and Shakespeare, had a pretty villa. Here also are several places of public resort, somewhat between a tea-garden, café, and tavern,

holding out the attraction, irresistible to Germans, of "a good beer," such as are always to be found in the neighbourhood of a German large town. (§ 40.)

Such are the *Baths of Link* (Linkes Bad), situated about a mile from the bridge in the Schiller Str. in the new town, on the borders of the Elbe, with a *garden* abounding in alcoves; a *Theatre*, where dramatic performances take place in summer; and *baths*. In summer afternoons, especially on Sundays, many hundred persons assemble here to take their ice, beer, or coffee—to dance, or listen to the music of an excellent band (Thursday).

The *Wolfshügel*, an eminence rising above the road, commands one of the best views of Dresden.

5 m. walk from the Linkesche Bad is the large Waldschlösschen brewery, carried on by a company: the beer brewed here is celebrated. The building, a striking object from the end of the Brühl terrace, contains rooms for visitors, and there is a terrace much frequented owing to the fine view from it.

About a mile further, on the top of the hill beneath which the Elbe flows, on the site of *Findlater's* House, so called from a Scotch nobleman who resided here, Prince Albert of Prussia has built a splendid residence, *Albrechtsburg*. Paths lead from the rear to the *Wolfsberg*, a hill commanding one of the best views of Dresden. Another modern villa, belonging to Mr. Souchay, is distinguished by its 3 towers.

About 3 m. from the Baths of Link, and 1½ m. from the point where the post-road to Bautzen turns off on the l. above *Loschwitz*, a small red-tiled, dilapidated country-house is seen, in the midst of a vineyard close to the road. This was for some time the retreat of Schiller, who wrote the greater part of his 'Don Carlos' in it. The building was lent to him by his friend the elder Körner (father of the poet, who resided in the house below). The view from it is very pleasing.

The village immediately opposite Loschwitz, called *Blasewitz*, has been rendered famous by Schiller, who has named the female *suttler* in the camp of Wallenstein, *Gustel of Blasewitz*—the said Gustel being a real person who, in the poet's time, used to sell cakes at the inn close to the ferry.

Following the carriage-road, you pass the *Königs Weinberg*, the elegant residence of the late King of Saxony (now of his widow), remarkable for the plantations of foreign trees and plants laid out by its founder. Before reaching Pillnitz, near the village of Hosterwitz, is the house in which *C. M. von Weber* composed his operas of 'Der Freischütz' and 'Oberon.' It is the first house on the rt., close to the road, after you pass an avenue of poplars running at rt. angles to the road. It is surrounded by walled vineyards.

The excursion by road or Rail to the romantic *Plauensche Grund* and the village of Tharand is described in Rte. 90.

The most interesting of all the excursions round Dresden is that to the *Saxon Switzerland*. (Rtes. 88, 89.) A traveller pressed for time, and unable to make the whole tour, should at least devote a day to visit the *Bastei*, Ottowalder Grund, and Königstein, which might easily be accomplished by starting by the railroad in the morning, so as to breakfast in the inn at the Bastei, proceeding thence along the rt. bank of the Elbe to Schandau, crossing the Elbe by ferry at Schandau, dining at Königstein, and returning by the evening train to Dresden.

By aid of steamer and railway a good deal of the Saxon Switzerland may be visited in afternoon excursions from Dresden, leaving the quiet morning hours to be devoted to the arts.

ROUTE 88.

THE SAXON SWITZERLAND AND THE ELBE.

(A.) — DRESDEN TO PILLNITZ, THE BASTEI, SCHANDAU, KUHSTALL, PREBISCHTHOR, AND HIRNISKRETSCHEN. —RAILWAY.

The easiest and most profitable way of visiting Saxon Switzerland, particularly for those who cannot devote much time to it, is to set out from Dresden at 7 or 8 o'cl. morn. by rail, with a ticket for the stat. Pötscha; there to leave the train, cross the river Elbe to Wehlen, ascend to the Bastei rock, and go on as far as the little town of Schandau, and dine there. In the afternoon, or next day, take a carriage and drive to the Wasserfall, where hire ponies for Kühstall and Winterberg; thence descend to the Elbe by the Prebischthor to Hirniskretschen, where you meet the steamer for Dresden, and reach that city at 8 in the evening. Ascertain at Schandau the hour at which the steamer leaves Hirniskretschen.

General Information. — The district called the "Saxon Switzerland" begins about 8 m. above Dresden, and extends beyond the Bohemian frontier. The name of "Switzerland" is not altogether appropriate, as the scenery of the two countries is very different, and it may perhaps lead to exaggerated expectations, and comparisons disadvantageous to the Switzerland of Saxony. It has none of the glaciers, or snows, serrated ridges, and granite peaks of the *real* Switzerland, and its mountains are of very inferior height; but it has scenery so peculiar, and so unlike what is found elsewhere, that though it falls short, in sublimity, to that country, the Saxon Switzerland may be visited with surprise and gratification even by those who are acquainted with the other. The river Elbe flows through the centre of it, and its banks are more interesting in this part of its course than in any other between its source and the sea.

"About 4 m. beyond Pillnitz the valley of the Elbe closes; the mountains become more lofty and bare; the majestic river, quitting at length the rugged and mountainous course which has hemmed him in from his birth in the Mountains of the Giant, and destined to visit, throughout the rest of his career, only scenes of industry and fertility, comes forth rejoicing from the gorges which you are about to enter. From this point up to the frontiers of Bohemia, the rocks in the neighbourhood of the river, principally on the rt. bank, consisting of a coarse-grained sandstone, are cut in all directions into gorges, as if the chisel had been used to hew passages through them. They should rather be called lanes, so narrow are they, so deeply sunk, and so smoothly perpendicular do the gigantic walls of rock rise on both sides. The walls themselves are cut vertically into separate masses, by narrow openings reaching from the summit to the very bottom, as if a cement, which once united them, had been washed away. These perpendicular masses, again, are divided and grooved into layers, or apparent layers, like blocks regularly laid upon each other to form the wall. They generally terminate in some singular form. Some have a huge rounded mass reclining on their summit, which appears scarcely broad enough to poise it; others have a more regular mass laid upon them, like the astragal of a Doric pillar; others assume the form of inverted pyramids, increasing in breadth as they shoot higher into the air. Occasionally they present a still more singular appearance; for, after tapering in a conical form to a certain elevation, they begin to dilate again as they rise higher, as if an inverted truncated cone were placed on a right

truncated cone, resembling exactly, but on an infinitely greater scale, what often occurs in caverns, where the descending stalactite rests on an ascending stalagmite."—*Russell's Germany.*

The rock of this district, which exhibits these phenomena, is the *Quadersandstein* of German geologists, agreeing with the green-sand formation of England. "It crumbles down into a soil soft to the feet, and of sufficient consistency not to be deep or heavy, affording the easiest and least fatiguing walking to the pedestrian. It is difficult to tire in such a country, where there is also abundance of shades and delicious water in every valley.

Many of the gorges, or narrow valleys, above described, are inaccessible in carriages, so that the *entire tour* of the Saxon Switzerland can only be made on foot. Nevertheless, most of the finest scenes lie within the distance of a short walk from a railway stat., from the Elbe steamers, or from some carriage-road; and notice is taken in the following route of those spots where travellers may leave their carriage, and of others to which it may be sent round to meet them.

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE.

Railway: Dresden to Prague.—Terminus in the Altstadt, Dresden, S. bank of the Elbe. *Trains* 5 times a-day, in 7 hours. This line, as far as Aussig, in Bohemia, traverses the whole length of the Saxon Switzerland, being carried along the l. bank of the Elbe. From its stations, by means of ferries across the Elbe, all the most interesting spots are easily accessible. Thus Potscha is the Stat. for the *Bastei;* Königstein for that *fortress;* Krippen for *Schandau* and *Kuhstall;* Niedergrund for *Hermskretschen* and *Prebisch Thor;* Bodenbach for *Tetschen.*

Steamers also from Dresden ascend the Elbe to Leitmeritz in Bohemia, traversing the same beautiful district. In summer they start 2 or 3 times a-day, touching at Pillnitz, Pirna, Königstein, Schandau; twice a-day at Tetschen, and once at Leitmeritz.

The scenery of the banks of the Elbe is far better seen from the deck of the steamer than from the railway train; and the excursion may be pleasantly varied by taking the railway up the Elbe valley, and descending in the steamboat.

Good Inns, with comfortable sleeping accommodation, may be found at the Bastei, Schandau, Gross Winterberg.

Guides abound at the principal inns of the district, who will conduct strangers to the most interesting spots, by the shortest ways. The paths are not difficult to find, however, by any one who can speak German, so as to ask his way. A thaler a day is the usual trinkgeld.

Donkeys, *ponies*, and *chaises-à-porteurs* may be hired at all the principal stations at moderate charges fixed by tariff.

Boats, called *Gondeln*, may be hired in the towns and villages along the banks.

PLAN OF A TOUR OF THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

2 days, or at the outside 3, sleeping at Schandau and Gr. Winterberg, are amply sufficient to see all that is best worth notice by a person who does not object to rise early, and is moderately strong a-foot.

Start from Dresden by an early train of the Prague Railway with ticket for

Pötscha Stat. Cross the Elbe in ferry to

1 hr. Wehlen. Walk up Ottowalder Grund to Teufels Küche, Das Thor, &c. Return to T. Küche. (*Inn:* Sächish Schwutz). Take the l. hand path to

2 *The Bastei* to breakfast. Descend the path to Rathen. Take a char or a carriage to

2 Schandau.

$\frac{3}{4}$ in char Haidemuhle. On foot to

$\frac{1}{2}$ Kuhstall.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Grosser Winterberg.

1 *Prebisch Thor.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Herrnskretschen. (To Tetschen.)

$1\frac{1}{4}$ Descend the Elbe in boat to Krippen Stat. (or in steamer).

3 *Königstein.* Walk from stat. up to Fortress, see it, return, and dine.

Dresden by rail or steamer.

N.B. Travellers passing through the Saxon Switzerland, on their way to Prague or Teplitz, should visit Königstein (a chief object in the tour) from Schandau.

The *Railway to Prague* starts from the Altstadt in Dresden, on the l. bank of the Elbe, and, sweeping past the S. side of the town, skirts (l.) the great Garden; (rt.) passes Moreau's monument; and thence follows the windings of the Elbe, along the l. bank of that river.

l. 1½ Pirna Stat.—*Inns:* Weisses Ross; Schwarzer Adler, outside the walls. This small and unimportant town of 5500 Inhab. lies on the high road from Dresden to Teplitz, and on the bank of the Elbe. Carriages and boats are kept for hire here.

l. A little above Pirna stands the *Castle of Sonnenstein*, on an elevated rock, at the back of which the high road passes, before it descends into the town. It was originally a fortress and a state prison. Patkul, afterwards so cruelly murdered by Charles XII., was confined in it. It was obstinately defended by the French in 1813. It is now a *Lunatic Asylum*.

[rt. *Pillnitz* (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe) in summer is the residence of the Court of Saxony from May to September. The *Palace*, built 1818, in the place of a previous one destroyed by fire, is not very imposing externally, but it contains some very good modern frescoes by the Saxon artist *Vogel:* those in the Great Saloon represent the Arts — Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Music. The chapel is adorned with several subjects by the same artist, exhibiting more of the refined conception and bold execution of the old masters than is usually found in modern works of this class. Pillnitz was the place of meeting of a Congress of Sovereigns, in 1791, including the Empr. Leopold II., Frederick William II. of Prussia, the Duc d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.), Calonne, and many French exiles, who projected a crusade against revolutionary France as the means of reinstating the Bourbons on its throne. There are gardens and hot-houses attached to the palace, and agreeable walks along the heights above pleasure-grounds. The *Porsberg*, an hour's walk to the N.E., commands fine prospects.

The road to Lohmen lies by the side of one of those glens or gorges for which this country is remarkable, called *Liebethaler Grund*. Though pretty, it is inferior in beauty to many others; so that persons pressed for time may reserve themselves for the Ottowalder Grund on the other side of Lohmen. It takes about 2 hrs. to walk through the *Liebethaler Grund*, and carriages may be sent round to Lohmen. A clear stream runs, or rather rolls, down the glen, leaving scarcely room to walk by the side. The path passes large quarries, from which millstones are obtained, and leads up the glen as far as the Lochmühle, a mill sunk deep in the gorge, and wedged in between perpendicular cliffs. The path lies through the miller's house, where refreshments may be obtained; and then, ascending out of the gorge by a flight of some 180 steps, proceeds along the top of the cliffs, by Dauba, to

Lohmen, a small village with a poor country inn, and an old *castle* on the brink of a precipice, from which a peasant is said to have fallen while asleep into the depth below, and to have recovered from his injuries.

After traversing the greater part of the long village of Lohmen, a footpath turns off suddenly to the rt. to Ottowalde, or Uttewalde, distant 2 m. The *Ottowalder Grund*, another ravine, also to be traversed only on foot, and which no one should omit to explore, is remarkable for the height of its sides and the narrow space separating its walls asunder, so that the sun scarce penetrates into its depths. It possesses some remarkable objects: 1st. Das Thor, "the gate;" where 3 large cubic-shaped masses of rock, having fallen from above, are jammed in between them so as to form a natural roof, under which, as under an arch, the traveller must pass. Then comes the "Stone House," being various large masses of rock exactly

resembling the roof of a house. 3rdly. Teufels Küehe, or "Devil's Kitchen," a large natural excavation, which puts one in mind of the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury. Shortly after this the ravine divides into 2 ways: the rt. leads to Wehlen; the l. hand path, emerging from the depths of the Ottowalder Grund, crosses the earriage-road from Dresden and Lohmen, and brings you at the end of ½ hr's. walk to the verge of the gigantic precipice called THE BASTEI, or Bastion; elose to whieh there is a tolerable Inn, much thronged, however, in summer.

The Bastei, from whieh is obtained one of the finest views in the district, "is the name given to one of the largest masses of rock whieh rise close by the river on the rt. bank. One narrow bloek, on the very summit, projects into the air. Perched on this, not *on*, but *beyond*, the brink of this preeipice, you eommand a prospeet which, in its kind, is unique in Europe. You hover on the pinnacle, at an elevation of more than 600 ft. above the Elbe, whieh sweeps round the bottom of the precipice. Behind, and up along the winding river on the same bank, rise similar preeipitous eliffs, cut and intersected like those already described. From the farther bank, the plain gradually elevates itself into an irregular amphitheatre, terminated by a lofty but rounded range of mountains. The striking feature is, that in the bosom of this amphitheatre, a plain of the most varied beauty, huge columnar hills start up at once from the ground, at a great distanee from each other, overlooking, in lonely and solemn grandeur, each its own portion of the domain. They are monuments whieh the Elbe has left standing to commemorate its triumph over their less hardy kindred. The most remarkable among them are the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, whieh tower, nearly in the eentre of the pieture, to a height of about 900 ft. above the level of the Elbe. They rise perpendieularly from a sloping base, formed of *débris*, and now covered with natural wood. The approach to the summit is so difficult, that an Elector of Saxony and King of Poland thought the exploit whieh he performed in serambling up to the top of the *Lilienstein* deserving of being eommemorated by an inseription. The aceess to the *Königstein* is artifieial, for it has long been a fortress; and, from the strength of the situation, is still a virgin one. Besides these, the giants of the territory, the plain is studded with many other columnar eminenees of the same general eharacter, though on a smaller scale; and they all bear, from time immemorial, their partieular legends—for the mountains of Saxony and Bohemia are the native eountry of tale-telling tradition, the eradle of Gnomes and Kobolds. In the deep rents and gloomy reeesses of the *Lilienstein*, hosts of spirits still wateh over conecaled treasures. A holy nun, miraculously transported from the irregularities of her eonvent to the summit of the *Nonnenstein*, that she might spend her days in prayer and purity in its eaverns, is eommemorated in the name of the roek; and the *Jungfernsprung*, or Leap of the Virgin, perpetuates the memory of the Saxon maid, who, when pursued by a brutal lustling, threw herself from the brink of its hideous precipiee, to die unpolluted."—*Russell's Germany.*

These stiff bare roeks, rising from the earth, manifest, though now disjoined, that they once formed one body, all the softer parts of which have mouldered away, and left only the naked, indestruetible framework.

The seene beheld from the Bastei will most assuredly detain the traveller for hours. The view over the plain, however, is not the only wonder of this remarkable spot. Behind, and at one side of the Bastei, numerous gigantie pinnacles of rock, separated from the main body by rents and ehasms of tremendous depth, shoot upwards to a great height, in every variety of fantastie forms. So slight and slender are these natural pillars and obelisks, that it is diffieult to understand how they maintain themselves upright at a height of several hundred feet. Numerous tufts of large trees have struck root in the crannies of these rocks, where there appears not an

inch of earth to nourish them. These slender pinnacles have been rendered accessible from the main land by slight bridges of wood and stone spanning the chasms. A band of robber knights in former times set up a nest-like castle upon some of the loftiest and apparently most inaccessible of them; it was called *Burg Neurathen*, and scanty remains of its masonry are still visible. The entrance on one side was through a natural arch and over a drawbridge; the approach on the other lay through a cleft 3 ft. wide, and was closed by a portcullis formed of a slab of stone, which ran in grooves still visible in the rocky walls. The narrow planks with which the robbers bridged the chasms around them were easily removed when danger threatened, and their stronghold was then impregnable. From this lofty eyrie they watched the approach of vessels on the Elbe, and dashed down to pillage or make captive, being long enabled by their position to bid defiance to legal authority. This fortress was at length destroyed in 1468; but in 1639, during the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, many poor refugees, driven out of their houses in the plain, sought shelter from the enemy among these crags.

There is a *carriage-road from the Bastei to Schandau*, leaving Hohnstein, on the opposite side of the ravine, on the l., and winding down a long and gradual descent towards the Elbe, among rocks and thickets, commanding magnificent views, by turns into the ravine on the l., and into the valley of the Elbe, including the noble rock of Lilienstein, on the rt. It is one of the finest landscapes in the Saxon Switzerland.

From the Bastei a steep path also descends by a stone bridge of 7 arches, resting on the rocky obelisks or pinnacles by way of piers, through the narrow cleft above mentioned, to the margin of the Elbe and the village of Rathen, at the foot of the Bastei, ½ hour.

rt. At Rathen *a ferry* takes you over the Elbe to *Pötscha Stat.*, and the traveller bound for Teplitz or Prague, and not intending to descend the Elbe again, may cross here and follow the l. bank as far as Königstein, after which, recrossing the river higher up, opposite to Schandau, he may either retrace his steps down the rt. bank as far as the Tiefer Grund, and proceed through it to Hohnstein and the Brand, or go at once to Schandau.

[From the foot of the Bastei at Rathen a path threads the bottom of other ravines as far as Hochstein. The waterfall of the Amsel Grund, though much praised by the natives, is but a sorry affair, especially after the cataracts of Switzerland; indeed, there is not one waterfall in the whole of this district worth the trouble of stepping 2 yards aside to see it.

**Hochstein* is a projecting promontory of rock, 400 ft. high, commanding a very striking view, approachable by a frail bridge thrown over a deep dark gulf, or yawning abyss, called *Wolfsschlucht*. It is made accessible by ladders and by steps cut in the sides; and, from traces of walls and iron hooks fastened in the rock, it is probable that there was once a fort here, serving as a watch-tower or outwork to the castle of Hohnstein on the opposite side of the valley. *Hohnstein* (*Inn*, Hirsch) is a village of 900 Inhab., with a *Castle*, which is surrounded on all sides by precipices. The fearful dungeons were once used as state prisons.

A carriage-road leads from Hohnstein to the *Brand*, another very good point of view, but inferior to the Bastei. The road then passes down the *Tiefer Grund*, a valley so narrow that the sun appears rarely to penetrate it, to the banks of the Elbe, which it follows for about 1½ m., till it reaches Schandau.]

The course of the Elbe above the Bastei is very tortuous, nearly encircling the singular tabular hills.

rt. *Lilienstein* is the highest of the 12 isolated table mountains of the Saxon Switzerland, surpassing by 168 ft. its opposite neighbour Königstein. Its summit, 1254 ft. above the sea, is accessible from the village of Ebenheit, by narrow paths cut in the rock, and by scaling-ladders placed against the precipice. These means of access were

first prepared in 1708, by order of Augustus II. of Saxony, after having himself made the ascent; an exploit of which he was so proud, that he set up an obelisk, which still remains, to commemorate it (p. 491). The view from the top extends down the Elbe as far as Dresden and Meissen, and upwards to the Bohemian mountains. The French laid out around the base of Lilienstein, in 1813, a fortified camp, the ramparts of which still remain in part; it communicated by 2 bridges of boats with Königstein. During the Seven Years' War (1760) an army of 17,000 Saxons laid down their arms here to Frederick the Great, in sight of Augustus, their sovereign, who was shut up at the time in the fortress.

Königstein Stat.

½ l. *Königstein* (*Inn:* Blauer Stern) is a small town of 1300 Inhab. on the Elbe. Above it, at a height of 779 ft. from the river, 864 ft. above the sea, rises the virgin fortress of *Königstein*, almost the only one in Europe never yet taken. Viewed from a distance it bears a strong resemblance to one of the "hill forts" of India, and will give an European an exact idea of those singular strongholds. It is deemed impregnable from its lofty situation, surrounded on all sides by perpendicular escarpments of several hundred feet, which have been improved by artificial cuttings, while the weaker places have been filled in with masonry; but more than all from its isolated position, so far removed from any other height—the Lilienstein and Pfaffenstein, on opposite sides, being each 3000 yards distant—that before Armstrong's invention it could not be commanded by artillery. Napoleon endeavoured to batter it from Lilienstein; but, after raising 3 pieces of cannon with great difficulty to the summit, he found that the balls fell short. His guns were only 6-pounders, and Lilienstein has since been battered from Königstein with 12 and 24-pounders. The approach to it is most extraordinary, through a steeply sloping way cut in the living rock, which rises on either side like a wall, and partly by a sloping wooden bridge, which, when removed in time of war, leaves the gateway unapproachable, high up in the face of the cliff. Besides this, it is defended by outworks and drawbridges, after the manner of many Indian hill forts. The platform on which the fortress is built is several acres in extent, and a mile in circuit. This space is partly cultivated in fields and gardens, and includes a wood of forest-trees; it produces a little corn, and pasturage for one or two cows, so as to suffice in part to support a garrison of 1200 men, the war complement, for whom 2 years' provisions are always kept in store. In time of peace not more than 200 are stationed here. A *well*, cut to the depth of 613 ft. in the solid rock, supplies them with water from an inexhaustible spring; and enormous casemates, also excavated, serve as storehouses for provisions. To this fortress Saxony owes the preservation of her priceless collection of works of art, virtù, and antiquity, her picture gallery and Green Vault. Cases for every article of value in the "Green Vault" are kept ready at hand, to pack them in, and send them to Königstein in case of war. The treasures of the Saxon monarchs have frequently been deposited here, to be out of harm's way; and indeed Frederick Augustus II. himself took refuge here during the Seven Years' War, and the late King lived here 3 months in 1849. A ledge projecting over the precipice has the name of the *Page's Bed*, from the circumstance of a drunken page of the Elector John George having been found on it fast asleep. His master, to warn him of the risk he ran, and to frighten him, caused him to be tied down, and then awakened by a pistol fired close to his ear. This fortress served once as a state prison: it was scaled for the first time in 1848 by a chimney-sweep, at mid-day; he reached the top half dead with fatigue. Strangers are admitted on showing their passports and on paying a fee of 1 thaler, which admits 8 persons: nothing should prevent the traveller visiting it. Independently of the fortress itself, the view from its walls is most beautiful,

being panoramic, and is one of the most striking in the Saxon Switzerland.

l. *Krippen Stat.* Here is a ferry over the Elbe, leading to

rt. *Schandau. Inns:* *Forsthaus, best; Dampfschiff; Deutsches Haus; all 3 on the Elbe. Badhaus, an inn out of the town about ¼ m. up the valley of the Kirnitsch, at a spot where a mineral spring supplies some baths, much frequented by Dresdeners in summer, rather dear. Schandau is a town of 1000 Inhab. on the rt. bank of the Elbe, here crossed by a *ferry* at the junction of the streamlet called Kirnitsch. From its central situation, Schandau is convenient head-quarters for those who propose to explore at their ease the Saxon Switzerland; and Krippen stat., on the Dresden and Prague railway, is only about ¾ m. after crossing the ferry. A good walker, setting out early from Schandau, might visit in one day the *Kuhstall*, Winterberg, Prebischthor, and Herrnskretschen, and return by steamer or rail to sleep at the Baths.

Excursions.—a. To the Pfaffenstein and Königstein, crossing the Elbe in ferry—a delightful drive of 6 or 7 hours. Carriage can approach near to the top of the Pfaffenstein, then a short sharp climb brings you to the top—grand view.

b. To *Kuhstall and Winterberg;* carriage-road, traversed by omnibus.

[A carriage-road runs up the beautiful valley of the Kirnitsch, to the Haidemühle, about 6 m. from Schandau. Beyond this the paths must be traversed on foot, or on ponies or chaises à porteurs for ladies, which must be ordered beforehand. A path turns abruptly to the rt., across a brook and up a steep wooded hill, and, after a mile of ascent, brings you to the Kuhstall.

The *Kuhstall* (cow-stall) is a natural arch or cave in the rock, 30 ft. high and 40 wide, 800 ft. above the sea, under which one passes to a sort of terrace commanding a most striking view of the valley far below. During the Thirty Years' War the peasants drove their cattle hither for safety, whence its name. Many of the persecuted Protestants, expelled from Bohemia by the Emp. Ferdinand II. and the Jesuits, took refuge here with their families. This cave forms the frame to a singular picture. The traveller sees around him rocks heaped upon rocks, many crowned with fir-trees, reminding an Englishman of the scenery near Tunbridge Wells, only on a much grander scale. A narrow fissure in the sandstone, which can just be ascended by a person of moderate size, leads to a platform on the top of the Kuhstall. The Wochenbett is a cavern so named, because the "women in the straw" were placed there for greater security when this spot was an asylum for the persecuted.

An abrupt descent through a chasm, literally a crack in the rock, on the l. of the Kuhstall, leads into the valley, where a sand-strown and easily discernible path traverses fields and forests as far as the foot of the hills called *Lesser* and *Great* Winterberg. The Lesser Winterberg is the steeper of the two, and more tiresome to surmount. The *Great Winterberg*, 1768 ft. above the level of the sea, and 1628 above the Elbe (3 m. from Kuhstall), is a knob of trap piercing through the sandstone, and one of the highest mountains in the district; in ascending it, the guide points out a projecting rock, to the very verge of which one of the Electors of Saxony was driven by an infuriated stag which he had wounded in the chase. Just as the animal was bending down its antlers to toss him over the precipice, the prince succeeded in shooting it through the heart. On the summit there is a good inn, where travellers may obtain decent fare and beds, if they make up their mind to pass a night here for the sake of seeing the sun rise over the Bohemian mountains. The view is very striking, extending to the mountains of Silesia; the various isolated hills nearer at hand rise up like pillars out of the valley of the Elbe, whose winding course is commanded for a long distance. From the Winterberg the path plunges down amidst the seared remains of the forest, and soon crosses the Bohemian frontier. An hour's walk

brings you to the **Prebisch Thor*, another natural arch, hollowed out of the rock, but more remarkable, and of much more colossal dimensions, than the Kuhstall. It is 66 ft. high, 98 broad, 1402 ft. above the sea. The Thor itself is very grand; but the view from the platform on the top is magnificent, finer even than that from the Bastei. The scenery near at hand is exceedingly wild, and the distant outline of the Erzgebirge borders the horizon. A steep path descends from this, and follows the course of the Biel, a small brook, and afterwards of the Kamnitz, a larger stream, turning several saw-mills, until it enters the Elbe.]

Niedergrund Stat.

See 2 of the singular columnar hills peculiar to the district, the Zirkelstein and Kahlstein.

rt. *Herrnskretschen*, or *Hirniskretschen*, a small village on the estate of the Bohemian prince Clary, having an *Inn* on the Elbe, 2 h. easy walk from the Winterberg. Large timber rafts are constructed here, and are floated down the Elbe when the water is high. Here is a ferry, by which the railway may be reached by the traveller should he fail to catch the steamer to take him to Dresden or Prague.

l. Several *tunnels* are driven through the rock near

Bodenbach Stat. Here the Austrian frontier is crossed. Directly opposite, on the rt. bank of the Elbe, is the small town of *Tetschen* (*Inn:* Silver Star) and the handsome château of Count Thun; the scenery of the Elbe hereabouts is very interesting. (See Rte. 263 in *Handbook for South Germany.*) Boats (gondeln) may be hired on terms fixed by a printed tariff at Herrnskretschen, to ascend or descend the Elbe.

rt. The Schrammstein, a bold perpendicular promontory of sandstone, overtops the neighbouring hills. Near the river it has a columnar fracture, but inland it assumes the form of a gigantic Cyclopean wall.

ROUTE 90.

DRESDEN TO HOF IN BAVARIA, BY THE VALLEY OF PLAUEN, FREIBERG, AND CHEMNITZ. RAIL.

24 Germ. m. = 116 Eng. m.

A railway to Tharand, Plauen, and Freiberg. 4 trains daily to Freiberg in 1½ hr. It is called *Alberts-Bahn.* Terminus, outside the Willsdruff suburb of Dresden.

The railway to Chemnitz from the Riesa Stat. of the Leipzig and Dresden railway (Rte. 87) opens another communication between Dresden and Chemnitz. Trains in 5 hours (Rte. 91).

On leaving Dresden the railroad crosses the small river Weisseritz, and follows its course for about 2 m. to

Plauen Stat., a village of a few houses and water-mills, at the entrance of the very picturesque glen called the *Plauensche Grund*, with precipitous rocky sides or slopes, overgrown with underwood. It has been compared to the scenery of Hackfall, in Yorkshire. The *Railroad* passes through it by the side of the Weisseritz, a stream very useful in turning the wheels of many mills, which give a lively air to its banks. The valley opens out into a broad green meadow, near the industrious village of

Potschappel Stat., close to which there are coal-mines, iron-forges, glass-works, &c. Agates are found in the rocks around, and in the beds of the streams; coke is made here to supply the smelting furnaces at Freiberg.

2⅕ Tharand Stat. (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Hirsch), a watering-place and village with 1000 Inhab.: its mineral baths are much frequented in summer by the inhabitants of Dresden. It is

romantically situated on a spot where 3 valleys meet, 2 of them sending forth streams which unite and flow through the Plauensche Grund into the Elbe. It takes but 10 min. to ascend from the inn to the ruins of the *Old Castle*, perched on a promontory of rock, from which you look down into the deep and picturesque valley on either side. The ruin is the remains of a hunting-seat of the ancestors of the present King of Saxony. It is worth while to take a guide to explore some of the other pretty walks in this neighbourhood, such as the *Forstgarten*, from which there is a fine view, and the beech avenue called the Heilige Hallen.

The Forstgarten is a nursery forest, containing 1000 species of trees and shrubs attached to the Forst-Academie subsisting here, in which a certain number of students are instructed in the forester's art, and in everything relating to planting trees and rearing timber.

On the banks of the river Mulde, which the railroad crosses on approaching Freiberg, on a viaduct 78 ft. high, are several silver-mines; the chief is that called Himmelfahrt (Ascension), producing 8000 lbs. of pure silver, worth 200,000 dollars, per annum. The traveller's attention is arrested by the ceaseless tinkling of a bell. This is attached to the works of the mines, and its use is to give notice to the miners that all is right in the works below. If a rope break, or any other accident befall the machinery, the bell ceases to ring, and attention is thus instantly called to it.

2⅘ *Freiberg* Stat.—*Inns:* H. de Saxe; Schwarzes Ross (Black Horse)—an ancient and decayed imperial city, still surrounded by its old walls and ditch. It contained 40,000 Inhab. in the days of its prosperity; it has now only 17,500. It is the capital of the mining district of Saxony, and its rise and fall have kept pace with the productiveness of its silver-mines, which were discovered and worked as far back as the 12th cent. They have of late much fallen off, owing in a great degree to the richest veins being worked out, or to the shafts being driven so deep that it is impossible to drain off the water from them. A project for clearing them, by piercing a tunnel through the mountains to the Elbe at Meissen, is in progress, and is certainly one of the most stupendous undertakings of the kind in Europe, its length being about 24 m. It has been calculated by Breithaupt, that the Freiberg mines have produced, in the 640 years during which they have been worked, down to 1825, 82,000 cwt. of silver, or the worth of 240 millions of dollars. The amount of silver gained in 1850 equalled 800,000 dollars.

Freiberg was long the residence of the Saxon princes, who bestowed on it many immunities and privileges, and several of whom are interred in the **Dom Kirche* (*Cathedral*), a handsome Gothic building, dating from 1484. In the choir behind the altar is the tomb of Maurice of Saxony, a lofty sarcophagus, richly adorned with sculpture and marble in the Italian style of the 16th cent., surmounted by his kneeling effigy, by one Florus, an artist of Antwerp. Above it, in a niche, is placed the armour worn by him at the battle of Sievershausen, where he was killed, after gaining the victory, by a shot from behind; the hole made by the bullet is still visible. The standards taken in the battle were hung over his grave; they have dropped to pieces with age, and the wormeaten staves will not long outlast them. In the Lady Chapel adjoining are buried Henry the Pious and his successors down to Christian I., by whom it was built, 1593. It is enriched with Saxon marble and serpentine, and contains some fine bronze gilt statues by P. Boselli; the pavement is inlaid with 29 very fine *brasses*, not unlike those of England. The cloisters are converted into a sort of Museum of Antiquities.

Other curiosities of this church are *two pulpits* of Gothic workmanship, curiously carved in stone; one, in the form of the cup of a flower, is supported by figures of the master mason and his apprentice who executed it; and a fine *organ* by Silbermann. Most deserving of notice, however, is the *Golden Gate*, a richly ornamented, deeply recessed, round-arched portal,

in the Romanesque style, date 1175-89, which belonged to the Frauenkirche, destroyed by fire in 1484; the sculpture shows very good feeling for art: it is well worth notice. Beside it is the tomb of the celebrated geologist Werner, who died here in 1817. Once a quarter a sermon is preached in this church to the miners, who all attend in a body.

The *Rathhaus*, near the church, is a good specimen of N. German Gothic (built 1410). The old houses are entered by an ornamental arch with a niche and seat on either side, a fashion prevalent in Saxony and Silesia.

In the *market-place*, opposite the Rath-house, a flat round stone in the pavement marks the spot where Kunz of Kaufungen, the robber-knight, who stole the two young Saxon princes, Ernest and Albert, from their father's palace, was beheaded, 1455.

The *School of Mines* (*Berg-Académie*) is the most renowned in Germany, and students repair hither for instruction in the art of mining from all quarters of the globe. Humboldt, Werner, Jameson of Edinburgh, Mohs, and many other eminent mineralogists and geologists, were pupils in this institution. Instructions are given by professors both in the practice and theory of the art; in surveying, mining, and the preparation of ores, as well as in geology, mineralogy, &c.

The *Museum* of the School of Mines is very rich in remarkable specimens of all the mineral productions of Saxony, and includes the splendid and useful collection of Werner himself. It is not deficient in the geological department and in fossils. The *Collection of Models of the Mines, and the Machinery* used in them, will give an uninitiated person a clear idea of the nature of a miner's operations, or at least will prepare one who purposes visiting them for understanding the processes when on the spot. There is an office for the sale of minerals attached to this establishment.

There are said to be about 130 *Mines* of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt, round Freiberg: the prevailing rock in which they are situated is a primary gneiss. To see a mine thoroughly will occupy about 3 h. A permission must first be obtained from the Bergmeister, in Freiberg. Strangers are provided with a miner's dress at the entrance of the mine. Most of the mines are distant a mile or two from the town, and proper guides are appointed to conduct persons thither. The mine most conveniently visited, perhaps, is that called the *Kurfürst* (Elector), because it is large and dry; it lies near Gross-Schirma. The *Alte Mord Grube* (Old Murder Mine) has very remarkable hydraulic pumps for extracting the water. The principal ores of silver are, argentiferous sulphuret of lead, native silver, and red silver.

The *Amalgamir-Werk* at Halsbrück, about 3 m. out of the town, where the pure silver is obtained from the less productive ores by amalgamation with quicksilver, is well worth seeing. The process is carried on here upon the most scientific principles. At Halsbrück are also situated many smelting-furnaces. What is called the *Hebehaus*, a sort of crane (like the staiths on the Tyne), by which boats are raised out of the Mulde into a canal, is a guide-book wonder not worth the trouble of the walk.

The *Miners* of the Saxon Erzgebirge are a somewhat primitive class. Their form of salutation is by the words "Glück auf." They are enrolled in a sort of semi-military corps, of which the common workmen are the privates, and the superintendents and managers the officers. They are called out several times a year for inspection or parade, and in addition assemble in a body at certain stated times to attend miners' prayers in the church, at the funeral of a superior officer, during the visit of a royal personage, and on days of rejoicing for the discovery of a rich vein. On these occasions they appear in uniform, their leather aprons fastened on behind, leather pockets in the place of cartouche-boxes, and a large knife stuck in the girdle. The common miners march with their pickaxes shouldered, the carpenters with their axes, and the smiths with their hammers borne in the same fashion. These

processions have a martial appearance, are headed by a band playing a miners' march, and accompanied by flying colours. The officers have similar uniforms, distinguished according to their rank. All, up to the chief, or Berg-Hauptman, whether in working costume or in full dress, wear the singular *hinder*-apron, which, from its position, bears a very significant name. Even the sovereign, were he to appear on the spot, as head miner of Saxony, could not dispense with this appendage. To be deprived of it is the greatest disgrace to which the miner can be subjected; he thereby loses his privilege, and the dishonour is equal to that of knocking off the spurs from a knight's heels.

The road from Freiberg to Carlsbad by Joachimsthal is described in *Handbook for South Germany.* (Rte. 259.)

The Rly. is in progress to Chemnitz. Meanwhile diligences daily.

After quitting Freiberg, our road leaves on the rt. the hamlet of Gross Schirma, and passes the mines of Neu-Gottes-Segen (New Blessing of God), and farther on of Himmelsfürst (Prince of Heaven), once the richest in the district, and one of the most productive mines in Europe, about 2 m. S.E. from Freiberg.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ Oederan (*Inns:* Post; Hirsch), a manufacturing town of 3130 Inhab. The little village Flöhe is remarkable as the birthplace of the eminent statesman and lawyer Sam. Puffendorf, whose father was the minister here. On the rt. of the village of Flöhe rises the castle of *Augustusburg*, built 1572 by the Elector Augustus. It has a well 286 yards deep, cut in the rock; and a lime-tree 400 years old is still growing in its garden. The chapel contains 2 pictures by *L. Cranach.*

$2\frac{4}{5}$ *Chemnitz* Stat. (*Inn*, Römischer Kaiser; Blauer Engel) is the principal manufacturing town in Saxony (45,400 Inhab.), situated in a beautiful and well-watered valley. The cotton goods, especially stockings, for which it is chiefly celebrated, and to which it owes its present prosperity, rival even the English in quality and cheapness. In the quantity of hosiery produced Saxony already equals Great Britain. The spacious factory of Becker and Schraps, the largest in Saxony, has 18,600 spindles. Stockings for the American market, which are almost exclusively supplied hence, are made here at the low rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* a dozen. "The chief inferiority to the British lies in their want of elasticity. The stocking-weavers for the most part are not congregated into manufactories, but live in cottages of their own, the fee-simple of which they have purchased by their own earnings. They cultivate in their own gardens the potatoes and other vegetables which form their usual food, and support from the same source the animals which provide them with the small quantity of meat they consume: they live commonly with great frugality on potatoes and coffee. When the demand for manufacture is slack, they employ themselves in the field and garden; when it is active, they devote themselves to their frames and looms. The state provides them with gratuitous instruction, which has the happiest effect both on their industry and frugality." *Bowring.*—Chemnitz is also famous for the manufacture of spinning machinery, which is sent to all parts of the Continent. For 400 years it was a free imperial city, and still displays in its buildings marks of its antiquity. The ancient walls have been pulled down, and their site converted into a pleasant Boulevard connecting the old town with its fine thriving suburbs.

The *Great Church*, *Stadtkirche*, has a richly carved portal, imitating a framework of boughs, carved in stone, 1525; within, a stone pulpit with bas-reliefs, 1536, and an altar-piece of which the original centre is destroyed, but the wings, painted with 4 saints, are probably by *Wohlgemuth.* Next to it the chief buildings are the *Rathhaus* and *Gewandhaus* (cloth hall).

Railways to Zwickau and Hof, to Riesa, on the Leipzig and Dresden line. (Rte. 87.)

$2\frac{1}{5}$ Lungwitz, a long village filled with stocking-weavers. Beyond Lichtenstein the road traverses the valley of Müllsengrund, whose 8000 Inhab. are chiefly stockingers.

Glauchau Stat.

2⅘ *Zwickau* Stat. (*Inns:* Tanne, best; Post), a picturesque town, partly surrounded by an old wall, on the banks of the Zwickauer-Mulde, has 20,500 Inhab. *St. Mary's Ch.*, the finest Gothic edifice in the Erzgebirge, date 1453-1536, is distinguished by its tall tower, which Luther often ascended on account of the pleasing view it commands. Within the ch. is a very fine altar-piece by the old German master *Wohlgemuth*, representing the Virgin and 9 life-size figures of female saints, surrounded by a richly carved Gothic frame-work, executed 1479, sculptured in wood. The *Holy Sepulchre*, in the sacristy, is an elaborate piece of carving. In the Baptismal Chapel is a good picture by *Cranach*, "Suffer the little Children." In the ch. of *St. Catherine* (date 1465), the high altar-piece, the Feet Washing and other subjects, is by Hans v. Culmbach, an artist of the Nuremberg school.

There is a good road from Zwickau to Carlsbad, through Schneeberg and the Erzgebirge. (Rte. 91 A.)

Coal-beds are extensively worked in the neighbourhood of Zwickau. About 15 m. S.E., at Aue, there are extensive cobalt-mines and smalt-works. Near this also is dug the porcelain earth from which the china manufactory of Meissen is supplied. The serpentine stone, which is turned in the lathe and manufactured into various articles, comes from the quarries at Zoblitz.

A branch railway, 1 Germ. m. in length, connects Zwickau with the Leipzig and Hof Railway (Rte. 91), at the Werdau station.

See Rte. 91 for the remainder of the way to *Hof*.

ROUTE 91.

LEIPZIG TO HOF, BY ALTENBURG AND WERDAU. RAILWAY.

19 Germ. m. = 91¼ Eng. m.

This *Railroad* was completed 1851 from Leipzig to Hof (with a branch to Zwickau). It ascends the valley of the Pleisse, crossing that stream.

2½ Kieritsch Stat.

2¾ *Altenburg* Stat. (*Inns:* Stadt Gotha, good; H. de Russie), the capital of the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg on the Pleisse, has 16,000 Inhab. The *Palace* (*Schloss*), on an escarped rock, was often the residence of Charlemagne, who here invested Otto of Wittelsbach with the Duchy of Bavaria. It consists of an older part dating from the 13th cent., and a modern portion; it is worth visiting, and contains an armoury. Out of one of its apartments the Robber Knights, Kunz of Kaufungen and William von Mosen, stole the young Saxon princes, Ernest and Albert, in 1445. The ducal family reside in the modern part, built in the 18th cent.

The *Rathhaus* in the market-place is a picturesque specimen of Renaissance style, 1564.

Von Lindenau's Museum, in the old mansion called *Pohlhof*, contains some really good pictures of the Italian school.

The Gothic *Ch.* (Stift St. Georg), 1412, containing exquisitely carved stalls, &c., of that date, deserves notice. The *Mantel Thurm* and *Schloss Gate* are very ancient.

The *Damm* is the name of an agreeable promenade around a sheet of water on the S. side of the town.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of Altenburg, by descent Wends, a branch of the Slavonic family, are distinguished by their very peculiar and old-fashioned costumes handed down to them by their ancestors. The petticoats of the women, like a Highlander's

kilt, reach no further than the knee; *their bodies* are enclosed in a *cuirass* of basket-work, and their heads are surmounted by a conical cap of portentous dimensions. The people have lost their language and speak German, but retain many old customs as well as their dress.

Near Altenburg and Gera the Saxon tin-mines are situated.

For the road from Altenburg to Dresden see Rte. 94A.

2 Gössnitz Junct. Stat. Branch railway to Chemnitz.

1¾ Krimmitschau Stat.

1¼ Werdau Junct. Stat. Beyond this station a branch railway, 1 Germ. m. long, turns off to *Zwickau*. (Rte. 90.) l. rises the castle of Schönfels on a wooded height.

Neumarkt Stat.

Reichenbach Stat. (*Inns:* Dass Lamm; Engel) is a thriving manufacturing town; it has 4500 Inhab., who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of muslin, and in spinning and weaving cotton and wool into kerseymeres, merinos, flannel, and "English thread." A fire in 1833 destroyed a great part of the town.

Beyond Reichenbach Stat. the Railway is carried over the deep *Göltschthal* on a *high level bridge* 2046 ft. long (⅓ m.) and 278 ft. high, where the valley is deepest. It is composed of 4 tiers of arches, one over the other, but in the centre the stream is crossed by 2 arches, one above the other, 90 ft. span. There are 80 arches in this structure—the *grandest of its sort* in Germany. Nearer to Plauen the river and vale of the Elster are bridged by another *viaduct* of a different and more elegant design, 891 ft. long and 225 ft. high, consisting of a lower tier of 2 arches, 93 ft. span, surmounted by an upper tier of 6 arches. It is chiefly of brick-work.

3 *Plauen Stat.* (*Inns:* Deil's Hotel; Deutsches Haus), a town of 16,000 Inhab., also deriving prosperity from manufactures of linen, cotton, and muslin. It is irregularly built on uneven ground, and is traversed by the stream of the White Elster, which waters a romantic valley, and produces pearls; a royal fishery is established at Oelsnitz for collecting them. A great part of the town has been rebuilt since a fire in 1844. The *old Castle* (called Radschin), rising high above the town, was in ancient times the residence of the Bailiff, or *Voigt* (Advocatus regni), from whom the surrounding district got the name of *Voigtland*; it is now converted into public offices.

The railway passes over the high land which forms the watershed of the Elster and the Saale. The country is rather pleasing, partly cultivated, and partly covered with fir woods.

Meltheuer Stat.

Reuth Stat. About 4 m. beyond this the railway crosses the Bavarian frontier.

Hof Stat.—Inns: Hirsch, at the rly., good; Lamm; Brandenburger Hof; Buffet. This is the first Bavarian town; it contains 8000 Inhab., and possesses important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Its situation is so elevated that only the hardier kinds of fruits come to perfection. The country around is bleak and barren; the rock is primary limestone abounding in fossils; and there are many iron-mines in the district. The town of *Hof* was burnt down for the *tenth* time recorded in its annals in 1832, and consequently a large part is newly built. A handsome *Rathhaus* and a church were erected in 1833, but the place has nothing to detain the traveller. The frontiers of Saxony, Reuss, Prussia (the town of Gefäll is Prussian), and Bohemia, are not more than 10 m. distant from Hof. An extensive smuggling trade is carried on with Bohemia.

The *Railway* connects Hof with Nuremberg and Augsburg, passing Kulmbach, Lichtenfels, and Bamberg. (See *Handbook for South Germany*, Rte. 172.)

Schnellpost to Carlsbad.

ROUTE 91 A.

LEIPZIG TO CARLSBAD.

Proceed by the *Railway* described in Route 91, as far as Zwickau, to Schwarzenberg, or to

Schneeberg Stat. (*Inns:* Sächsischer Hof, good; Fürstenhaus), an important mining town of 7500 Inhab., chiefly engaged in the mines, and in preparing the ores of silver, cobalt, &c., obtained from them. There is also a considerable manufactory of smalt here. That used in the Dresden china is prepared here from the cobalt. The town was founded 1471, in consequence of the discovery of the mines. The *Parish Church* is a very fine building, in the latest Gothic, 1516–40. Its altar-piece is the finest work of the elder *Cranach*, the Crucifixion, and at the back the Last Judgment, with 8 wings or shutters; they are interesting as specimens of Protestant art, and the treatment of sacred subjects after the Reformation. Schneeberg snuff, a preparation of herbs found on the mountains of the Erzgebirge, taken as common snuff, is said to be good for sore eyes, and to cure headaches. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque castles of Stein, Eisenburg, and Wiesenburg.

The mining district of the Erzgebirge (ore mountains) displays the bounty of nature less on its surface than below ground, where she has stored away, for the use of man, vast supplies of silver, lead, tin, iron, cobalt, and coal. The soil is poor, and vegetation is partly checked in the vicinity of the mines by the vapours from smelting furnaces; still the country is varied with hills, well wooded and generally pretty.

The road passes through Eibenstock (*Inn*, Sächsischerd Hof), a mining town of 4400 Inhab.; in and about it are furnaces, foundries, and tin-mines.

3 Wildenthal. (*Inn*, Post.) Hence to Carlsbad there are two roads. (See the other described in Rte. 94 A.) On the road here described there are no relays of post-horses between Wildenthal and Carlsbad.

1¼ Johann-Georgenstadt (vulgarly called Hansgörgenstadt).—*Inns:* Rathskeller; Schiesshaus. A mining town, named after the Elector John George, in whose reign it was built as an asylum for the Protestants driven out of Bohemia by Ferdinand II., 1654. It has about 3400 Inhab. It stands in a rough and very elevated district, a sort of Saxon Siberia, whose produce lies beneath the barren surface, and consists of silver, tin, lead, iron, cobalt, bismuth, uranium, &c. The men are chiefly miners, the women employ themselves in making bobbinet. Hence to the Bohemian frontier is not more than ½ a mile.

4 *Carlsbad*, in *Handbook for South Germany* (Rte. 260). The nearest road from Carlsbad to Dresden is by Joachimsthal, Annaberg, and Freiberg. *South Germany* (Rte. 259).

ROUTE 92.

CASSEL TO COBURG, BY EISENACH AND MEININGEN.—RAILWAY.

The *Friedrich-Wilhelms Nordbahn* connects Cassel with Eisenach. Trains in 4 h.

Eisenach to Coburg, 14¾ Germ. m. = 68½ Eng. m. Rail. opened 1862.

Guntershausen Junction Stat. Here the railway from Eisenach and Halle meets the Frankfurt and Cassel line. Rte. 70. Picturesque country.

Melsungen Stat. The Fulda is crossed.

Morschen Stat.

Rothenburg Stat.

Bebra Stat. on the Fulda; Tunnel.

Gerstungen Stat. This town is in the Duchy of Weimar, on the river Werra, along the valley of which the railway runs, crossing it 3 times, to

Eisenach (Rte. 86). *Rly.* to Meiningen and Coburg—the Werra-Bahn. Trains in 3½ hrs.

The valley of the Werra, below

Eisenach, to Kreuzberg and Eschwege, is picturesque and fertile; the Meissner hill is a fine object.

From Eisenach the rly., passing in a tunnel 1670 ft. long under the Wartburg Hill, runs nearly S., traversing a hilly district, almost covered with the woods of the great *Thuringian Forest.*

Marksuhl Stat.

Salzungen Stat. (*Inns:* Kurhaus, Sächsischer Hof), a prettily situated watering-place on the shore of a lake, with salt-works. In the village Möhra, the cradle of the family of Luther, a bronze statue of him has been set up.

Immelborn Stat. [About 3 m. off lies the *Bath of Liebenstein* (*Inns:* Kurhaus; Muller's H.), charmingly situated on the skirts of the Thuringian Forest. The court of Saxe Meiningen passes a portion of the bath season here, in the building called Fürstenhaus. The spring furnishes one of the strongest chalybeate waters in Germany, more used for bathing than drinking. Liebenstein affords the usual amusements of a watering-place — daily music on the walks, balls, concerts, gaming-tables, and theatrical performances during the season. A little way behind the baths is the *Erdfall*, a deep recess in the mountain side, piled round with masses of rock, somewhat resembling a colossal Cyclopean wall, overgrown at the top with trees, so as to form an agreeable retreat in hot weather. Pleasant walks lead from thence along the heights to the *Old Castle of Liebenstein*, the cradle of the family of Saxe Meiningen. It is founded on the rock, and parts of its foundation walls fill up the chasms in the limestone. Its towers command a delightful view over the forests of Thuringia, along the vale of the Werra, and as far as the Rhöngebirge.

About 3 m. from Liebenstein is the Duke of Saxe Meiningen's château *Altenstein*, very finely situated on the brow of a hill, with a grassplat and fountain in front, and surrounded by a beautiful park. A crucifix is planted on a projecting rock, marking, according to tradition, the spot from which *St. Boniface*, the apostle of Germany, preached Christianity to the pagan inhabitants of the country. ½ an hour's walk from the castle, in the midst of the forest, but not far from the road, stood until 1841, when it was blown down, "*Luther's Buche*" (Luther's Beech), so called from the tradition that it was beneath it that the bold Reformer, on his return from Worms, after the Papal bull had been uttered against him, was surprised by a party of armed men in masks, who mounted him on their horses and carried him away a prisoner to the castle of Wartburg. This surprise was concerted by his friend and patron the Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony. A memorial *Pillar* attached to a *well* called *Luthersbrunnen* records the event of the capture, and the place where it occurred.]

At Glücksbrunn, a village half way between Liebenstein and Altenstein, is one of the most remarkable of the *Caverns* in which the limestone (dolomite) of this district abounds.

Wernshausen Stat. [About 3 m. off lies *Schmalkalden.* This ancient and unaltered town, of 5400 Inhab., still preserves its double row of antique ramparts, and its fosse. Its houses are mostly built of wood, with timber framework, and, like those of Chester and Shrewsbury, have a highly picturesque character. Most of its inhabitants are smiths, and follow their trade in shops on the ground floor. In the market-place stand the *Gothic Church* and the two chief *Inns*, Adler and Krone; the latter comfortable: in it the famous *Protestant League of Schmalkalden* was signed, 1531. In the Sannersche Haus, the articles of the League were drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, Agricola, and other divines. On a height above the town rises the old Electoral castle, *Wilhelmsburg.* The valley in which Schmalkalden stands may be regarded as one great smithy; its inhabitants are chiefly workmen in metal, cutlers, makers of gimlets, &c. The iron ore is supplied from numerous mines in the vicinity. Below the town are extensive salt-works.]

The pretty valley of the Werra divides 2 of the boldest mountain ridges

in central Germany—the Thüringerwald and the Hohe Rhön. The land is fertile, and much tobacco is cultivated.

Wasungen Stat.

Walldorf Stat.

rt. On a height above the Werra stands the modern ducal castle, *Schloss Landsberg*, ornamented with frescoes and glass paintings by Munich artists, in good taste. It commands beautiful views.

Meiningen Stat. (*Inns* Sächsischer Hof; Hirsch), a town of 6000 Inhab., built in the form of a harp, on the rt. bank of the Werra, encircled by wooded hills. It is the capital of the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen, and residence of the Duke. The principal building is the *Palace*, containing various collections of art, paintings of the Italian schools, and by modern artists, and natural history. There are an agreeable *Park* and gardens attached to it, and within these a modern Gothic *Chapel* with painted glass from Munich. The Jews form an important quota of the community, and have built a handsome new quarter.

The *Church* is ancient, but defaced by pews and galleries. Behind the altar are some monuments of knights, and in the sacristy some specimens of church plate, vestments, &c.

[A road strikes off from Meiningen to Kissingen, by Mellrichstadt (2½ G. m.), through part of the forest, to Neustadt (2 G. m.), an old walled town on the Franconian Saal, overhung by the interesting and extensive remains of the castle of *Salzburg*. Here is a neat clean Inn. Münnerstadt (1 G. m.) to Kissingen (1½ G. m.). See *Handbook for South Germany.*]

2½ Themar Stat. *Inn*, Post.

1½ Hildburghausen Stat. *Inns*: H. d'Angleterre, comfortable; Sächsisches Haus, fair. The *Palace* was, down to 1826, the residence of the Dukes of Saxe Hildburghausen, until the extinction of the line of Gotha, when they removed to Altenburg, and Hildburghausen was united to Meiningen. The town contains about 4000 Inhab., many Jews. It is a lifeless place. The older quarter is of considerable antiquity.

[9 m. W. is *Römhild*, in whose *Church* are remarkable monuments of the Counts of Henneberg, cast in bronze in 1520, by *Peter Vischer* and his sons.]

Eisfeld Stat., famed for beer.

2½ *Coburg Junct. Stat. Inns:* Hotel Leuthäuser, very good; Goldner Löwe; Grüner Baum (Poste). This is one of the residence towns of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the other being Gotha. Pop. about 11,000. It is remarkable for its clean and opulent-looking houses. In the market-place are some picturesque old houses, and a *statue* of the late Prince Consort, modelled by *Theed*, cast at Nuremberg, and erected to his memory in the presence of the widowed Queen Victoria, 1865.

The *Palace* called *Ehrenburg*, the town residence of the Duke, built 1549, is a Gothic edifice, forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a turreted entrance. It contains portraits of the Coburg family, some modern paintings, and a collection of *Engravings*, which are not shown, and has some handsome apartments. There are some fine specimens of marqueterie in the doors, and Coburg is to this day celebrated for that manufacture. The Moritz-Kirche contains several ducal monuments—bronze reliefs of the 16th and 17th centuries. The *Park* and *Pleasure-grounds* are very pleasing.

The *Theatre* belongs to the Duke, and is extremely well conducted. In the *Arsenal* (*Zeughaus*) there is some fine armour and arms of all ages, and some Turkish trophies, won by the Prince of Coburg, Austrian field-marshal.

The ancient **Castle* of the Dukes of Coburg, situated on a commanding eminence, 523 ft. above the town, half an hour's ascent, is well worth seeing. The views from it extend over the Thüringerwald as far as the Franconian Switzerland. It has been repaired, decorated with modern frescoes, and in part converted into a *Museum* for art and antiquities; but some of the chambers remain in their original condition, especially those occupied by Luther (1530), who passed 3 months here in retirement, during the Diet of

Augsburg, and finished here his translation of the Prophets and Psalms, and composed the famous hymn 'Eine feste Burg est unser Gott.' The bedstead he slept upon during his concealment here, and the pulpit from which he preached in the old *Chapel*, are shown. The *collections* are shown to the public, fee to the Castellan 1 fl. for a party. They include paintings, carvings in wood, portraits of the Reformers, cannon and firearms of all ages. The "horn room," is panelled with oak inlaid with woods of different kinds, and enclosing mosaic pictures. Another room contains portraits of persons engaged in the Seven Years' War. There is much valuable armour here. The Castle was besieged in vain by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War (1632). Outside the walls may still be seen the remains of the chains to which a traitor, who attempted to betray the place, was hung in full view of the besieging army.

Among the many country-houses belonging to the Duke, the hunting-seats of *Rosenau*, 4 m. N. of Coburg, and *Kallenberg*, 2 m., most deserve notice for the elegant style in which they are fitted up, and the beauty of their situation. The parks and forests around them abound in game of every description. An avenue 2 m. long leads to *Rosenau*, a Gothic manor-house gabled and battlemented, on a wooded hill commanding wide forest views. Here the great and good Prince Albert was born 1819, and here Queen Victoria has resided at various times.

Branch *Rly.* to Sonnenberg, Rte. 94.

The Railway is continued from Coburg to the Lichtenfels *Stat.* on the Hof and Nuremberg railway (9 m.), by

Niederfullbach Stat.

Ebendorf Stat.

Lichtenfels Junct. Stat. (Rte. 93), in the valley of the Main. *Handbook for South Germany*, Rte. 172.

ROUTE 93.

GÖTTINGEN TO GOTHA, COBURG, AND BAMBERG; THE THURINGIAN FOREST: — BATHS OF LIEBENSTEIN, AND SCHMALKALDEN.

32 Germ. m. = 151 Eng. m., a macadamised road. Schnellpost daily. About a mile from Heiligenstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed.

3¾ Heiligenstadt. — *Inns:* Preussischer Hof; Deutsches Haus. (See Rte. 67.) This was formerly capital of the district called Eichsfeld.

2 Dingelstadt.

2¼ Mühlhausen (*Inns:* Schwan; König von Preussen), an ancient walled town of 12,000 Inhab., pleasantly situated in the midst of a very fertile country on the Unstrut. It was anciently a free city of the empire. The *Marienkirche* in the Oberstadt is the finest church, in pure and bold Gothic of the 14th cent. Its nave has 5 aisles. Münzer, the fanatic preacher, who excited the Thuringian peasants to revolt in 1524-25, made Mühlhausen his head-quarters, and collected around him a misguided host of 30,000 men, expelling the legitimate magistrates. His undisciplined bands, however, were soon dispersed in the battle of Frankenhausen; he himself was brought hither a prisoner, and, after being tortured, was publicly executed.

2½ Langensalza (*Inns:* Mohr; Sonne), an industrious manufacturing town, with a pop. of 7000.

About 2 m. out of the town is a saline sulphureous spring of some reputation, supplying *Baths*, much resorted to in summer.

2½ GOTHA.—In Rte. 86. Eilwagen daily in 10 hrs.; hilly road.

2 Ohrdruf (*Inn*, Anker or Post), an old and industrious town, 4500 Inhab., seat of the family of Hohenlohe-Obergleichen. The road now begins to ascend the highest ridge of the Thuringian mountains, by easy traverses, admirably constructed.

2 Oberhoff, a hamlet of 46 wooden

houses occupied by wood-cutters, with post-house and *Inn*, close to the Duke's *Hunting Lodge*. The forest here may almost be called primæval; the pines often attain the height of 280 ft. It yields a yearly revenue of 100,000*l.* in building-timber alone. Game of every description abounds; the red deer are of an enormous size; and that elsewhere rare bird the bustard occurs here in great numbers. Between 700 and 800 stags are killed in a year; and 20 or 30 of these noble animals may be seen from the road in passing in the evening. The Duke of Saxe Coburg is allowed to have the finest chasse in Germany.

At the little town of Zella a road strikes off on the rt. by Benhausen (2 G. m.) to Meiningen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ G. m.). See Rte. 92.

Soon after leaving Oberhoff the road attains its highest elevation. An obelisk, at the summit-level, commemorates its construction. The view here is truly magnificent, over a great extent of this noble forest, the dark abyss of its valleys, and its mountains clad with pines, except their often craggy summits. From this point we descend to

2 Suhl (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus, best; Krone), the principal town of the Prussian county of Henneberg, prettily situated in the valley of the Lauter, at the base of the Domberg, a cliff of which, the *Ottilienstein*, a grand rock of porphyry, appears to overhang the town, and commands a fine view. Pop. 7118, chiefly weavers of linen or woollen, or gunsmiths. Suhl has long been celebrated for its *fire-arms*, and for centuries was the only manufactory of them in Germany.

2 Schleusingen.—*Inn.* Grüner Baum. Rte. 94 B.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ Hildburghausen. } Railway.
$1\frac{3}{4}$ Rodach. } In Rte. 92.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Coburg Stat. }

The Railway to Bamberg and Hof by Leipzig is an important line of communication between N. and S. Germany; and there is much traffic of merchandise upon it. It enters the territory of Bavaria about half way between Coburg and

2 Lichtenfels *Junct. Stat.* on the *Railroad* from *Leipzig* to *Nuremberg*, by Bamberg (*Inns:* Krone, dear and dirty; Kreutz),—a town of 2000 Inhab., on the Main, carrying on some trade in timber floated down the river.

Staffelstein Stat., a village possessing a celebrated pilgrimage *Church* of the *Vierzehn Heiligen*, under the Staffelberg, a remarkable table hill, which hems in the river on the l., while on the rt. rises a height, crowned by the suppressed convent of Banz, now residence of Prince Max, brother of the King of Bavaria. The Main, on issuing from this opening in the hills, flows past the small town of

Zapfendorf Stat., to

Bamberg Stat.—in *Handbook of South Germany.*

ROUTE 94.

LEIPZIG TO COBURG, BY JENA, RUDOLSTADT, SONNEBERG, PAULINZELLE, ETC.

$25\frac{3}{4}$ Germ. m. = $120\frac{1}{4}$ Eng. m. Eilwagen daily.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ Naumburg, in Rte. 86.

2 Kamburg, on the Saale. It was through the defile in the rear of the castle of Dornburg that the French marched to outflank the Prussians at the battle of Jena, 1806. Bad road.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Jena*, in Rte. 94 A. The road continues to follow the pretty valley of the Saale ascending it along the l. bank of that river.

2 Kahla (*Inns:* Stern; Löwe), a town of 1200 Inhab. On the opposite bank of the Saale stands the castle of *Leuchtenburg*, now a prison. The next object worth mentioning is the ruined castle *Orlamünde*, on a hill beneath which the road passes.

3 Rudolstadt—*Inns:* Ritter; Löwe; Adler. Outside the town, in a beautiful situation, is the *Bathhouse*; good, plain accommodation, very moderate—*Baths* of *Fir*-leaf (Fichtennadelbad),—the chief town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 4000. A beautiful country, sandy soil; charming rides and walks; good roads and carriages. On the summit of an eminence nearly 200 ft. above the river stands the *residence* of the prince,

the *Castle of Heidecksburg*, containing some pictures and a library. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, rich in shells. Opposite Volksstädt a bust of Schiller has been set up to commemorate the poet's residence here in 1788.

At Schwarza (*Inn*, Bremer Hof.), 3 m. above Rudolstadt, the river Schwarza joins the Saale. 5 m. from Rudolstadt, above the small town of Blankenburg (*Inn*, Schwazburger Hof or Chrysopras, ½ m. out of the town, is best), rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein*, birthplace of the unfortunate Empr. Günther of Schwarzburg. 5 m. farther up this winding valley, one of the most beautiful in Thuringia, on the summit of a bold precipitous rock, stands the *Castle of Schwarzburg*. The greater part of the building is modern, erected after a conflagration, 1726. It presents little worth seeing except the Kaiser Saal, a relic still preserved of the old castle. It contains portraits of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Charles IV., miserable daubs, and some ancient armour, including a suit attributed to the Empr. Günther. *Inn*, Weisser Hirsch, near Schwarzburg. Travellers should ascend the Tripstein, 1½ m. from the castle, for the sake of the unrivalled *view*. There is a cross road from Blankenburg to the interesting ruins of the *Abbey of Paulinzelle*, 9 m. distant. It was founded, 1105, by Pauline, daughter of the cupbearer of the Empr. Henry IV. It is finely situated in the depths of a forest. The church is a very interesting monument of the plain Byzantine or Romanesque style; date, the close of the 11th cent.; the E. end is gone. Near the abbey are the monks' fish-ponds, and a good *Inn*.

1 Saalfeld. *Inns:* Hirsch, best; Goldener Anker, one of the oldest inns in Germany—the Empr. Charles V. put up here, along with his prisoner the Elector John Frederick, June 27, 1547.

Saalfeld is a very ancient walled town, in the midst of the Thuringian forest, and contains 4800 Inhab. The *Rathhaus* in the market-place is a venerable Gothic edifice. The Gothic *Ch. of St. John* was built 1212, out of funds produced by the neighbouring gold-mines of Reichmannsdorf; the painted glass, and a colossal wooden statue of St. John in the interior, deserve notice. Near the town wall, at the side of the Saale, are the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, a fort dating from the 8th cent., built, according to tradition, to defend the frontier from inroads of the Slavonic barbarians, the Sorbic-Vends.

The old *Ducal Castle*, also within the town, is now the Mint.

In the suburb outside the walls is the more modern *Château* or Palace of the Dukes of the extinct line of Saxe-Saalfeld, with fine gardens attached to it. The road now quits the banks of the Saale, and begins to ascend the central ridge of the Thüringerwald. The battle of Jena, so fatal to Prussia, began near Saalfeld. A cast-iron monument has been erected to Prince Lewis of Prussia on the spot where he fell.

2½ Gräfenthal (*Inns:* Post; Weisses Ross). Near this you have a fine view of *Wespenstein*, an old castle of the Pappenheims, in ruins.

3½ Sonneberg (*Inns*: Post; Bär). This town, of 3200 Inhab., is chiefly remarkable for the peculiar manufacture of toys, dolls, boxes of various kinds, including pill-boxes, boot-jacks, chess-boards, and the endless variety of articles for the amusement of children which fill the toy-shops of every quarter of the globe, and are commonly called *Dutch toys*. There are several manufactories of papier maché, to make dolls' heads, and of pipe-heads; and one or two mills for grinding boys' marbles. Hones for sharpening knives are prepared here out of a species of slate; and there is also a quarry producing slate-pencils in the neighbourhood. Altogether the trade in toys is supposed to produce 400,000 fl. yearly. The Duke of Meiningen has established a School of Design for the improvement of the workpeople. Adolph Fleischman is the chief manufacturer. Here is a pretty modern Gothic *Church* built from *Heideloff's* designs; the vaulted roof is of wood.

A branch Railway is made to Coburg.

2 Neustadt Stat. *Inn*, Halbe Mond.

1½ *Coburg Junct. Stat.* (In Rte. 92.)

ROUTE 94 A.

WEIMAR TO CARLSBAD, BY JENA, ALTENBURG, AND GERA.

Posting, 1st day to Altenburg, 68 Eng. m. in 11 h.; 2nd day to Carlsbad, 76¾ Eng. m., in 13¼ h.

This is a good post-road through beautiful and richly cultivated country, and may afford a variation of the journey to those acquainted with the usual route by Leipzig. The first part of the road traverses some singularly bare-looking ravines, one of which leads down into the broad valley in which stands

1½ *Jena* (*Inns:* Bär; Sonne), a dull, dingy, antiquated town, in a hollow surrounded by naked hills, having nothing worth notice but its *University*, founded 1550 by the Elector John Frederick of Saxony, of whom there is a bronze statue by *Drake*. It numbers at present about 500 students. "Groups of them, in falling collars not particularly clean, and flowing hair not remarkably glossy, may be seen swaggering about with foils, masks, and cudgels." *L. R. G.*— The University *Museum* is valuable to students. The *Garden of the Observatory* was Schiller's favourite resort while Professor of History, between 1789 and 1799, and he composed in it his 'Wallenstein.' An old tower (*Fuchsthurm*) on the Hausberg, behind Jena, commands a fine view.

The road, somewhat narrow and very serpentine, but not bad, takes its course among clear streams and happy-looking villages, and afterwards through forests of pine, to

3 Kloster Launitz, a clean village inn.

There is a new and better road from Jena to

3 Eisenberg.

2½ Gera (*Inn*, Reussischer Hof, very good), a picturesque, clean, and thriving modern town, of 11,000 Inhab., on the Elster, belonging to the sovereign princes of Reuss-Schleitz and Ebersdorf.

The *Castle* of the Prince of R. Ebersdorf, backed by hanging woods, rises over against the town, and adds much to its picturesque appearance.

Rail to Weissenfels and Leipzig.

Roneberg, a small modern town and watering-place, is passed, and the road traverses a country not particularly interesting, abounding in mines.

1½ Schmöllen. Smelting-house.

2 *Altenburg.*—*Inn*, Stadt Gotha; good. (See Rte. 91.)

A *railroad* runs hence to Leipzig, and by Zwickau (Rte. 91) to Schneeberg.

Beyond this the road enters the Erzgebirge.

3 SCHNEEBERG Stat. (Rte. 91 A).

3 Wildenthal (*Inn*, Post), a neat village at the foot of the Auersberg, where a good deal of lace is made and sold.

The Bohemian (Austrian) Custom-house and Passport-office (§ 86) is at Hirschenstand. After following for a long way a wooded gorge, you at length emerge from the hills a little beyond

2½ Neudeck (*Inn*, Städtischer Gasthof). Here you find yourself in the undulating valley of the Eger.

2½ *Carlsbad* (*Inn*, Prinz von Preussen), in *Handbook for South Germany*.

There is a road from Altenburg to Dresden by Rochlitz, 3½. Waldheim, 2⅘. Nossen, 3. Wilsdruff, 2⅖. Dresden, 2⅖. Or by way of Freiberg to Penig, 2½. Chemnitz, 3; and thence as in Rte. 90.

ROUTE 94 B.

ERFURT TO COBURG.

15 Germ m. = 69 Eng. m.

A good road, but not furnished with post-horses, connects Erfurt with Schleusingen on the road from Gotha to Coburg. The country is very pretty from Erfurt to

2½ Arnstadt.—*Inns:* Die Henne; Der Greif. 5300 Inhab. The *Liebfrauenkirche*, a capital specimen of German Gothic of the 12th and 13th cent., displays peculiar sculpture on its exterior, and some interesting monuments within. The finest is that of Günther v. Schwarzburg and his wife, 1368. The Schloss, formerly the residence of the Schwarzburg family, descended, on the failure of that line, to the Sondershausen family. Of the old Schloss there only remain a tower, and some walls of 1554.

[A road 4¾ Germ. m. in length has been opened between Arnstadt and Rudolstadt through a beautiful country.] After leaving Arnstadt the road runs through a narrow valley amidst beechwood, and then rises, passing through the vale of the Gera, by Plaue, with the stately ruins of Ehrenburg Castle, and by Martinsrode (huge oak-tree) to

2½ Ilmenau (*Inn*, Lowe). This town of 2700 Inhab. belongs to Weimar. Here are mines of manganese and iron. Near it is Elgersburg, romantically situated, and an establishment for the cold-water cure. The road after leaving Ilmenau ascends for 2 m. to a height of 2500 ft., and then descends with many windings through a forest belonging to the King of Prussia to

4 Schleusingen (*Inn*, Grüner Baum, 3000 Inhab.), a town formerly belonging to the Counts of Henneberg, now to Prussia. The old castle of *Bertholdsburg*, prettily situated on a hill, has been repaired by the King of Prussia. In a chapel built 1723, adjoining the *Stadtkirche*, are the tombs of the Counts of Henneberg; and in the neighbourhood a suppressed Præmonstrant Abbey, an interesting monument of German architecture of the 12th cent.

1¾ Hildburghausen.		Railway.
1¾ Rodach.		Rte. 92.
2½ COBURG.		

SECTION VIII.

NASSAU. — FRANKFURT. — HESSE-DARMSTADT. — RHENISH BAVARIA. — BADEN. — THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE TO STRASBURG.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.—54. *Money.*—55. *Posting.*

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§ 54. MONEY.

In Nassau, Baden, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, &c., accounts are kept in Florins or Gulden. 1 Florin (= 1*s.* 8*d.*), contains 60 kreutzers. 3 kr. = 1*d.*

Gold Coins (rare).	*Fl.*	*kr.*
Caroline (or French Louis d'Or) . . . =	11	6 to 12.
Ducat . . . . . =	5	24 to 36.

The States of Southern and Western Germany, including Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Frankfurt, have recently combined to issue a uniform coinage. (See § 32.)

New Silver Coinage.

Vereins Thaler = 3 florins 30 kr. = 2 Prussian dollars.

	kr.			
Florin . .	= 60	= 1*s.*	8*d.*	= 2 Fr. francs 15 cents.
½ Florin . .	= 30	=	10*d.*	
¼ Florin . .	= 15	=	5*d.*	

Pieces of 6 kr., 3 kr. or groschen, and 1 kr.

Old Silver Coins.

	Fl.	*kr.*	
Crown, Kronthaler, or Brabant Thaler	= 2	42	= 4*s.* 1½*d.*
Pieces of two and one florin .			= 3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.*
Zwanziger	= 0	24	= 0*s.* 8*d.*
(N.B. 2½ zwanzigers make 1 florin.)			
½ Zwanziger	= 0	12	= 0*s.* 4*d.*
¼ Zwanziger	= 0	6	= 0*s.* 2*d.*

Formerly the florin was an imaginary coin, and did not exist as a piece of money. The name *zwanziger* properly applies to Austria alone, where this coin goes for 20 kreutzers, and bears upon it the figure 20, the ½ zwanziger or zehner passes for 10, and the ¼ for 5 kreutzers; while in Bavaria and Würtemberg the same coins pass respectively for 24, 12, and 6 kr.

Value of foreign coins in florins and kreutzers:—

	Fl.	*kr.*			*Fl.*	*kr.*
French Louis d'or	= 11	6 to 12		Prussian Frederic d'or	= 9	48
Napoleon	= 9	30 to 20		Thaler	= 1	45
English Sovereign	= 11	45 to 36		French 5-franc piece	= 2	20
½ Kron or Brab. Thaler	= 1	20		1-franc	= 0	28
Conventions Thaler	= 2	24				

Brabant dollars (originally struck by the Emperor of Austria in the Low Countries) are a very common coin, current without loss throughout S. Germany. The table (A) at the beginning of this volume for reducing them into florins and kreutzers may be found useful.

§ 55. POSTING.

Tariff per post of 2 Germ. m.	*Each Horse.*		*Postilion.*		
	Fl.	*kr.*	2	3	4 horses.
Frankfurt-A.-M.	1	30	40 kr.	50 kr.	1 fl.
Nassau . .	1	15	40	50	1
Darmstadt .	1	30	45	55	1 5 kr.

The postmaster in Mayence is authorised to charge 52½ kr. for each horse per post.

Baden . .	1	30	36	45	1 10

The charges for horses vary from time to time with the price of forage.

The charge for barriers ceases on entering this duchy. The usual rate of travelling is a post in 1¼ to 1½ h. when the road is not very hilly. The distances to all the adjoining post stations are hung up in front of every post-house.

Travellers usually pay the postilion 1 fl. for 2 horses per post, which is quite enough. On some roads 1 fl. 12 kr. (3 zwanzigers) is given, which is high pay.

N.B. An extra charge of 30 kr. per post is made by the postmaster when a postboy, driving only 2 horses, is obliged to ride, and cannot sit on the box of the carriage.

A light open carriage, holding 4 without heavy baggage, may be drawn by 2 horses: a heavy trunk counts as one person.

A postchaise or calèche costs from 50 kr. to 1 fl. a post.

The Wagenmeister, when entitled to be paid separately, usually receives 12 kr., and 12 more when he greases the wheels.

Charges at Inns:—Rooms on 1st floor, 1 fl. to 1 fl. 12 kr.; 2nd or 3rd floor, 36 kr.; table-d'hôte, 1 fl. 12 kr.; ½ bottle of wine, 30 kr.; breakfast (coffee or tea, with bread and butter), 20 kr. Beds, 1½ florin.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 95.

THE BATHS AND BRUNNEN OF NASSAU. COBLENZ TO FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, BY EMS, SCHWALBACH, SCHLANGENBAD, AND WIESBADEN.

14 Germ. m. = 64 Eng. m.

Railway, Lahnstein to Ems, along the l. bank of the Lahn—finished 1858—and thence to Nassau and Limburg. N.B.—Since the Rly. up the rt. bank of the Rhine was opened, it affords the readiest access to Schlangenbad, Schwalbach (by Eltville), and Wiesbaden.

The Railroad from Coblenz to Ems crosses the Rhine by a permanent bridge a little above the town, and follows the rt. bank of the Rhine, passing orchards and vineyards, to Nieder-Lahnstein (Rte. 38), at the mouth of the Lahn; and thence up its rt. bank through the village of Nievern, Ahl, and the iron-works of Hohenrain. The distance is nearly 12 m., a most agreeable drive of 2 hrs. through varied and beautiful scenery.

There is a footpath over the hills by Arzheim and Faehbach, a walk of 2 hrs.

2 Ems *Stat.*, l. bank of Lahn.—*Inns and lodging-houses:*—*H. d'Angleterre, at the W. end of Ems, comfortable for families;—H. de Russie, good, near the centre of the town;—Darmstädter Hof (Post), near the Old Kurhaus. *On the l. bank of the Lahn*, near the Kursaal: Vier Jahreszeiten;—Europäischer Hof;—H. Gutemberg, in a pleasant garden, good and quiet;—Baierischer Hof, in the Obere Allée, remote from the bustle, and recommended as a lodging-house. *Tables-d'hôte* at 1 in all the hotels, and in the Kurhaus, 1 fl. 24 kr.; also at 4 or 5 P.M., chiefly for the English, 1 fl. 45 kr.—*Lodging-houses:* Britannia, on the l. bank of the Lahn, *quiet;*—Pariser Hof;—Prince of Wales;—Die Panorama, good, on the S. side of the river, and therefore preferable in hot weather;—the Burg Nassau, next door to the H. d'Angleterre. The houses on the l. bank of the Lahn are cheaper and quieter than those on the rt.

The watering-place (§ 41) Ems is very prettily situated on the banks of

the Lahn, the older part hemmed in between it and the cliffs of the Bäderlei, and a more modern and airy quarter spreading out over the open ground on the l. bank. It is neither town nor village, but a collection of lodging-houses with the Kurhaus in the midst. In front of them runs the high road, and between it and the river a long narrow strip of garden, forming a sort of terrace by the river-side, and serving as a promenade for the guests. A band plays here during the season from 7 to 8½ A.M., and from 6 to 8 P.M., when the guests digest their potations of spa-water. Six o'clock in the afternoon is the hour at which Ems appears in full glory: all the world is then abroad, the promenade is crowded with visitors of all nations, and some of the highest rank, in the gayest costume. Those who are ambitious to extend their walks beyond this, unless they confine themselves to the borders of the beautiful Lahn, must begin immediately to ascend, so near at hand are the hills.

Close to the little bridge of boats, and along both sides of the river, squadrons of *donkeys* are posted with their drivers. By their assistance every visitor, male or female, has the means of scaling the wooded and vine-clad heights, and of exploring the really beautiful scenery with which the neighbourhood abounds. Every donkey is numbered; and on fine afternoons the asses of reputation, strength, and beauty, being in great request, are usually engaged beforehand. Many persons, therefore, retain a particular number, which they know to be good, for the period of their stay at the baths. The hire of a donkey is 40 kr. an hour; but it is better to engage the animal for the excursion according to the terms of a *printed tariff*, which fixes the charges for all the usual excursions around Ems, whether made on horses or asses, or in carriages.

Ems is hot in summer, from being so shut in with hills; but the woods around afford shade, and in a quarter of an hour the tops of the hills may be scaled, whence the rambler may enjoy the purest breezes and the most expanded views over the Rheinland. The rich woods which cover the sides of the vale of the Lahn, and the verdant pastures which form its banks, give Ems a more pleasing aspect than Schwalbach, which is surrounded by naked round-backed hills, with few trees upon them.

The principal building is the very handsome *Kursaal*, built by the Grand Duke 1839, at the side of the Lahn: it contains a café; gambling-rooms, provided with hazard-tables, open from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.; and a ball-room, supported on marble columns, in which weekly balls are given. It is open at all times, gratuitously to strangers. The interior, though gorgeous, is in very bad taste.

Immediately under the Old Kurhaus rise 2 of the principal *Springs*, the waters of which are used for drinking, and likewise supply the baths. The ground-floor of the building is a large vaulted gloomy hall, which serves at the same time as pump-room and place of promenade for the guests in wet weather. The chief source is the Kesselbrunnen (116° Fahr.), and within a space railed off around it stand young girls (Brunnen Mädchen) to distribute the water to the drinkers, giving to each one his or her own peculiar glass.

An elegant open hall connects this building with the Kursaal. During the season it is occupied by itinerant shopkeepers from all parts of the Continent, who here display their wares in a sort of bazaar. There are hardly any other shops in the place.

In the lower story of the Kurhaus are *Baths*—prices: 1 fl. to 1 fl. 30 kr. for the better class. *Douche Baths* (*i. e.* a stream of water descending from a height upon some part of the body), 48 kr. Tickets for a certain number of baths are purchased beforehand from the Badmeister, who fixes the hour for taking them, which should be punctually kept, or the bather may lose his turn.

N.B. The most comfortable baths are those in the *Neue Badhaus* on the l. bank of the Lahn, erected 1854, connected with the walks on the other side by a covered Suspension Bridge. The building forms 2 quadrangles, the

courts being gardens. The water is pumped up by steam from 2 mineral springs rising within the building. There are other baths in the Vier Thürme.

The waters of Ems were known as early as the time of the Romans, who called the place *Embasis*. They are warm, and are furnished by 2 springs, having respectively a temperature of 23° and 37° Réaumur. They are agreeable to the palate and easy of digestion. The springs rise out of the grauwacke rock, which forms the substratum of the surrounding hill. There are many other springs here besides those which supply the baths; some on the l. bank of the Lahn, and others rising up in the middle of the Lahn itself, which at these places is used as a horse-bath. Many jets of gas also emanate out of the bed of the stream; and one of them is so copious in carbonic vapours as to destroy life in animals held over it, in the same manner as the Grotto del Cane in Italy.

The waters are taken in the morning before breakfast, and after dinner. From 3 to 6 goblets in the early part of the day, and 1 or 2 in the afternoon, are the usual allowance.

Nearly everybody, high or low, dines here at the table-d'hôte; the dinner hour is 1 o'clock; after which the company adjourn and take coffee on the walks, listening to the music, or amusing themselves in walking or riding. There is music for 1 h. morning and evening—the time varies according to the season.

Ems seems essentially a ladies' watering-place: it is much frequented by the fair sex, and its waters are considered peculiarly efficacious in the complaints of females. It is on the whole a quiet place, but dear. The public gaming-tables are not much frequented.

Another of the amusements which this place affords is the sport of roe-buck-shooting in the Duke's preserves; it is easy to purchase a permission from parties who rent a portion of them.

The society at Ems is usually more select than that at Schwalbach, Wiesbaden, or Baden-Baden. The season begins in May, and is generally over by the middle of September. The number of visitors in the season amounts to 5000: in 1823 there were only 1200. Ems has 3000 permanent Inhab.

Physicians.—Dr. Soest, who speaks English, comes over from Coblenz to Ems 2 days in every week to see patients. (§ 41.) Dr Vogler, who also speaks English, and Dr. Busch, reside here.

The *English Ch. Service* on Sunday mornings in the English Church, l. bank of the Lahn.

The *walks* over and among the hills near Ems, for instance, up the *Bäderlei*, to the *Schweitzer Haus* (a pleasant Café, commanding fine views), to the *Forsthaus*, to the *Lindenbach Valley*, by the silver-smelting furnace, to the ruined castle of *Sporkenburg*, to *Balduinstein*, and in general up and down *the Lahn*, are very agreeable, and afford many unrivalled prospects. For *short walks*, you may choose the *Marien-Weg*, on the further side of the Lahn, or the *Henrietten-Weg*, and *Mooshut*, overlooking Ems, whence there is a fine view.

Kemmenau is a fine point of view at the top of the mountain behind Ems. The Roman rampart called *Pfahlgraben* (see Index) passes along the crest of the hills above Kemmenau, and, descending into the valley of the Lahn, crosses that river near Ems, and proceeds towards Heinrichshof.

Braubach, and the *Castle of Marksburg*, on the Rhine, distant about 7 m., will form a pleasant day's excursion. (See Rte. 38.) The carriage-road runs past the Forsthaus; a footpath at the back of Heinrichsbad leads through the wood to Becheln. Braubach is also accessible by the Lahn Railway.

By means of the same Lahn Valley Railway, visits may be made to the

castles of *Nassau* and *Stein*, 6 m. higher up the Lahn valley, on the high road to Limburg, another particularly agreeable excursion. These ruins serve as the rendezvous of many a picnic party. *The Convent of Arnstein*, and the *Chapel of Winden*, both commanding beautiful views, and only 3 m. above Nassau, may be visited on the same day from Ems. (See Rte. 96.)

After leaving Ems on the way to Nassau, the road passes the old walled town of Dausenau, behind which runs a footpath leading up the ravine and over the hills to Ems, descending at the back of the Kurhaus, commanding fine views. The high road follows the windings of the Lahn through a beautiful valley as far as

Nassau Stat.—Inn: Krone—by rly. 5 m. from Ems. A chain bridge has been erected here over the Lahn, on the l. bank of which rises the old and picturesque *Castle of Nassau*, the cradle (Stammschloss) of the families of Nassau and Orange. It was built by a Count of Laurenburg in 1101. In the 13th cent. the family divided into 2 branches, from the elder of which springs the present Duke of Nassau, while the younger is represented by the King of Holland. The castle stands on the summit of a conical rock, and a little lower down is the less extensive ruin of the *Castle of Stein*, the baronial seat of another very ancient family, who have held for 500 years their estates and castle on the banks of the Lahn as a fief from the Emperor of Germany. The present owner, the Gräfin von Giech, is still of the same race, and resides in the modern *château* situated in the valley hard by, which is also shown to strangers, and contains ancient armour, trophies of the war, and other curiosities. She is the daughter of the enlightened and patriotic Prussian minister, whom Napoleon contemptuously designated "Un nommé Stein." He had the merit of introducing into the Prussian government those reforms which have contributed largely to raise that country to its present eminence. The minister v. Stein, the last male of his family, is buried at the village of Früeht, 3 m. S.W. of Ems.

Agreeable and easy paths have been cut through the woods leading to and around these 2 ruins. The views from them, and from the Gothic tower erected by the Baron von Stein on a commanding point, are as pleasing as the ruins themselves are picturesque. Strangers are freely permitted to roam about and enjoy themselves in these grounds. In short, a day devoted to a visit to Nassau from Ems will assuredly not be considered misspent.

There is a very agreeable walk from Nassau to Ems up the valley of Dienethal, and by Sulzbach, on the S. side of the Lahn.

The beauties of the Lahn valley continue upwards beyond Arnstein (3 m.) and Limburg (Rte. 96), along banks decorated with picturesque castles in ruins, and smiling industrious villages.

Since the opening of the Rly. along the rt. bank of the Rhine (Rte. 38), travellers go to Schwalbach and Schlangenbad from Eltville Stat., and public conveyances from Nassau to Schwalbach have ceased to run. Travellers can post from Ems or from Dietz Stat. higher up the Lahn Valley, whence (it is probable) a diligence runs to Schwalbach and Wiesbaden in summer.

Beyond Nassau the post-road to Schwalbach ascends a steep hill, and quits the Lahn. The view from the height, looking down upon it and its castles, is most beautiful; but after that, adieu to picturesque scenes. The road passes over a bleak tract of high land, very scantily peopled, the villages and habitations in general being snugly nestled in the narrow and steep ravines which intersect in all directions this upper country. There is some fine wooded country near

2 Singhofen.

1½ Holzhausen. About 25 m. from Ems lies

2 *Langen-Schwalbach.—Inns:* Allée Saal (H. du Promenade), largest and

best situated; table-d'hôte at 1; in the evening the rooms serve for dancing on Sundays, as well as for music—in fact, become the Assembly-rooms. H. du Duc de Nassau, clean and good; table-d'hôte at 1 and 3. H. des Postes, well managed, fair prices and cleanliness.

Lodging-houses: Maison Tivoli, clean; Pariser Hof, clean; H. Royal; Englischer Hof, where the author of the 'Bubbles' lodged. At the lodging-houses there are no tables-d'hôte; but visitors can be provided with breakfast and tea, and have their dinners sent in to them from one of the hotels.

Schwalbach (in English, Swallows'-brook), though elevated to the dignity of a town (Pop. 1800), has still the appearance of a long straggling village. All the most considerable buildings are inns or lodging-houses. It has been for centuries frequented by Germans; but until the appearance of the 'Bubbles from the Brunnen' our countrymen had passed through it year after year without taking any notice of it.

Reading-room in the Allée Saal.

In order to enter into the spirit of the Brunnen of Nassau, no visitor can dispense with the 'Bubbles;' he must take the book in his hand. Travellers are referred to it for all general descriptions.

Schwalbach has the advantage over Ems and Wiesbaden of being more free from bustle and formal restraint, which, with those in search of quiet and retirement, will gain for it the preference over these 2 watering-places. The *season* is usually over by the end of August; it begins in June. The winter and spring are cold, and full 3 weeks later than at Wiesbaden and in the Rheingau.

The town is appropriately called *Long Schwalbach*, from the arrangement of its houses in one extended line ¾ m. It contains a Rom. Cath. and 2 Protestant *Churches*, and a Synagogue for the Jews. Near the upper end of its long street are situated the principal Hotels, the Promenades, the Wells (Brunnen), and the *Bath-house* (Badhaus).

The *three principal springs*, which supply water for drinking as well as bathing, are—1. The *Weinbrunnen*, so named from some fancied resemblance to wine in its taste; and, 2. The *Stahlbrunnen:* both of these contain iron and carbonic acid gas in slightly varying proportions; but the Weinbrunnen is more largely impregnated with iron than the Stahl (steel) Brunnen.—3. The *Pauline*, a spring which has been more recently discovered, and is named after the Duchess of Nassau, containing less iron than the other two.

The Pauline spring has been traced to its fountain head at the upper end of the valley, where its water bursts out in greater quantity, and more bubbling with gas.

The *Badhaus* is a handsome building, supported by an open colonnade, which serves as a walk in wet weather, and as a shelter for a great many itinerant traders, who set up their stalls here in the season. There are scarcely any other shops in Schwalbach.

The baths are much in request, and during the height of the season are occupied from 6 in the morning till 1 P.M. Every hour of the day is bespoken beforehand, and allotted to some one or other, whose name is entered in a book opposite to the hour. Those who are not punctual to their time run the risk of losing their turn. The baths on the upper story are filled from the Pauline, those on the lower from the Stahl and Weinbrunnen, the waters being previously heated artificially. The price of a single bath is 1 fl. The water in which the patient prepares to immerse himself is, to use the "Old Man's" words, "as thick as a horsepond, and about the colour of mulligatawny soup." Garments immersed in it contract stains as deep as red ochre, and they who immerse their heads will find that "their pillow in the morning looks as if a rusty 18 lb. shell had been reposing on it." The qualities of the water, however, are bracing and strengthening in a high degree.

The *diurnal proceedings* of the visitors at the baths are nearly as follows: they rise as early as 6, and resort to the wells to drink their allotted potions, keeping themselves in constant motion backwards and forwards between every glass. After 2 or 3 hrs. of this exercise they have fairly earned their breakfasts. The business of the bath will occupy an hour of the forenoon; and before dinner another course of water is usually prescribed.

The dinner-bell sounds at 1, and the irksome table-d'hôte is rarely over in less than an hour and a half: when it is concluded, the Germans usually allow themselves a short time to ruminate, to drink their coffee, and to smoke their pipes. At this time of day the donkeys, the slaves of the visitors at the baths, whose lives are spent in carrying, are to be seen in long array, ready to be engaged. The charges for horses, asses, and carriages are fixed by tariff, according to the length of the excursions. Donkeys, inferior to those at Ems, 36 kr. the hour. At 6 o'clock the ceremony of drinking the waters begins again. In the evening the Allée Saal is lighted up, and music on most days of the week serves to amuse the visitors.

On Sundays the *English Service* is performed in the upper Protestant ch. in the Lange Gasse, soon after 11 A. M.

The steep round-backed hills which hem in the town of Schwalbach and its Brunnen are intersected in all directions with paths. From the summit of the heights a number of pleasing views are obtained. One of the most interesting is that from the little rustic wooden pavilion which stands on the top of the hill, by the side of the road leading from Schwalbach to Wiesbaden. This agreeable "point de vue" is not much more than 20 min. walk from the Pauline, and those who fear to face the hill on foot may make the ascent on the back of a donkey.

About ½ an hour's walk from Schwalbach is *Adolphseck*, a ruined castle, said to have been built by Count Adolph of Nassau, before he became Emperor, as a residence for a fair lady, his favourite.

The excursion, however, which surpasses all others around Schwalbach, is that to the *Castle of Hohenstein*. The carriage-road leading to it is dusty and monotonous; the better way is to follow the windings of the little stream called the Aar, on foot or upon donkeys, passing first under the castle of Adolphseck, and then threading the valley upwards for a distance of 6 m. Its great charm is the variety of scenes it unfolds, its changes at every turn, its openings and closings; at times expanding into broad verdant meadows, then contracting to a narrow strait with overhanging masses of rock on both sides. At last the grand old castle of Hohenstein appears in sight, in a very romantic situation, perched on the summit of a high black precipice, and forming a termination of the vista. This imposing feudal stronghold of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen was taken and sacked in the Thirty Years' War, and is now totally dismantled, though some precautions have been taken to preserve it from further decay. A village composed of a few poor cottages crouches at the foot of the rock; and a small Inn will furnish the traveller with a dish of trout or crawfish from the Wiedenbach brook, or a bottle of sour wine, if needed; but it is well to take provisions with you.

There are many other old castles among the valleys of the Taunus, each of which may be made the object of a day's excursion, particularly those of *Katzenelnbogen* (Cat's Elbow), built by the Counts of that name, who anciently possessed the country between the Rhine and the Lahn; it is situated in a wild and solitary district, *Burg Schwalbach*, and Arteck. Pleasing excursions are, 1. to Frankfurt by Neuhof, Idstein, Esch, and Königstein (Rte. 97); 2. to Dietz Stat. on the Lahn Railway, and Limburg (Rte. 96), by Holzhausen; 3. down the Wisperthal to Lorch on the Rhine (Rte. 38)—a tolerable carriage road, 21 m.

Nieder-Selters, the spring which produces the far-famed Seltzer water, may be visited from Schwalbach, but it is a long day's journey, by cross-roads, which even in the best season are very rugged. The spring itself is situated on the high post-road leading from Limburg to Frankfurt, and it is of course most easily accessible in that direction. The admirable description of the author of the 'Bubbles' will probably afford more gratification than even a visit to the spot. The road which he took led him past the *Eisenhammer*, an immense hammer, lifted by a water-wheel, which forges iron by its fall (one of the lions generally visited by the water-drinkers of Schwalbach), through the villages of Neuhof and Würges, both of which are post-stations, where fresh horses may be had, to the spring of Selters, situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village of Selters, which is also a post-station, and provided with a small inn. About a million and a half of bottles are exported annually, and the quantity is increasing.

Instead of returning to Schwalbach by the same road which brought him, the traveller may make an agreeable variation by descending the valley of the Lahn by rail to Nassau or Ems. (See Rte. 96.)

Diligence, Schwalbach, by Schlangenbad, to Eltville Stat., on the Rly. to Rüdesheim and Coblenz; and to Frankfurt.

A capital macadamised road (*diligence* daily in summer), but very hilly, leads from Schwalbach to

Schlangenbad (about 4 m.), another Brunnen of Nassau (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; H. Victoria), in a delightful though retired situation, almost buried amongst wooded hills. It is neither a town nor village, but consists of a group of lodging-houses. Two of these enormous buildings, resembling cotton-mills in their size and number of windows, called the *Old* and *New Badhaus*, furnish accommodation for visitors. The price of each room, marked on the door, varies from 36 kr. to 3 or 4 fl. daily. Table-d'hôte, at 1, costs 1 fl., and, for 1 fl. 45 kr., the same dinner is served in private. The Rauenthaler wine is good here.

It is generally necessary to bespeak rooms by letter beforehand, from the Badmeister, an officer appointed by the Duke of Nassau, who has the charge of both houses.

This place receives its name of Schlangenbad (Serpent's Bath) from the great number of snakes and vipers, as well as the harmless kind, which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves, for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water, or for the frogs, the food of the viper. Though in a wooded valley, it lies high, and is constantly refreshed by cooling breezes, even in the midst of summer.

The *Baths* are situated in the ground floor of the *Old* and *New Badhaus*, and have a somewhat dark and gloomy air. The temperature of the water is only 80° Fahrenheit, so that it needs to be heated for bathing.

The sequestered little valley of Schlangenbad affords more complete retirement than any of the baths of Nassau. It is annually visited by about 800 guests, including many princes and persons of distinction from all parts of Germany and Russia.

"No part of the building is exclusively occupied by these royal guests; but, paying for their room no more than the prices marked upon the doors, they ascend the same staircase, and walk along the same passages, with the humblest inmates of the place. The silence and apparent solitude which reigned in this new badhaus were to us always a subject of astonishment and admiration. The cell of the hermit can hardly be more peaceful."—*Bubbles.*

"The baths of Schlangenbad are the most harmless and delicious luxuries of the sort I have ever enjoyed; and I really quite looked forward to the morning for the pleasure with which I paid my addresses to this delightful element. The effect it produces on the

skin is very singular: it is about as warm as milk, but infinitely softer: and after dipping the hand into it, if the thumb be rubbed against the fingers, it is said by many to resemble satin. I must say that I never remember to have existed in a place which possessed such fascinating beauties; besides which (to say nothing of breathing pure dry air), it is no small pleasure to live in a skin which puts all people in good humour—at least with themselves. But besides the cosmetic charms of this water it is declared to possess virtues of more substantial value: it is said to tranquillize the nerves, to soothe all inflammation; and from this latter property the cures of consumption which are reported to have been effected, among human beings and cattle, may have proceeded.

"The effect produced upon the skin by lying about 20 minutes in the bath I one day happened to overhear a short fat Frenchman describe to his friend in the following words:—'*Monsieur, dans ces bains on devient absolument amoureux de soi-même!*' I cannot exactly corroborate this Gallic statement, yet I must admit that limbs, even old ones, gradually do appear as if they were converted into white marble.

"The Schlangenbad water contains the muriates and carbonates of lime, soda, and magnesia, with a slight excess of carbonic acid, which holds the carbonates in solution. The celebrated embellishment which it produces on the skin is, in my opinion, a sort of corrosion, which removes tan, or any other artificial covering that the surface may have attained from exposure and ill-treatment by the sun and wind. In short, the body is cleaned by it, just as a kitchen-maid scours her copper saucepan."—*Bubbles.*

Schlangenbad is a "ladies' bath." It has a wonderful effect in calming the mind, invigorating the limbs, and smoothing wrinkles from the skin. The invalid who has imbibed in his skin the ferruginous particles of the Schwalbach water, usually repairs hither afterwards, in order to wash away the rust by a course of bathing at the Serpent's Spring. There is nothing extraordinary in the mineral contents of these waters which would enable chemists to account for their virtue; it probably proceeds from some peculiar admixture derived from the chemistry of nature, which at present art is unable to explain, and equally incapable of imitating.

Tradition relates that the spring was discovered some hundred years ago by a sick heifer, who every day separated herself from the herd to drink of it. The herdsman, surprised both at the periodical absence of the animal, and at the improvement in her condition, traced her footsteps one day, until he discovered her drinking at the warm spring, which now affords the same relief to human invalids which it did in the first instance to the quadruped.

Schlangenbad is provided neither with a gaming-table nor a ball-room; those who seek such amusements must repair to Schwalbach or Wiesbaden. A band of music plays on the walks, to enliven the daily promenade of the water-drinkers; but the chief attractions of the place are the more natural and secluded walks among the woods and hills of the neighbourhood. *Donkeys* are the favourite means of conveyance, for gentlemen as well as ladies, here as elsewhere, among the baths of the Taunus.

English Church Service, during the season, at 5 P.M., in a chapel belonging to the Duke of Nassau.

Schlangenbad is situated within a few miles of some of the most beautiful scenery of the Rhine, overlooked for the most part by the *great herd* of travellers, who content themselves with steaming up and down the river. Within the distance of a day's excursion are situated the following interesting spots:—

1. *Georgenborn*, a village on the carriage-road to Wiesbaden, 1152 ft. above the sea-level, which commands a beau-

tiful prospect over the Rhine and the Main; and *Frauenstein*, a small hamlet, with an old castle, and a very ancient and large lime tree.

2. *The Monastery of Eberbach*, in a highly picturesque situation, at the bottom of a wooded dell, described Rte. 38. In the way to it the stranger will pass Rauenthel, a small village, with famous vineyards in its neighbourhood; and the chapel of Bubenhausen, a magnificent point of view; the ruined castle of Scharfenstein (once a stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence); and the beautiful Gothic chapel (1449) of Kiedrich (Rte. 38).

Eberbach was founded in 1131, by St. Bernard, the preacher of the Crusades. While he rambled about in doubt where to fix his holy establishment, a boar issuing out of a thicket indicated with his snout the spot upon which the church was afterwards reared. The monks of St. Bernard were famed for their riches and hospitality;—the order possessed in the Rheingau, and within a space of 3 leagues, no less than 6 convents—Zufenthal, Eberbach, Gottesthal, Eibingen, Nothgottes, and Marienhausen; they were besides the owners of the Steinberg vineyard, and used to export its produce in vessels of their own down the Rhine to Cologne. The vineyards, the wines, and the convent, with its estate and cellars, now belong to the Duke of Nassau. The destination of the building has been changed to a prison and lunatic asylum; but he retains the cellars in their ancient use; they are stored with the most precious wines: some sorts sell on the spot for 7, 9, or 11 florins the bottle, and even higher. The architecture of the church is much admired. The Swedish minister and general, Oxenstierna, took up his winter quarters in the convent, 1631. The view from the height called the *Boss*, near the convent, is one of the finest in the Rheingau. Immediately below it is the famed *Steinberg vineyard.*

3. To the castle and vineyard of Johannisberg, and the Niederwald, described in Rte. 38. The carriage-road lies along the highway to Mayence, as far as the village of Neudorf, where it turns to the rt., and follows for a couple of miles a lane leading to

Eltville Stat., on the railroad, along the rt. bank of the Rhine, to Rüdesheim. There is a bridle-road direct from Schlangenbad to Eberbach and the Niederwald, through the woods; but a guide would be necessary to find it out.

Road from Schwalbach to Frankfurt.

The post-road, on quitting Schwalbach, at once begins to ascend. The way to Schlangenbad and Mayence turns down a valley to the rt. before you surmount the hill called *Hohe Wurzel*, from whose top there is a very remarkable prospect, stretching over the Rhine and Main, with Mayence in the middle distance, and the Bergstrasse in the background. On the l. is seen the village of *Klarenthal*, with its ci-devant convent, and further in the distance the *Platte*, a hunting-seat of the Duke's: both favourite points of excursions for the inhabitants of Wiesbaden.

2½ WIESBADEN has been justly called "a city of lodging-houses," almost every building being appropriated either to the reception or entertainment of visitors. *Inns: 1st Class:* H. des Quatre Saisons, very grand building, but too large to be comfortable; H. de Nassau, comfortable, quiet, and respectable, well situated in the great square, near the Kursaal; Rose, reasonable, clean, and quiet; Post (Eagle), noisy and bustling; Taunus Hotel, near the rly. stat. *2nd Class*—H. de France; Grünerwald.

There are besides more than 20 houses licensed to afford lodgings only, where meals are not provided; but there are restaurateurs in the town who will send in dinners. Englischer Hof has baths in the house; Europäischer

Hof; Römerbad. *Charges* vary according to the season; a bedroom which may be had for 5 fl. a week in May and September, costs 7 fl. in June and August, and 9 fl. in July; while from October to April no more than 2 fl. is asked for it.

Reading-room, in the Kursaal, well furnished with English and American newspapers.

Wiesbaden is the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and has 20,797 Inhab. It is the residence of the Duke and the seat of his government. To these circumstances, however, it is in nowise indebted for its present prosperity, but to the celebrity of its baths and mineral waters. (§ 41.) The number of visitors attracted to this spot in search of health and pleasure amounts to 30,000 annually. Wiesbaden has a "season" of longer duration than most of the other baths, and is almost always full from June to September, and even later, if the autumn prove fine.

A handsome wide street, the Wilhelmstrasse, ½ m. long, lined with rows of trees, leads from the rly. stat., along the E. side of the town, to the Theater Platz and the Kursaal.

The most remarkable edifice is the *Kursaal*, occupying the E. side of a square, the N. and S. sides of which are lined by colonnades filled with gay shops, serving as a promenade in wet weather and as a sort of bazaar during the whole of the season. Opposite the Kursaal, in one corner of the square, is the theatre, in the other the huge hotel of the Vier Jahreszeiten.

The Kursaal serves the purpose of ball, reading, and gaming room, and forms the centre of attraction and gaiety. It consists of a very splendid saloon of large dimensions, surrounded by pillars of Limburg marble. On Sunday the Kursaal is numerously attended. On Saturday it is open for dancing; tickets are required. On Friday concerts are given.

On the rt. hand of the salle are the gambling-rooms, where gaming is carried on almost from morning to night. A Frenchman pays 43,000 florins yearly rent for the privilege of opening gaming tables. The public lose at them 275,000 fl. per annum on an average!! On the l. are supper-rooms, which are usually fully occupied in the evening. Supper is served à la carte.

When dinner is over every one betakes himself to the garden behind the Kursaal, to sip coffee or ices. Tables are placed out in the open air, within hearing of a band of music, which always plays on these occasions; and while the gentlemen indulge in a pipe, the ladies, in the homely and industrious fashion of Germany, generally occupy themselves by knitting while they chat. At such times the space behind the Kursaal is so completely filled with company, and the tables are so crowded together, that there is barely room to pass; high and low are promiscuously mingled together, and the whole forms the most pleasing and characteristic scene of "Wiesbaden Life."

The hours of drinking the waters are from 5 or 6 to 8 in the morning, and again partially in the evening about 6 or 7. A short interval is allowed to elapse between the morning draught and the bath.

A long avenue of mop-acacias serves as a promenade for the water-drinkers, and leads up to the principal spring, the *Kochbrunnen* (boiling spring). It has all the appearance of a caldron in violent ebullition, and its temperature is 56° of Réaumur, equal to 156° of Fahrenheit. Its waters are used both for drinking and to supply the principal baths in the town; but so copious is the source that after all this consumption a vast quantity runs over and escapes through the gutters and drains. A stranger is astonished at first, as he walks along the streets, to perceive clouds of vapour arising on all sides out of the ground. This may be supposed to add somewhat to the warmth of the place in summer: if other places are hot, Wiesbaden may be said to be boiling hot. There are 13 other springs in the town, all of a high temperature. The spring next in heat and volume is that rising in the garden of the Adler hotel (48° Réaumur).

The water-drinkers repair to the well

at 5 or 6 o'clock A.M., and, receiving their portion scalding hot, walk about, glass in hand, until it is cool enough to be drunk. In taste it has been compared to chicken broth, but it is more like boiled sea-water. By 8 o'clock the promenade is usually cleared, and the business of bathing begins. The water in the bath is covered with a greasy film or scum, which collects on the surface while cooling: and which, however uninviting it may appear, is the test of its being quite fresh, and not having been used before. After the ceremony of the bath, the doctors allow their patients to take their breakfast, which they have thus in a manner earned.

The hot springs and their medicinal properties were well known to the Romans, who called them *Fontes Mattiaci.* Pliny the naturalist says of them, that they retain their heat for the space of 3 days:—"Sunt et Mattiaci in Germaniâ fontes calidi quorum haustus triduo fervet."—*Nat. Hist.* lib. 31. c. 2.

The waste waters from the springs, retaining for a length of time a warm temperature, are carried off to the Rhine, where they not only never freeze, but, by their warmth, even preserve that part of the river where they enter free from ice. They serve as a nursery or stew for carp, which, fostered by the heat, grow to an enormous size in them. They deposit a copious calcareous sediment or stalactite, which would in a short time choke up the pipes and channels in which they are carried through the town, were they not regularly cleared out.

The Romans established a station here—they built a fort or castle on the hill to the N.W. of the town, still known as the *Römerberg*, which was for a long time garrisoned by the 22nd Legion, as is proved by inscriptions on stones and stamps upon the tiles found near the spot. In the 3rd cent. the barbarian Germans attacked and destroyed the Roman fortresses on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and Wiesbaden shared the fate of the rest. Ashes and calcined bones still dug up on the Römerberg attest its ruin. In after times Charlemagne used constantly to repair hither from his favourite residence at Ingelheim, to enjoy the baths. He built himself a palace (Sala) in the street which still retains the name of Saal Gasse, though the building has disappeared.

In the town at the bottom of the Heidenberg Strasse, and behind the Adler hotel, is a piece of stone wall, 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, and 9 ft. thick, called the Heidenmauer (Heathen's Wall).

A few miles to the N. of Wiesbaden are the remains of a fortified wall, passing through a great extent of country. It is called the *Pfahlgraben.* Before the Romans quitted the country N. of the Rhine, they raised this stupendous barrier along their frontier. It was begun, according to Tacitus, by Drusus, stepson of Augustus, to defend his conquest from the inroads of the Germans, and was finished by Hadrian and Caracalla. It resembles the Picts' wall in England, but surpasses it in extent. It consists of a rampart from 12 to 18 ft. high, strengthened by towers at regular distances, and with a fosse originally lined with palisades, whence its name. It commences at Neuwied on the Rhine; it runs thence by Montabauer to Ems, across the Lahn by Michlen, Schwalbach, Wehen, Idstein, and Heftrich to the foot of the Feldberg, and from thence may be traced in a N.E. direction, by Wehrheim, towards Butzbach. Several of the summits of the Taunus are crowned by forts or circular ramparts. This wall, raised to protect the Mattiaci against the inroads of the Catti, has been supposed, but erroneously, to form part of the great stone wall constructed by the Empr. Probus from the Danube to the Rhine, to guard the provinces of the empire against the Alemanni. (See Gibbon, ch. xii.)

The *Schlösschen* (little palace), in the Wilhelm's Strasse, contains a very good *Public Library* of 60,000 volumes, including among the MSS. the Vision of St.

Hildegard, on parchment, with remarkable miniatures of the 12th cent., and a *Museum* or *Cabinet of Antiquities*, chiefly local, or derived from the Duchy of Nassau. The most curious relic, perhaps, is a bas-relief found at Heddernheim, near Frankfurt, representing the youthful god Mythras, in a Phrygian bonnet, in the act of sacrificing a prostrate bull, surrounded by symbolical figures, and surmounted by the 12 signs of the Zodiac. The worship of Mythras was introduced by the Romans from Persia, and set up by the Pagan priesthood in opposition to Christianity, then in its infancy. Here is also the bronze top of the standard of a cohort of the 22nd Legion; a curiously carved altar-piece (25 ft. long and 9 ft. high), from the sequestrated abbey of Marienstadt, near Hachenburg, dating from the 13th cent.; the monuments of Diether and Eberhard von Katzenelnbogen brought from the convent of St. Clara, and some painted glass. There is also a collection of *Pictures*, but few of them answer to the names attached to them.

The *Theatre* begins at 6½ p. m.

One of the most prominent buildings in the town is the *Protestant Church*, opposite the palace, of smooth brick, surmounted by five towers, finished 1860.

A handsome R. Catholic church has been built, with 2 towers of open work, in the Louisen Platz.

The traveller should not fail to visit the superb *Russo-Greek Chapel*, on the hill called Neroberg (from a tradition that that emperor dwelt there), about 1 m., 30 min. drive, from the Kursaal. It was raised by the Duke of Nassau, at a cost of 30 million florins, to contain the remains of his first wife, a Russian princess, and her recumbent effigy in marble by *Hopfgarten*, a touching work of art. It is lined with costly marbles, and is surmounted by 5 gilt cupolas. It well deserves to be seen.

English Church Service is performed every Sunday by an English clergyman, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M., in the handsome *English Church*, built by subscription in the Wilhelmstrasse. It was finished 1864; its material red brick and sandstone. It cost 2500*l.*, and visitors are invited to contribute towards paying off a portion of debt still remaining.

Eilwagen daily to Dietz Stat.; to Limburg; to Schwalbach.

Railways to Mosbach (Biberich) and Mayence; to Frankfurt; to Rüdesheim, Lahnstein, and Coblenz. *Terminus* near the end of the Wilhelmsstrasse.

Wiesbaden differs from the other watering-places of Nassau, in being a regularly built town. It is also somewhat noisy and bustling during the season, but has the same advantages with the rest in beauty of situation, and a picturesque neighbourhood, affording agreeable walks and rides, and the most complete retirement within a few hundred yards of its precincts. By ascending any of the adjacent heights, elevated only a few hundred ft. above the town, a charming prospect is disclosed to view, of the Rhine and fertile Rheingau, in which the spires and boat-bridge of Mayence form a prominent object; and the horizon is backed on the E. by the Odenwald and by the Melibocus surmounted by its white tower; on the S. by the ridge of the Donnersberg or Mont Tonnere, in Rhenish Bavaria. From the *Geisberg*, about a mile from the town, this view is seen to great advantage.

One of the pleasantest walks, and nearest at hand, is through the shrubberies, which begin behind the Kursaal, to the *Dietenmühle* and ruined castle of *Sonnenberg*, a distance of 2 m.

A more extensive and beautiful view, however, is obtained from the *Platte*, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Nassau, about 4 m. off; an excellent carriage-road leads up to it. It is a plain white building conspicuous from all sides, situated on the verge of a hill 1300 ft. above the Rhine, overlooking the plain, and backed by thick woods; within, it is tastefully and appropriately fitted up; part of the furniture is ingeniously formed out of buck-horn. It is shown to strangers at all times. The view is

Engraved by J.& C.Walker.

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best seen from the platform on the roof. The neighbouring woods abound in herds of deer: many of them assemble round the Platte in the evening to be fed. The pedestrian may find a short cut over the Geisberg, and past the weeping oak, to the Platte. The road is quite direct, and the pedestrian has only to avoid turning off either to the rt. or l. into the cross-roads which occur at intervals.

A little to the left of the road to the Platte lies the convent (now secularised) of *Klarenthal*, and the *Fasanerie* (Pheasantry), a shooting-box of the Duke's, which also deserves a visit.

At *Biberich*, the palace of the Grand Duke of Nassau, close to the railroad to Mayence and Rüdesheim, lies pleasantly by the side of the Rhine. The numerous interesting spots situated in the Rheingau between Biberich, Rüdesheim, and above all the Niederwald, all within the distance of a morning's ride from Wiesbaden, are described in Rte. 38. An agreeable excursion of a day or two may be made through the part of the range of the *Taunus* lying between Wiesbaden and Homburg. (Rte. 97.)

July 12 +13 1866.

Railway: from Wiesbaden to Mayence in 16 min.; thence in 1 hour (see Rte. 99) to

Frankfurt a. M. Station. Fiacres, 1 or 2 persons 24 kr., 3 persons 30 kr.; 6 kr. extra for every box. *Omnibus* 12 kr.; 6 kr. extra for every box.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN (in German Frankfurt-am-Main).—*Inns:* *H. de Russie—table-d'hôte, 2½ fl. without wine; Römischer Kaiser: both good *family* hotels: table-d'hôte at 1, 1 fl. 45 kr.; at 4, 2 fl. (wine extra);—H. d'Angleterre;—West-end-hall, outside the town, near the Taunus and Main-Weser Stat.; — Der Weisse Schwan (White Swan), good cuisine; and opposite to it H. de l'Union.—2nd class: Pariser Hof;—Landsberg, near the Zeil, good and moderate: table-d'hôte at 1, 1 fl.

Café, Milani, close to the Theatre.

Frankfurt is a Free Town, and the seat of the German Diet; it lies on the rt. bank of the Main, and is connected by a stone bridge with the smaller quarter or suburb of Sachsenhausen on the l. bank. It has 82,600 Inhab., of whom 4500 are Jews. It is one of the most lively as well as handsome cities in Germany. Many of the houses in the *New Town*, especially in the principal street, called Zeil, in the Neue Mainzer and Taunus-Strasse, and on the quays facing the Main, inhabited by rich merchants, bankers, or diplomatists, are palaces.

The *Old Town*, on the other hand, with its narrow streets and quaint wooden buildings, with gables overhanging their basement stories, forms a complete contrast to the new. Many of the houses are of great antiquity, especially in the quarter around the Cathedral and Römerberg; they preserve all the character of "the ancient Imperial Free City." The curiosities of Frankfurt are—

✗ The *Cathedral* (Dom); chiefly remarkable on account of the coronation of the Emperors of Germany having taken place within it. The church is not much distinguished for beauty of symmetry of architecture (the nave, low and short, the oldest part, dates from the 13th cent., and the choir from 1338). The finest portion is its tower, begun 1415, and carried on for nearly 100 years to its present condition, and still unfinished. It has also a fine S. doorway, which is blocked up by sheds. The interior is very plain, whitewashed, and with a vile modern gallery running round one side of the transepts and the aisles. It contains one or two curious monuments, especially that of the Emperor Günther of Schwarzburg (on the rt. of the choir), who was killed (1349) by his rival Charles IV., and that of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen abundantly ornamented; a curious group of old painted sculpture of the 12th cent. representing the Death of the Virgin (in the chapel on the l. side of the choir); and a remarkable clock, 1460, close to the N. door. St. Bernard preached the Crusade to an enthusiastic audience, and performed miracles, in

this church. In the *Election Chapel* (Wahlkapelle) the Emperor was chosen: and 46 Emperors, after having here gained their election, have been afterwards crowned in front of the high altar. Here are shown the chair in which the Emperor sat in church, and two of the stools for the Electors.

The *Town-house*, called *Römer*, a building of the 15th cent., has also far less of architectural beauty to recommend it than of historical interest, as the scene of the ceremonies attending the Election of the Emperors, and the place where the festivities succeeding their coronation were celebrated. The walls of the banqueting-room or Kaisersaal, an irregular apartment, in the shape of a rhomboid, where the Emperors were entertained, and waited on at table by kings and princes, are covered with their portraits (52) in the order of succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II., recently painted by *Lessing*, *Bendeman*, *Rethel*, and other eminent living artists, in the place of some vile daubs of the sign-post school. Under nearly every one is the motto which the Emperor adopted at his coronation, like sergeants-at-law when called to the degree of the coif. At the end of the Hall is the Judgment of Solomon by *Steinle*. These paintings are the gifts of different royal, noble, and private persons, citizens of Frankfurt, &c., and many have great merit. The Hall has been restored in adherence to the ancient style, the decoration of the ceiling being copied from the original design. In the election chamber (Wahlzimmer), the Senate of Frankfurt now holds its sittings. Here is preserved the famous Golden Bull, or deed by which the Empr. Charles IV. (1356) settled the mode of Election of the German Emperors, and the number of the Electors. It is shown for the extravagant fee of a ducat, which many will consider the sight of a dusty parchment hardly to deserve. The Kaisersaal, which is on the 1st floor, is open to the public every Mon., Wed., and Friday from 11 to 1: at other times admission may be gained by ringing the bell of that door of the antechamber of the Wahlzimmer which is opposite to the door by which it is entered. In the Market-place, called the *Römerberg*, in front of the building, (which, down to 1700, no Jew was ever allowed to cross), upon the occasion of the Imperial coronation, an ox was roasted whole, from which the Arch-Steward (Erb-Truchsess) cut a slice for the Emperor: a fountain flowed with wine from which the Arch-Cupbearer (Erb-Mundschenk) filled his glass, and the Arch-Marshal distributed corn from a silver measure; and the populace enjoyed the privilege of appropriating the scarlet cloth upon which the Emperor walked from the cathedral. So greedily was it cut away behind him as he passed onwards, that he ran the risk of having his heels cut also. The ceremonies observed at an Imperial coronation may be seen in some old prints on the staircase of the public library, and in the election chapel at the cathedral. Drawings of the regalia too are hung up on the library staircase.

St. Leonhard's Ch. (1323), near the river, occupies the spot where the palace of Charlemagne stood: no traces of it now exist. He assembled the Bishops and Princes of the Empire here at Frankonofurd (the Frank's ford).

The *Saalhof*, a gloomy modern building (1717), near the Main, retains the name alone of the palace of his son and successors. The Gothic chapel, however, appears to be as old as the 10th cent.

Saehsenhausen, the Southwark of Frankfurt, on the l. bank of the river, is, as its name implies, a Saxon colony —a different race from the Franks on the rt. bank of the Main, and is under a distinct jurisdiction. Immediately above the *old Bridge* over the Main, which is crowned by a modern statue of Charlemagne, on the side of *Sachsenhausen*, stands the ancient *Palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order*.

Close to the bridge are remains of the old palace of the Counts of Isenberg; one side is of good Elizabethan Gothic.

There are two institutions for the encouragement of arts and sciences,

which reflect the highest credit upon the town of Frankfurt.

X 1. The **Städel Museum of Pictures*, a handsome building, in the Neue Mainzer Strasse, is named after its founder, a citizen of Frankfurt, who bequeathed his collections of paintings, drawings, and engravings to the city, along with a large sum, amounting to about 83,000*l.*, for building and maintaining a Public Gallery and School of Art. The sum annually available for the purchase of pictures is about 800 guineas. The secretary is M. Passavant, the biographer of Raphael.

The collection is open to the public gratis, from 11 to 1 daily, except Sunday, when it is open from 10 to 1. At other times a fee of 30 kr. will procure admission.

The pictures which it contains consist of some curious specimens of the early masters of Germany and the Low Countries, of a not very numerous or remarkable collection of Dutch and Italian masters, and of some of the best works of the modern German School. The following are perhaps the most worthy of notice :—

1*st Room. Italian School.* 1, *Perugino* —Virgin and Child. 19, *Gio. Bellini*—Holy Family. 398, *Moretto* — Virgin and Child, with the four Fathers of the Latin Church (from Cardinal Fesch's collection : cost 30,000 fl.), a very remarkable work, perhaps the finest by the master on this side the Alps. 400, *Paris Bordone*— Sketch for his great picture at Venice, representing the Fisherman presenting St. Mark's Ring to the Doge. (*Handbook for N. Italy*, p. 389.)

2*nd Room* (Grosser Saal). Here are the following works of modern German artists :—96, *Hübner* — Job with his Friends. 99, *Lessing*—Huss before the Council of Constance. Very carefully composed and elaborately finished ; losing, indeed, much of its power by its minute finish. 100, *Achenbach*—Storm on the coast of Norway. 103, *Rethel* —Daniel in the Lions' Den. 104, *Schnorr*—The Good Samaritan. 106, *Lessing*—Ezzelin in Prison, after the Battle of Cassano.

3*rd Room. Overbeck*—The Triumph of Christianity in the Arts. Considered a chef-d'œuvre of the artist : all the heads are portraits of persons renowned as authors, divines, or artists. In this production of elaborate pedantry the traveller will easily discover how much the artist has borrowed from Raphael's School of Athens and Dispute of the Sacrament. 111. A remarkable altar-piece, consisting of a centre and two wings, representing the events of the Crucifixion, by a Cologne artist of the beginning of the 15th cent. ; formerly attributed to *Schorel*. In this room are some curious works of the early German School, and a portrait by *Q. Metsys*, 138, erroneously called Knipperdolling

4*th Room. Dutch and Flemish Schools.* A poor collection. 186, *Hobbema*— Landscape. 194, *Ruysdael*—Storm clearing off. Wood and Waterfall. 201, *Wynants*— Landscape. 221, *Rubens*— Portrait of his infant Daughter, who afterwards became a nun.

In the 6*th Room* are the following works : — 344, *Schadow* — The wise and foolish Virgins. 347-356, *Steinle* — 10 coloured cartoons, for the frescoes at the Castle of Rheineck. 357-361, *Schnorr* — Cartoons of subjects from Orlando Furioso. 362-371, *Ramboux*—10 coloured drawings from the Divina Commedia. In a room opening out of the 3rd room, and called the *Fresco-Saal*, is a fresco by Veit, representing the introduction of the arts into Germany by Christianity, with two allegorical figures of Italy and Germany at the sides. Here are casts of the latest of Ghiberti's 2 celebrated bronze doors of the Baptistery, Florence ; and of parts of the other, and of that by Andrea Pisano ; and a singular and very remarkable composition, in terra-cotta, representing the Virgin and Saints, by *Giorg. Andrioli*, 1511, from the Ch. of the Madonna del Rosario at Gubbio, in the province of Urbino. The very interesting collection of *engravings* contains some etchings by Flemish masters not to be met with in any other cabinet.

2. The *Senkenberg Museum of Natural History* (close to the picturesque Eschenheim Gate, a building of the 14th cent.) contains very good collections in the various branches of natural history, tolerably well arranged. Many rare specimens, not to be found in other museums, were brought to Europe by the enterprising traveller Rüppell, a native of Frankfurt, from Egypt, Nubia, the shores of the Red Sea, and Abyssinia. They are the result of several arduous and interesting journeys undertaken by him, at his own expense, for the benefit of this museum. A small annuity has been settled on him for life by the city of Frankfurt since his return. There is a small ethnological collection at the top of the house.

The Museum is opened to the public gratis, twice a week, for 2 hrs.; Wed. 2 to 4; Frid. 11 to 1. Members have access every afternoon. A small fee to the keeper will procure admission for a stranger from 8 to 1 and 3 to 6 on other days, to this collection.

**Dannecker's Statue of Ariadne*, placed in a *Museum*, erected expressly for it, in the villa of Mr. Moritz von Bethman, outside the Friedberg Gate, is the great boast of Frankfurt, and deserves to be ranked among the distinguished productions of modern art. The artist, whose works are little known in England, was a native of Würtemberg. The statue is placed in a Grecian temple, built for its reception, and is usually shown from 10 to 1 daily: fee 24 kr. Here is preserved a mask from the face of the unfortunate Prince Lichnowsky, so basely and cruelly murdered by the Republicans on Sept. 19, 1848, near this spot.

Close to the Friedberg Gate stands the monument erected by the King of Prussia to the memory of the Hessian soldiers killed in the siege of Frankfurt, 1792.

The *Public Library*, in a handsome building, facing the Main, close to the Ober Main Thor, is a useful collection of books. In the entrance-hall is a marble statue of Göthe, by *Marchesi*. The Library possesses a few curiosities, among which are portraits of Luther (by *L. Cranach* ?), and of his wife Cath. a Bora; 2 pair of Luther's shoes, two missals with curious old carvings in ivory on the covers, and a fine copy of the first edition of the Bible printed by Faust at Mainz. The Library is open, Tues. and Thurs. 11 to 12; Wed. and Frid. 2 to 4.

The poet Göthe was born at Frankfurt, in the house marked F. No. 74, in the *Hirschgraben*, 1749. His father's coat of arms, which, by a curious coincidence, bears the poetical device of 3 lyres, still remains over the door. The poet's room, a garret, contains relics of him, his portrait, autographs, a washstand, &c.

A monumental statue of him by *Schwanthaler* of Munich stands in the *Allée*, facing the Theatre; it is of bronze, pedestal and figure, and is a fine work: the subjects of the bas-reliefs are taken from Göthe's works.

There is also a statue of *Schiller* by Dielman, in the Schiller Platz, behind the grand guard-house (Hauptwache).

In the midst of the *Rossmarkt*, which is crossed on entering the town from the rly. stat., is placed the *Gutenburg Denkmal;* a colossal group of statues of Gutenberg, Faust, and Schöffer, the inventors of printing. Round the base are ranged heads of 13 eminent printers.

Luther resided in a corner house in the *Dom Platz*, now marked by his portrait and the inscription, "In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vestra."

Frankfurt is the cradle of the *Rothschild family;* the house in which they were born is in the Judengasse (Jews' Street), which long retained the primitive air of antiquity, and the usual rags and refuse of a Jews' quarter, but is gradually becoming modernized.

The Jews, who form no inconsiderable portion of the community here, have till very lately been treated with great illiberality by the Free Town. The gates of the quarter to which they were exclusively confined were closed upon them at an early hour every night, after which ingress and egress were alike denied. This arbitrary municipal regulation was enforced, until Marshal Jourdan, in bombarding the town (1796), knocked down the gate of the

Jews' quarter, along with many houses near it, and they have not been replaced since. Another tyrannical law, not repealed until 1834, restricted the number of marriages among the Hebrews in the town to 13 yearly. The *Synagogue*, an old and curious Gothic building, is situated in the Judengasse. The Jews are no longer compelled to live in this street, but may hire or purchase houses in other quarters.

The principal business carried on at Frankfurt is banking and jobbing in the funds. A new *Exchange* (Börse) has been built on the Neue Kräme, behind the Römer. It is in the style which at Munich is called Byzantine; and built of a brown stone, with stripes of red stone arranged in the fashion of the Cathedral at Sienna. The architect is *Stüler*, of Berlin; the statues in front represent Hope and Prudence, the quarters of the Globe, Commerce, &c. The interior is a curious mongrel style of semi-mauresque, but worthy notice. The *Braunfels*, which formerly served that purpose, is an old building in which the Empr. Maximilian and Gustavus Adolphus resided; it is filled with traders at the fair time. Near the Börse is the modern *Ch. of St. Paul*, in which the would-be German Parliament of 1848 met.

Frankfurt has hitherto been a staple place, or entrepôt, for central Europe, receiving the productions and manufactures of all parts of the world, to distribute them in detail over the whole Continent. In 1836 it acceded to the Prussian Custom-house league (§ 32), which may perhaps influence the extent of its commercial transactions in future.

The *Frankfurt Fairs* are held at Easter, and 3 weeks before Michaelmas. They are less important than formerly. While they last, and during the week preceding their commencement, the inns in the town are thronged to excess, so that it is difficult to obtain accommodation. The articles exposed for sale are mostly inferior to English manufactures, but at the same time cheaper; about one-fifth of the booths are pipe-shops and one-third toyshops!

The territory of Frankfurt does not much exceed 10 Eng. sq. m. in extent; its limits are marked by ancient watch-towers erected on the high roads.

The *Germanic Diet* meets at the residence of the Austrian Ambassador, in the building formerly the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.*

Ministers from Great Britain, the United States, and almost all the states of Europe, reside here; and travellers going to Austria or Italy should not neglect this opportunity of having their passport properly *visé.*

British Consul resides here.

The *English Service* is performed every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., in the ch. on the Goethe Platz, by the resident chaplain of the embassy.

Physicians.—Dr. Spies has a widespread reputation. Dr. F. Funk, sometime physician to the Duke of Hamilton, is physician to the British Legation. He visits Homburg regularly during the season.

The *Theatre*, not very good, is usually open every day; it begins at 6 or 6½ and ends at 9. There is a summer theatre at Bockenheim, a village near Frankfurt on the N.W., and the first stat. on the Frankfurt and Cassel Railway (Rte. 70).

The *Post-office* is No. 52 in the Zeil, a few doors from the Hôtel de Russie, on the same side of the street.

The *Casino* is one of the best clubs (§ 44) in Germany; nearly 100 different papers are taken in; among them most of the French papers, Galignani's Messenger, the Times, and one or two other English journals. The *Burger Verein* is a new Club established by the citizens, Eschenheim St., a very handsome edifice, furnished with a capital *Reading-room* and restaurant. To both these Clubs strangers are liberally admitted upon the introduction of a member, and even ladies on certain days.

The Café Milani, Theater Platz, No. 13, is on the plan of French and Italian Cafés, and has a room for ladies, where no smoking is allowed.

Baths.—Grebs' warm, cold, vapour baths, &c., Main Kay, J 45, close

to the Leonhards Thor and St. Leonhard's Ch., are good.

The shop of *M. Jügel, the bookseller*, opposite the great guard-house, is a pleasant lounge. Besides guide-books, maps, and views likely to be useful and interesting to travellers, there are usually some very tolerable pictures, or other objects of art, for sale here. His *Circulating Library* contains all the new books, French, German, and English, as they appear. Mr. Jügel is the Galignani of Frankfurt; he speaks English, and is very civil and obliging in furnishing all sorts of information to strangers.

Mr. Schmerber's (opposite the Hôtel de Russie) shop possesses similar advantages.

Bohemian or *Bavarian glass* may be had at Tacchi's, No. 44 in the Zeil, and at Vogelsang and Sons', Liebfrauenberg, who have a manufactory near Strakonitz.

The reliefs cut in stags' horn (Hirschhorn), after the manner of a cameo, are very pretty. They may be had at *Böhler's manufactory*, 54 Zeil, and at Bing's, also in the Zeil, and elsewhere. The bronze copy of the Ariadne of Dannecker is to be had here, and at Ihlée's, 63 Zeil.

Pillot and Sohn, 35 Zeil, opposite the Hôtel de Russie, is a good shop for canvas work in wool, and embroidery (Stramin and Stickerei).

Mr. S. Gands, 24 Brönner Strasse, is recommended to the editor as a teacher of German. He is a native of Hanover.

J. J. Weiler and Sons, 41 Zeil, are respectable money-changers.

Public Gardens. — The agreeable belt of gardens which encircles the town of Frankfurt is one of its most pleasing and ornamental features. No stranger should omit to visit them. They occupy the site of the ancient fortifications. Bands play twice a-week here in summer.

The *Old* and *New Cemeteries*, about 1½ mile from the Friedberg Gate, are worth visiting (§ 45). The ground commands a charming view of Frankfurt and the Taunus. Among the monuments under the arcade at the N. upper end, that of the Bethman family, with beautiful bas-reliefs by *Thorwaldsen*, is well worth notice. A costly monument has been set up to the Countess Reichenbach, who was married to the late Elector of Hesse. Sömmering the naturalist, and Feuerbach the lawyer, are buried here.

Here is a *Monument* to the Prince Lichnowsky and Gen. Auerswald, Prussian deputies to the Diet, so dastardly murdered by Revolutionary assassins, Sept. 18, 1848. Also to several Prussian officers who lost their lives in storming the barricades on that occasion.

Many pleasant *Excursions* may be made from Frankfurt. 1. To Wiesbaden and the Brunnen of Nassau by railway (Rte. 95). 2. To the Taunus mountains by railway as far as Höchst and Soden (Rte. 97). 3. To Homburg. By rail or by omnibus 8 or 10 times a day (Rte. 97). 4. To the Baths of Nauheim, taking the same railway (Rte. 70).

The Prince of Thurn and Taxis enjoys the right of managing the Posts of some of the minor German states. His head post-office is at Frankfurt.

Railroads:—1. to Mayence and Wiesbaden; 2. to Darmstadt and Heidelburg; 3. to Cassel (Main-Weser-Bahn) —from *Frankfurt to Paris*, viâ Mainz, Mannheim, Saarbrücken, and Forbach, in 18 hrs., by express train; to Rudesheim, Lahnstein, and Coblenz. The 3 Termini are situated close together outside the Gallus Thor. To Würzburg and Nuremburg by Hanau (terminus outside Allerheiligen Thor, on the E. side of the town).

Steamers on the Main—to Mayence and Cologne daily.

ROUTE 96.

GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, BY WEILBURG, LIMBURG, AND EMS—RAILROAD.

60 Eng. m.

4 Trains daily in 3½ hrs. Giessen lies on the railroad from Frankfurt to Cassel. (Rte. 70.)

Wetzlar Junc. Stat. Buffet.—*Inn*, Herzogliches Haus; tolerable. This was anciently a free Imperial town, and seat of the Imperial Chamber from 1698 to 1806; but at the Peace of Paris, it, together with the isolated territory attached to it, was made over to the King of Prussia. It is old and badly built, but is charmingly situated in the Lahn valley, surmounted by the ruined hill fort *Kalsmunt*; it contains about 5500 Inhab., and has a *Cathedral* or *Dom*, amicably divided between Catholics and Protestants. It is a curious mixture of dates and styles of architecture and sculpture. The tower, constructed of rough blocks of basalt and sandstone, with its singular portal and sculpture are Romanesque. The choir is Pointed of 13th and 14th cent. It has an elegant *Roodscreen*—among the sculptures on which are odd sphinx-like figures, the monuments are well preserved. Wetzlar derives some celebrity from being the scene of Göthe's romance, 'The Sorrows of Werther,' founded on events which actually occurred here. The hero was a Legations Secretary, named Jerusalem; he is buried in the churchyard outside the Walbaeh Gate. In front of that gate is Charlotte's Fountain, and the house of her father, whose name was Amtmann Buff. The author has described, under the name of *Walheim*, the village of Garbenheim, 2 m. distant. The French General Hoche died at Wetzlar of consumption. 2 m. below Wetzlar is the fine *Gothic ch. of Altenberg*, originally attached to a convent. It contains curious monuments.

Rail to Cologne, by Siegburg, Rte. 47.

The next stage lies at some distance from the river, passing the town of

Braunfels Stat. On the height above is the *Château* of the mediatised Prince of Solms-Braunfels. Immediately beyond it the Prussian territory ends, and that of Nassau begins.

3 Weilburg Stat. (*Inns:* Schwan, good, with a fine view; Traube) is beautifully situated on a high bank above the river, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to the l. bank by a narrow neck of land, and has a *Castle*, anciently the residence of the Dueal family of Nassau-Weilburg,—removed since the extinction of the line of Nassau-Usingen to Biberich. The gardens extend down to the river. The Dukes of Nassau are buried in a church here. In the vicinity there is an extensive park. The view of Weilburg is surpassed by few scenes in N. Germany, the principal features being the old castle on a rock, the bridge, and the winding river. The hill on which Weilburg stands has been perforated by a *Tunnel* for the passage of the waters of the Lahn. It was at Weilburg that, in 1836, Mr. Hollond, M.P. for Hastings, Mr. Monck Mason, and Mr. C. Green, descended in the "Nassau Balloon," having made the voyage from London to this place in 18 hrs., starting at 1½ P.M., and arriving here at 7½ on the following morning.

[There is a road hence by Usingen, over the Taunus, and down upon Homburg to Frankfurt, 8 Germ. m. = 38½ Eng. m. It passes through some fine forests, mostly belonging to the Duke of Nassau, whose park is passed. At Usingen is a palace belonging to the Duke. From the top of the hill, before descending into Homburg, there is a fine view of the Odenwald, as far as the Duchy of Baden.]

This part of the valley of the Lahn is picturesque, enclosed by wooded hills, and is interesting to the geologist. It was formerly partitioned out between

the 4 reigning houses of Solms, Isenburg, Nassau, and Königstein.

Runkel Stat., an ancient town and castle of the prince of Wied.

A little above Limburg, on the rt. bank of the Lahn, is the very old *Church* of Dietkirchen, standing on a rock, and containing bones of St. Matthew and St. Lubentius, as it is reported.

Limburg Stat. (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; Deutscher Hof; Preussischer Hof), a very ancient town on the Lahn. The superb *Cathedral of St. George*, with its 5 towers, rises pre-eminently above the other buildings. A ch. was built here 909, but the existing edifice is not older than 1213–42. Its architecture is particularly interesting, as it exhibits the latest character of the Byzantine style, mixed with the commencement of the Pointed Gothic. It contains several monuments of princes of Nassau, one of the Emp. Conrad I. (the founder, d. 918), and a very old font, but is sadly disfigured by whitewash.

The views of the winding Lahn from this church and from the picturesque bridge, and that of the church itself, from a mill on the bank of the river, are very fine. The MS. called *Limburg Chronicle* is one of the oldest sources of German history. A boat may be hired at Limburg to descend the river to Ems and Coblenz. Limburg is connected by good macadamised roads with Frankfurt, 8½ Germ. m. (Rte. 47); and Wiesbaden, 6 Germ. m. Nieder-Selters is about 9 m. off.

[About 5 m. from Limburg is Montabaur (*Inn:* Weisses Ross), a very picturesque town; its old *castle*, originally belonging to the Elector of Treves is now a R. C. seminary.]

The Lahn between Limburg and Ems is very picturesque.

Dietz Stat. (*Inns:* Hof von Holland, good and clean; Adler) is romantically situated on the Lahn, which is crossed by a bridge 600 years old, overlooked by the castle of its ancient counts, of Nassau-Dietz, built on the summit of a rock, now the principal prison of Nassau. Not far off is *Oranienstein*, a château of the D. of Nassau, not inhabited nor remarkable.

The Lahn is not unlike the Wye, though at first the scenery exhibits a sameness of beauty, the hills on both sides being covered with wood, and not distinguished by much variety of shape; but the numerous villages and ruined castles on its banks contribute to embellish the views. A few miles below Dietz is the mineral spring of

Fachingen Stat. on the l., and, about as far again lower down, *Geilnau* on the rt. bank of the Lahn. Many thousand bottles of the water are exported annually: it is very like that of Selters. At a little distance from the Lahn, on its l. bank, half-way between Fachingen and Geilnau, are the castles of

Balduinstein Stat., built 1325, by a bishop of Treves, the most interesting object on the road; and *Schaumburg*, once the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Bernburg, extinct since 1812, now belonging to the Archduke Stephen.

A mile beyond Geilnau, and about 14 from Ems, is Holzappel (*Inn*, Bär), a small and uninteresting town, surrounded by fine mountains. Not far from it, close to the river, stand the ruins of the castle of

Laurenburg Stat., the original residence of the Nassau family, who bore the name of Counts of Laurenburg down to the middle of the 12th cent.

rt. Further on are the village of Obernhof, and the small but very perfect old *castle* of Langenau, with its walls, gates, towers, and external fortifications complete, but filled with vile modern buildings, seated on a flat which seems to have been once an island.

l. The *Abbey of Arnstein*, standing conspicuous on the side of a mountain, opposite Langenau, presents a many-windowed picturesque front to the gaze of the passenger. It was the feudal seat of a long line of counts, the last of whom, Louis of Arnstein, having no son, married and portioned off his 7 daughters, dividing among them a part of his estates; then converting his castle into a convent, he endowed it with the rest of his property, and finally became a monk himself. It is now a

Penitentiary for Rom. Cath. Priests! There are no remains of the original castle. The *Church* is entire; its 2 towers date from 1359.

When the Lahn is low, it is fordable opposite to Arnstein; at other times those who come from Nassau must cross by the ferry at Obernhof, higher up.

Nassau Stat. / Ems Stat. } (Rte. 95).

The Rhine is crossed by a bridge to *Coblenz Station.*

ROUTE 97.

THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS, FROM WIESBADEN TO FRANKFURT, BY EPPSTEIN, KÖNIGSTEIN, SODEN, AND HOMBURG.

The E. extremity of the Taunus chain of hills, though little known to English tourists, will well repay those who may be tempted to explore it. The district here referred to might be nearly included within a triangle drawn between the towns of Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, and Homburg. This part of the chain presents in its narrow pastoral valleys, clear purling streams, and wooded heights, scenery of the utmost beauty, differing from that nearer to the Rhine in its character of sylvan solitude, and perhaps surpassing it in variety.

The post road from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt passes considerably to the S. of these hills; but that from Frankfurt to Limburg crosses them. There is a carriage road direct from Wiesbaden to Königstein through Eppstein, though it is bad in some places, as between Nauroth and Bremthal, after wet weather.

Plan of a Carriage Tour from Homburg. To Königstein 2 hrs. (visit Königstein Schloss and Falkenstein); through the valleys of Fischbach, Eppstein, and Lorsbach, returning to Königstein, under the hills by Soden, in about 3 hrs.; or, instead of returning by Soden, you may continue on to Wiesbaden. The whole way good (though not post) road.

Pedestrians may explore the finest parts of this fertile and picturesque hill-country district in 2 days, by adopting the following course. Take *the Taunus Railway* (Rte. 99) to Hattersheim Stat., walk thence to Hofheim (2 m.), ascend to the chapel (½ hr.'s walk) to Eppstein (5 m.), visit the castle;—to Königstein (5 m.). In the evening explore the castle, and Falkenstein. Early next morning ascend the less and greater Feldberg (5 m.), then walk to the Altkönig (4 m.), back to Königstein (4 m.), dine there. In the afternoon take the diligence to Soden, whence a branch railway runs to Höchst. (Rte. 99.)

At Hattersheim (Nassauer Hof) a tolerable country road, but destitute of shade, turns off to the N.W., and leads to the pretty village of Hofheim (2 m.). The chapel on the height commands a view which will well repay the trouble of ascending to it. The valley of Lorsbach, above Hofheim, as far as Eppstein (5 m.), is very beautiful indeed.

Eppstein (*Inn*, The Oil Mill), delightfully situated at the junction of 4 valleys. The wild and sequestered village is wedged in a narrow defile between rocks and mountains. The massy towers and donjons of the old baronial *castle*, perched like an eagle's nest on the most accessible point of rock, overhang it.

The family of Eppstein seems nearly as old as that of Nassau; many of its members were chancellors of the empire and archbishops of Mayence. One of them crowned the Empr. Fredk. Barbarossa, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards was made Patriarch of Jerusalem. The line became extinct in the 16th cent.: several of their monuments still exist in the village *Church.* The *Castle* now belongs to a gentleman of taste and knowledge of antiquities, who takes care of it, and has planted the little terraces with flowers, and made every part accessible. The castle is cut

off from the mountain by a deep dry trench, evidently artificial.

Königstein is about 6 m. N.E. from Eppstein; the way thither lies through the pretty vale of Fischbach. "The whole landscape, the hanging woods, variously tinted by autumn, the jutting rocks, the sombre sequestered recesses in the glen, and the lonely stillness which pervaded the scene, sometimes reminded one of some of the least wild of Salvator's romantic scenes, or of the cool and lovely valleys of Gaspar Poussin."—*Autumn near the Rhine.* From Fischbach to Schneidhain the way lies across the open table-land—thence it ascends to

Königstein. — *Inns:* Post, or Stadt Amsterdam, good; the landlord has a trout stream: Löwe (Lion), which has a garden attached to it. This village is a post station on the high road from Frankfurt to Limburg. Above it, on the height, rises the ruined *Castle* of Königstein, a modern fortress with bastions and casemates, engrafted on a feudal stronghold of the middle ages, with battlements and watch-towers. It belonged originally to the Counts of Falkenstein, and afterwards to the Barons of Eppstein; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French, who dismantled it and blew up its works in 1796. There is a fine view from it over the valleys of the Main and Rhine, while the neighbouring castles of Falkenstein and Kronberg are most picturesque objects in the foreground.

It is an agreeable walk hence to the *Castle of Falkenstein*, about a mile N.E. from Königstein. This bold and picturesque ruin is an imposing relic of e feudal stronghold and baronial residence of the days of chivalry, and the exquisite view from it renders it one of the most interesting points of the tour. It was the cradle (Stammhaus) of a noble family named Nuringen, before it was added to the possessions of the house of Nassau.

An excellent carriage-road goes from Königstein to Soden, whence there is a branch railway to the Höchst station on the Frankfurt and Mayence Railway.

3 m. S.E. of Königstein lies the watering-place of *Soden* (*Inns:* Europäischer Hof, good and moderate; Hotel Franz), well provided with lodging-houses: brine springs rise near it. Here is a handsome *Kursaal* with garden and pleasure-grounds attached, and many villas of Frankfurters in the neighbourhood. There is a good road down the hill from Königstein eastward to Kronberg, 2 m., a village of about 1400 Inhab., prettily situated, surrounded by orchards and nursery gardens. Here is another ruined *Castle;* its owners, a knightly family, were engaged in constant feuds with the city of Frankfurt.

Soden is 30 min. by rail from Frankfurt. By hiring a carriage here you may explore Königstein, Eppstein, Fischbach, and Lorsbach, in a few hours' drive, and return by rail in the evening to Frankfurt.

The *Great Feldberg*, the highest of the Taunus mountains, rises immediately to the N. of Falkenstein and Kronberg. The summit, 2600 ft. above the sea, is accessible for carriages, and is about 3 m. distant. It commands one of the most extensive panoramic views to be met with in N. Germany, including the Rhine and Main, the great cities and towns on their banks as far as Strasburg, whose spire is said to be visible in clear weather, and the mountain ranges of the Black Forest, Vosges, Mont Tonnerre, Odenwald, and Taunus.

A huge fragment of quartz rock at the top of the Feldberg is called Brunehilda's bed, from a tradition that a beautiful Frankish queen of that name took refuge here from her enemies. Upon the Altkönig (2400 ft.), the nearest neighbour S.E. and the mountain next in height to the Feldberg, are the remains of ancient entrenchments, of unknown origin, composed of vast heaps of stones piled up in circles.

There is a direct road from Kronberg to Frankfurt; but the journey may be agreeably extended by continuing onwards through a pretty country to *Ober-Ursel*, where the old church is curious, and thence to

HOMBURG.—*Inns:* H. Quatre Saisons, table-d'hôte at 5; H. Bellevue, overlooking the gardens, satisfactory;

H. de Russie; Europäischer Hof, good table-d'hôte; H. d'Angleterre, well situated; Hessischer Hof, moderate. *2nd class Inns:* Goldener Adler, plain, but clean and moderate; Engel; H. de Frankfurt. The rent of good lodgings in good situations varies from 50 to 60 florins per week for 3 or 4 rooms; and for large apartments 80 to 100 fl. are charged, and from 5 to 7 fl. for a single bedroom, from June to Sept. House-rent has risen considerably. The newest and best houses are on the Promenade. Homburg, a small town of 3500 Inhab., prettily situated on an eminence in the midst of cultivation, and half surrounded by projections from the Taunus, consists of a long main street, chiefly of new houses, on one side of which are the wells and *Kursaal*, and on the other at the end the gloomy *Schloss*. The discovery of *Mineral Springs*, partly by boring Artesian wells, has converted Homburg, since 1844, into a frequented watering-place. The waters are very valuable in cases of disordered liver and stomach. There are 5 springs: that of *Elizabeth*, compared with the Rakoczy at Kissingen, contains more carbonic acid than any other saline spa known, and on that account sits lightly on the dyspeptic stomach; the *Stahlbrunnen*, like the ferruginous water of Spa; *Kaiserbrunnen*, similar to the Carlsbad water; *Badequelle*, a salt spring like that of Kreuznach; and *Ludwigsbrunnen*. Dr. Lewis is the resident English physician.

On the reputation of these waters some French speculators have built, at a cost of 20,000*l*., a *Kurhaus*, one of the most splendid in Germany, decorated internally with frescoes, &c., by artists from Munich. It contains halls, dining (table-d'hôte at 2 and 5), coffee, and smoking rooms; also a *reading room*, where English and foreign papers and periodicals are taken in. The real destination of the building is as a gaming-house, that disgrace to the minor princes of Germany, and it furnishes the chief source of revenue to the state of Hesse Homburg. Let those who are disposed to risk their money inquire what is the character of the managers, and be on their guard. The expenses of such an enormous and splendid establishment amount to 10,000*l*. a year, and the shares have for some years paid a handsome dividend, the whole of which must be paid out of the pockets of travellers and visitors. It is only fair to observe that an admirable band, provided by the managers, plays thrice a day on the walks, and that the establishment affords great accommodation to strangers.

The chief building is the gloomy *Palace* of the Prince of Hesse Homburg, or *Schloss*. Its most conspicuous feature is a lofty detached tower in the principal court, resembling an old Scotch castle, a remnant of a former building. Over the inner gateway peers forth an equestrian figure of Prince Frederick of Hesse, who by a bold charge decided the victory of Fehrbellinn over the Swedes for the Great Elector of Brandenburg. It contains a collection of Roman antiquities dug up on the Saalburg, 3 m. off. The *gardens* immediately attached to the castle were laid out in the style of English pleasure-grounds by the late Landgravine Elizabeth (daughter of George III.), but are neglected. Between these and the foot of the Taunus extends a long avenue of fine Lombardy poplars. Beyond this lies the *Park*, and on the slopes of the hills are many pleasant walks and drives cut through the woods which clothe the sides of the Taunus.

The only *manufacture* is that of *black stockings;* articles in very great request, no doubt, by the gentlemen who most numerously resort hither every summer,

5 m. N. is the *Saalburg* ruins of a Roman station, a member of the great line of defence — "Limes Imperii Romani"—raised against incursions of the Germans by Drusus, and strengthened by Germanicus. It is reduced to the foundations of a wall 705 ft. long by 465 ft. wide, surrounded by a double fosse.

The salt-works of Nauheim, with the interesting boiling fountain, are distant 1½ hr.'s drive N.E. from Homburg. The road runs through Friedberg. (See Rte. 70.)

English Church Service every Sunday.

Homburg is 9 m. from Frankfurt, Rte. 95. A *Railway*—8 or 10 trains run daily to and fro. The Bonames Stat. of the Rhine-Weser Rly. is 3 m. distant.

ROUTE 98.

BINGEN TO MAYENCE, BY INGELHEIM.

3½ Germ. m. = 16 Eng. m.

There are 2 railways from Bingen to Mayence; one along the rt. bank of the Rhine, the most interesting, described in Rte. 38; and the following, on the l. bank, but at some distance from the river side.

On quitting Bingen Stat. it skirts the base of the Rochusberg, but soon diverges from the borders of the river.

On the post-road stands a small obelisk erected by the French, bearing the inscription, "Route de Charlemagne, terminée en l'an I. du règne de Napoléon." From this point, and from the heights a little further on, the view is most charming, extending over the Rhine, through the whole of the Rheingau, as far as the distant range of the Taunus. In such a situation it was that Charlemagne built his favourite residence of

Ingelheim Stat., now reduced to a miserable village, about 1½ m. from the bank of the Rhine. Charlemagne loved to dwell here, and built himself (768 to 774) a magnificent palace, which he decorated with 100 columns of marble and porphyry, the spoils of Roman buildings, and with rich mosaics, sent to him by Pope Hadrian from Ravenna for that purpose. The site of the edifice is now occupied by mud hovels and dung-heaps, and partly by a Jews' burying-ground. It stood near the smaller of the two churches—the one nearest to Mayence; and the only relics remaining of it are a few mutilated fragments of pillars within the church, and a column of granite inserted in a corner of an old ruined gateway. In the church is also shown the monument of one of Charlemagne's 4 queens, a rudely carved stone, on which a female figure, crowned and in regal attire, is discernible. The ornaments round the stone in the pointed style indicate clearly that it is of a much later time than the reign of Charlemagne.

The red wine of Ingelheim is very tolerable.

Budenheim Stat.

Mombach Stat., opposite Bieberich. The railway now returns to the Rhine, and runs by its side, and through the fortications to

2 MAYENCE STAT. (Rte. 38).

ROUTE 99.

MAYENCE TO FRANKFURT.—RAILWAYS BY THE RIGHT AND LEFT BANK OF THE MAINE.

4½ Germ. m. = 20¾ Eng. m.

The *Railroad* along the rt. bank of the Maine, or *Taunus-Bahn*, was opened in 1840. The *Terminus* is in Castel, opposite to Mayence, on the rt. bank of the Rhine. (*Inn*, Barth's.) Omnibuses ply to and fro for 12 kr. [The branch line to Wiesbaden (6 trains daily, in 16 min.) is carried through the fortifications of Castel, passing fort Montebello to

Mosbach Stat., whence a branch line leads to Bieberich on the Rhine.]

Trains go 6 times a-day in 1 hr. to Frankfurt.

A bridge-toll (brückengeld) of 30 kr. is paid for a carriage with 2 horses, in crossing the bridge of boats from Mayence to Castel. Castel belongs to Hesse Darmstadt; but a little way out of the walls 2 painted posts, by the road-side, mark the frontier of Nassau. The railway is carried at first along the rt. bank of the Main, along the slope of the vineyards. About 4 m. on the road is

Hochheim Stat., a village on the summit of a hill of moderate elevation. In its immediate vicinity, and along the sunny banks sloping down to the Main, for a space of 3 m., are the vineyards which produce the wine called *Hock*,—a name improperly given by the English to *Rhenish* wines. The

best wine is grown in the vineyards below the church, which are sheltered from cold winds by the houses of the town. They were anciently the property of the Chapter of Mayence, but now belong to the Duke of Nassau, and are highly valuable. The narrow strip of ground upon which the railway passes through them was very costly.

Flörsheim Stat.

2½ Hattersheim Stat. (Nassauer Hof); a starting-place for an excursion to the Taunus Mountains (Rte. 97).

Höchst Junct. Stat., on the Nidda, which is crossed by a bridge. The chief building in it is the deserted Palace of the Elector of Mainz, now property of Bolongaro, a rich tobacconist, erected in the last cent. At Höchst there is a very old *Church*. *Branch Railway* from this to Soden (3 m.) at the foot of the Taunus, and diligence thence to Königstein. (Rte. 97.) The Feldberg, the highest of the range, and the Castle of Falkenstein at its foot, are visible near this. The boundary of the territory of Frankfurt is marked by an ancient watch-tower on the post-road to the l.

2 FRANKFURT-A-M. (Rte. 95.) *Terminus*, outside the St. Gallus Thor, between the Weser Rly. on the l., and the Neckar Rly. on rt.

The *Hessian-Ludwig Railway*, completed 1862, has its terminus in Mayence itself, on the l. bank of the Rhine; and the trains (daily in 1 hr. to Frankfurt) cross the Maine at once by a permanent iron bridge to Bischofsheim Stat. (see Rte. 99 A.), where the line to Darmstadt branches rt. Thence by Rüsselsheim, Keltersbach, Schwanheim, and Forsthaus Stats., it reaches Frankfurt-on-the-Maine (Rte. 95.)

ROUTE 99 A.

MAYENCE TO DARMSTADT AND ASCHAFFENBURG.—RAILWAY.

7 trains to Darmstadt in 1 hr.; to Aschaffenburg in 2 to 3 hrs., 5 trains.

Mayence Terminus. (Rte. 38.)

A permament bridge of iron lattice, 1212 ft. long, of 4 great spans, and 16 smaller land arches, constructed 1862, carries the railway across the Rhine from Mayence to the Mainspitz, or tongue of land between Maine and Rhine. On it are remains of a star fort erected by Gustavus Adolphus, not far from a modern bomb-proof fort, which commands both rivers.

Bischofsheim Junct. Stat., over a flat and uninteresting country

l. the Rly. to Frankfurt.

Nauheim Stat. Gross-Gerau.

Darmstadt Stat. (Rte. 105.)

Babenhausen Stat.

Aschaffenburg Stat., on the Maine. (See *Handbook of South Germany.*)

ROUTE 100.

THE VALE OF THE NAHE.—BINGEN TO KREUZNACH AND SAARBRÜCK.

19¾ Germ. m. = 91 Eng. m. *Railway* (Rhein-Nahe-Bahn) opened to Kreuznach 1858; to Saarbrücken 1860. Trains in 4¾ hrs. *Terminus* on the l. bank of the Nahe, close to the Rhenish Rly. Stat. of Bingerbrück, about 2 m. below from Bingen. The most beautiful scenery of the Nahe is confined to the vicinity of Kreuznach and Oberstein.

The Nahe pours itself into the Rhine at Bingen, through a portal formed by the Rochusberg on the rt. side, and the Rupertsberg on the l., after a course of scarcely 60 m., during which it bathes the territories of 5 different sovereigns—Oldenburg, Hesse Homburg, Prussia, Bavaria, and Hesse Darmstadt.

The railroad runs along the l. bank of the Nahe, which is Prussian; the rt. belongs to Darmstadt: it passes the villages of Münster, Laubenheim, and Brezenheim, before it reaches

2 *Kreuznach Stat.* (*Inns:* Pfälzer Hof, next the Post-office; Adler; both in the town;—Berliner Hof, near the Bath Island;—*Boarding houses or Hotels* for persons taking the waters, Oranienhof, Englischer Hof, Rhein-stein, Kauzenburg, Holländischer Hof), a thriving town 10,000 Inhab., belonging to Prussia, in a picturesque situation, which has risen into great repute as a watering-place since 1840, on

account of its mineral waters, which contain iodine, and especially bromine, in larger proportions than any other known, and are singularly efficacious in female complaints, and in cases of scrofula. The number of visitors already exceeds 5000 annually.

The *springs* rise in and near an island in the Nahe, close to the bridge. Here stands the *Kurhaus*, or assembly and reading rooms, around which invalids collect morning and evening, to drink the water of the *Elizabeth Brunnen*, under the shade of acacias and poplars.

Here are also *Brine Baths*, the brine (Mullerlauge) being used sometimes with the mineral water combined.

The ruined choir of the *Church*, near the bridge, is picturesque and of a good style (date 1332). It has been fitted up for the *English Service*.

A good view of Kreuznach may be had from the pleasure-ground on the top of the *Schlossberg*, rising on the l. bank of the Nahe, and crowned by the ruined castle of *Kauzenberg*, which belonged to the Princes of Sponheim from the 13th to the 15th cent., and afterwards to the Electors Palatine. In 1632 Kreuznach was taken by assault by the troops of Gustavus Adolphus. A party of English volunteers serving under him was most instrumental in its capture. The attack was led by Lord Craven, the champion of the Queen of Bohemia; and not only he, but every English officer present, was wounded on this occasion.

Bookseller.—Voightländer, has also a *Reading Room*, with English papers.

Physicians. — Dr. Engelman speaks English, &c.

The stranger should walk or drive to the Gans, to Rheingrafenstein (1½ hr.), and to Ebernburg. *Dhaun Castle* is 1 hr. by rly. See below.

There is a carriage-road to the top of the *Rheingrafenstein*, on the rt. bank of the Nahe, which commands a fine view up the river, and may be reached in ½ an hour's time.

The Rly. on quitting Kreuznach stat. crosses the Nahe, passing in sight of

The *Salinen*, or Saltworks, of Theodorshalle, 1 m. above Kreuznach; and on the rt. bank those of Karlshalle, belonging to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt. They consist of a collection of very long sheds, filled with faggots, through which the salt water is made to trickle, after being raised by pumps, in order to evaporate it, and convert it into saturated brine, fit for the boiling-house. The springs naturally contain but 1½ per cent. of saline particles, which require to be raised to 18 per cent. to convert it into saturated brine.

Münster-am-Stein Stat. (3 m. from Kreuznach) is another extensive salt-work belonging to Prussia, built on a flat, nearly encircled by the Nahe, at the foot of the magnificent precipice of red porphyry, 420 ft. high, which is crowned by the *Castle of Rheingrafenstein*, an ancient stronghold of the Rheingraves, destroyed by the French in 1689. It is literally perched, like an eagle's nest, on a pinnacle of the rock, and is accessible from the salt-works by a ferry and a very steep foot-path, but more easily by descending upon it from the hill above. The modern château and farm-house have been built by the Prince of Solms-Braunfels. From a neighbouring and still higher peak, 1070 ft. above the Nahe, called the *Gans* (Goose), the best view over the Nahe is obtained. The rly. skirts the base of this precipice.

[A little above (¾ m. N.E. of) the Rheingrafenstein, at the junction of the Alsenz with the Nahe, rises *Ebernburg*, a castle which belonged to Franz of Sickingen, the last of the knights errant, the terror of Worms and Frankfurt, who, though but a simple knight, besieged the cities of Metz and Treves with an army of 2000 horse and 17,000 foot, bidding defiance to the Emperor. In this stronghold he sheltered from persecution many of the early Reformers, who were his bosom friends. Melanchthon, Bucer, and Œcolampadius, took refuge here under his roof; and Ulric von Hutten composed several of his works in this retreat. Its defences were so much augmented and strengthened, that it was thought capable of bidding

defiance even to the armies of the empire. After Sickingen's death, however, his castle, though stoutly defended at first, was at length surrendered to the Electors of Hesse and of Treves, who carried off all the spoils, and then burnt it. The castle is turned into an *Inn*. The *valley of the Alsenz* contains some picturesque scenes and several ruined castles. Near Obermoschel, an interesting place with fair *Inn*, is the quicksilver-mine of Landsberg, now unproductive. Between Obermoschel and Meissenheim there are coal-mines, which extend all the way from the Glan to the borders of the Alsenz; the quicksilver is also situated in the coal formation.]

The rly. runs at the foot of the porphyry cliff of the Rothenfels, and through two tunnels.

Waldbockelheim Stat. 2 m. N. of this lie the Castle and *Abbey of Sponheim*, the cradle of one of the noblest and most ancient families on the Rhine.

l. near Staudernheim Stat. (*Inn:* Salmen) lie the extensive ruins of the convent of *Dissibodenberg*, founded by an Irish monk (Dissibodus), who preached the Gospel in this district in the 6th centy.

A little below Sobernheim the Nahe receives the waters of the Glan.

Sobernheim Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Adler), an old town, pop. 2300. In the 10th cent. the inhabitants, aided by the Pope, who granted them an indulgence for 2 years, built a bridge over the Nahe; since then the river has changed its bed, and left the bridge on dry land.

Monzingen Stat. *Inn:* Pflug.

At Martinstein a basin-shaped valley opens out, at whose extremity rise the majestic ruins of the *Castle of Dhaun*, commanding a fine view. A path leads down from them, past the village of Dhaun and Johannisberg, into the Nahe valley again, in about 4 m. to Kirn.

Kirn Stat. *Inn:* Post. A little town, with a curious old *Church* (tabernacle, and monuments of Pfalzgraves). Above it rises the Castle of *Kyrberg*. The scenery of the vale of the Nahe from the Castle of Dhaun to Oberstein is magnificent.

The Nahe has been bridged several times for the rly. before it reaches

Oberstein Stat., at some distance from the town (*Inns:* Heindls, on the rt. bank; Post, on the l. bank of the Nahe. Oberstein is one of the dirtiest small towns it is possible to conceive. "It is very picturesque from its old ruined wooden buildings, and beautifully situated on the Nahe, shut in by high and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or amygdaloid, abounding in agates and crystals. The existence of these probably gave rise to the importation of other half-precious stones, of finer quality, from the East Indies and Brazil, *in the rough*, which are here cut and polished. This business occupies a considerable number of the 3000 Inhab. The stones are ground and polished by means of grinding-stones of red sandstone, moved by water-wheels in numerous small mills scattered along the neighbouring streams. There are large polishing mills at Idar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off. Close to Oberstein are 2 fine precipitous isolated rocks. On the summit of each are remains of an ancient castle; one still inhabited by peasants, the other quite a ruin. Immediately under the latter, in the face of the precipice, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its height above the valley, a large cavity has been hollowed out, in which the ancient Lutheran church may be said to be embedded."—*T. T.* It is approached by stairs cut in the rock. The living rock forms the roof and one side of the building; the other side is built up with a wall of masonry, in which are 2 large windows to light the interior. A spring of water gushes out of the floor.

The locality is interesting to the mineralogist, as, in addition to very fine and large agates, the porphyry rocks here furnish many other rare minerals and crystals, as chabasite, harmotome, &c.

Oberstein belongs to the distant duchy of Oldenburg. The territory on the opposite side of the river formerly belonged to Saxe Coburg, but has been sold to Prussia.

The difficulties in making the rly. above Oberstein hereabouts were very

great: 20 bridges and 10 tunnels occur between Fischbach and Birkenfeld, and in several places the bed of the Nahe has been turned.

Kronweiler Stat.

Birkenfeld Stat. (*Inn*, Emmerich's) is the chief town of the principality of that name, belonging to Oldenburg, and contains a plain whitewashed *Ducal Château*. The stat. is 3 m. from the town.

[A hilly, but well macadamised road, provided with post-horses, leads over the bleak high land of the Hochwald, from Birkenfeld, by Hermeskeil, to Treves, about 32 Eng. m.]

The summit level of the line is at Wallhause, whence it descends in the Vale of the Saar.

St. Wendel. Stat. A fine *Church* here.

Ottweiler Stat. A long tunnel.

Neunkirchen *Junct.* Stat. Here the rly. to Mannheim (Ludwigshafen) diverges. (Rte. 103.)

At Duttweiler, about 3 Eng. m. N. of Saarbrücken, is a seam of coal which has been on fire for 140 years. It is called "*der brennende Berg.*"

Saarbrücken Station. (*Inn:* Zix's), a Prussian town of 8000 Inhab. on the Saar, which here begins to be navigable, and is crossed by a bridge connecting the town with the suburb of St. Johann. The *Schloss* was, down to 1793, the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken; and in the *Schlosskirche* are some monuments of them. There are several coal-mines in the neighbourhood. About 2 m. S. of Saarbrücken, and higher up the valley of the Saar, is Arnual, with a fine Gothic *church* (1315), in which are some remarkable monuments of the Nassau-Saarbrücken family.

Steamboats run daily between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

Railways to Metz in 2½ hs., and Paris in 12 hs.;—to Mannheim by Kaiserslautern, Rte. 103;—to Treves, by Saarburg.

ROUTE 100 A.

SAARBRÜCKEN TO TREVES (SAARLOUIS.)

12¼ Germ. m. = 56¼ Eng. m. *Railway* opened 1860. Trains in 2¾ hrs.

The railroad from Saarbrücken (see Rte. 100) to Treves descends the beautiful valley of the Saar, touching the stats. Louisenthal, Bouss, Ensdorf.

Fraulautern Stat. [2 or 3 m. distant lies

Saarlouis (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; Zwei Mohren), a strong frontier fortress of Prussia, with a long stone bridge over the Saar, which flows half round the town, and sometimes during the winter lays part of it under water. The fortifications, constructed by Vauban, in the course of 1 year, for a bet with Louis XIV., may be inundated by sluices. Its name was changed during the first French revolution to *Sarrelibre*. The Inhab. (7000) are partly descended from English prisoners placed here by Louis XIV. It is the birthplace of Marshal Ney, whose father's house is marked by a tablet. By the peace of Ryswyk, France was left in possession of Saarlouis, but it was transferred to Prussia by the treaties of 1814-15.]

Dillingen Stat.

Merzig Stat. (*Inn:* Rheinischer Hof). A long tunnel before reaching

Mettlach Stat. (*Inn*: Saarstrom). The extensive buildings, a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., are now a pottery. The ruins of a castle *Montclair* peer down upon the valley from an almost inaccessible cliff. About 3 m. before reaching Saarburg, high above the river and road, rises a cliff, partly excavated in chambers, called *Castel*, originally a Roman *castle*, hanging like a bird's-nest against the face of the rock, repaired in 1838 by Fred. Wm. IV., King of Prussia, as a chapel in which to bury the remains of his ancestor King John of Bohemia, only son of the Emp. Henry VII., who was killed in the battle of Crecy, 1346. At the village *Nennig* is a Roman villa, retaining fine Mosaic pavements, a combat of gladiators, &c.

Saarburg Station (*Inn:* Post), a

dirty and picturesque town of 2000 Inhab. on the slope of a hill on the Leuk, which in traversing it forms a cascade near the Post, just before joining the Saar. Above rise the picturesque ruins of a *Castle* which belonged to the Elector of Treves.

The Saar is crossed near its junction with the Moselle at Conz; date of bridge, 1782. Ausonius alludes to a very old one on this spot. "Qua bis terna fremunt scopulosis ostia pilis." Near here are scanty remains of a summer palace of the Lower Empire. The *Monument of Igel* is about 1½ m. from Conz. The rly. crosses the Moselle to reach the stat. on its l. bank.

3 TREVES STAT. (Rte. 41).

ROUTE 101.

MAYENCE TO METZ, BY KAISERSLAUTERN, HOMBURG [ZWEIBRUCKEN], SAARBRÜCK, AND FORBACH—RAILWAY.

By railway from Mayence to Ludwigshafen, Forbach, and Metz (Rte. 103), Paris may be reached in 18 hrs. by Alzei.

In consequence this high road, made by the Emp. Napoleon, is seldom followed. The distance by it is 21½ Germ. m. and 7¾ French posts = 146 Eng. m.

1½ Niederolm.

1½ Wörrstadt.

1½ Alzei (*Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Poste; zum Kaiser), a very ancient town (3500 Inhab.), known to the Romans as Altiaia. The *Castle*, an extensive ruin, was destroyed by the French in 1689. The road quits Hesse Darmstadt and enters Bavaria at the village of Morschheim.

1½ Kirchheim Boland (*Inn*, Poste), a town of 3200 Inhab., having iron-works in its vicinity.

[The *Mont Tonnerre* (Donnersberg) is about 6 m. distant. The road leaves it on the rt., winding round its base. It is mentioned by Tacitus, who calls it *Mons Jovis*. During the French domination it gave the name to a Department, of which Mayence was the chief town. The mountain is 2090 Par. ft. above the sea, and is composed of porphyry. The plateau at the top is planted with trees. It is encircled by a wall, whose origin is unknown, though it is supposed to be Roman. The best view is obtained from the point called Hirtenfels, or from the signal tower which was erected for a trigonometrical survey, but it is not so fine as that from the Melibocus on the opposite side of the Rhine.]

1½ Standebühl.

2 m. E. of Dreisen lies Göllheim (*Inn*, Hirsch), where the Empr. Adolphus of Nassau was slain by the lance of his rival the Empr. Albert, 1298; a stone cross under an open chapel marks the spot.

2½ Sembach. The *Ch.* of Otterberg, a little to the N.W. of Sembach, is a beautiful Gothic structure, begun by the Empr. Conrad II., 1040, but completed at a much later period.

1½ Kaiserslautern Stat. (*Inns:* Donnersberg, very good; Baierischer Hof, dear; Post), a town of 6500 Inhab., in a very pretty situation. Its antiquity is very great. The Empr. Barbarossa built a strong castle here, which was destroyed by the French in the War of the Succession, and a prison now occupies its place. Three successive engagements took place near this in 1793-94, between the French and Germans, in which the last gained some advantage. There are considerable woollen manufactories here. *Railway* to Homburg, Mannheim, and Saarbrück, called the Pfälzer-Ludwigsbahn. Our road here strikes upon the railway from Mannheim to Saarbrück, Forbach, and the French frontier, now completed by Metz to Paris. (Rte. 103.) Eilwagen to Alzei.

2 Landstuhl Stat. (*Inns:* Engel; Baierische Krone; Post), a town of 1500 Inhab., which formerly belonged to the Counts of Sickingen, whose *Castle* in ruins overhangs the town; its walls are 24 ft. thick, and many of its chambers are hewn out of the rock. The brave and chivalrous Franz of Sickingen, the Cid and Bayard of Germany, the friend of Luther and of Götz of Berlichingen, lost his life

in it, in a bold struggle to defend it from the besieging forces of his deadly and powerful enemies, the Bishop of Treves and the Elector of Hesse. His death was caused by a heavy beam detached by a cannon-ball from the roof, which fell on him and crushed him. He was buried under the altar of the *Catholic church*, where his monument, mutilated by the French, may still be seen.

1½ Bruchmühlbach Stat.

1½ Homburg Junct. Stat. (*Inn*, Karlsberg), a town of 2840 Inhab., has a handsome church, built 1840. The fortress upon the Schlossberg, celebrated in the history of the Thirty Years' War, was razed 1714.

Branch Rly. in ½ hour to

2½ Zweibrücken (*French*, Deux Ponts). — *Inns:* Post; Zweibrücker Hof. A town of 7300 Inhab., in a very picturesque situation, once the capital of the duchy of Zweibrücken, or Deux Ponts. The dukes resided in the *Palace*, partly destroyed by the French, and the remains are now converted into a Catholic ch. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the *two bridges* leading across the river Erbach to the palace. The Principality was added to the crown of Sweden, on the accession to the throne of Charles Gustavus Duke of Deux Ponts, but fell by inheritance to the King of Bavaria, to whom it now belongs. The series of the Classics known as "The Bipont Edition" was printed here by a society of learned men in 1779.]

2 Rohrbach. A productive coalfield is reached at

Bexbach Stat. and

Neunkirchen Junct. Stat. Railway to Saarbrucken and Treves.

At Renderich is the Bavarian frontier.

2 Saarbrücken Stat., Prussian. Rte. 100.

1½ Forbach Stat. is the first place within the French frontier. Railway from Forbach to

Metz Stat. (*Inns:* H. le Jeune, good; H. des Victoires) and Paris.

See *Handbook for France.*

ROUTE 102.

THE RHINE (E). MAYENCE TO STRASBURG, BY WORMS, MANNHEIM, AND SPIRES.

Railway on l. bank to Ludwigshafen, opposite to Mannheim. 3 trains daily, in about 2 hours, while the *steamer* requires 5 or 6 hrs. Rly. from Ludwigshaven to Strasburg by Hagenau, Rte. 104. *Rly.* from Mannheim to Kiel and Strasburg, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, preferable to that on l. bank.

The Rhine, above Mayence, loses all its beauty; the wide plain through which it flows, bounded by the very distant chains of the Vosges and Hardt on the W., and the Odenwald and Black Forest on the E., is as dull and nearly as flat as Holland. The river does not fall more than 22 ft. between Spires and Mannheim.

The following route passes through the territory of Hesse as far as Worms, thence through Rhenish Bavaria to Mannheim; it conducts the traveller to the ancient Imperial cities of Worms and Spires, so interesting in an historical point of view, and so dull and desolate in their present state. Those who prefer pretty scenery should take the route by Darmstadt and the Bergstrasse (Rte. 105). Whichever route is followed, the traveller should not omit to visit Heidelberg and Baden.

Steamers ascend the Rhine from Mayence to Mannheim twice a-day, in 6 hrs., returning in 4.

The river winds very much in this part of its course, and the ascending voyage is tedious and slow. Of late years many canals have been formed across the isthmuses created by the turns of the river, and thus its course is being shortened. Still it is preferable to travel upwards by railway, though the fares by rail are double those of the steamer.

The E. bank of the Rhine, along which the railroad runs from Mayence, is at first a succession of gentle hills planted with profitable vineyards, the best among them being those of *Laubenheim Stat.* and *Bodenheim Stat.* The soil of the low ground of the Rhine valley, all the way to Switzerland, is fertile in the extreme.

l. Nierstein Stat. (*Inn*, Anker), a small town of 2200 Inhab., gives its name to a very good second-class wine, produced in the surrounding vineyards. The *Sironabad*, near Nierstein, was known to the Romans: not far from it, at the *Yellow House Inn*, is a flying bridge over the Rhine. The *Chapel* of the family v. Herding is decorated with frescoes by Götzenberger, a modern artist, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds—the Coronation of the Virgin—penitent Magdalen—Faith, Hope, and Charity.

2¼ l. *Oppenheim Stat. Inn:* Zum Gelben Hause (the Yellow House), mentioned above, outside the town, tolerable. On a hill to the N.W. of this town (of 2400 Inhab.), under the stately ruins of the ancient Imperial *Castle of Landskron*, stands the *Ch. of St. Catherine*, a building worthy to arrest the attention of all who pass this way. It is a pure example of the Gothic style, displaying at the same time the utmost richness of decoration consistent with elegance and propriety. The towers are in the style of the 12th cent.; the nave and E. chancel, begun 1262 by Richard of Cornwall, Empr. of Germany, were completed in 1317; the W. chancel, now a ruin, in 1439. The nave is remarkable for its lightness and beauty; the painted glass of the windows must have been splendid; in one of them it still remains nearly perfect. Some of them have a species of fan-shaped tracery. The rose window is one of the finest specimens in Germany, and most elaborate in its tracery. There are some curious *monuments* in the church of the Dalbergs and Riedesels, a family of the Wetterau, who bore asses' ears for their crest; but, like the painted windows, they are sadly mutilated; indeed it is melancholy to see what was once so fine a building, and still possesses so much beauty, fallen into such a state of decay and neglect. The roof of the nave is gone, and within its walls is a wilderness of grass and weeds. These injuries owe their origin to the French, who burnt down a part of the church during the war of the Palatinate. It has happily undergone some repair recently, at the expense of the town; its complete restoration is out of the question, as it has been left too long to go to decay, and the Grand Duke lends no assistance to the praiseworthy undertaking.

A ruined chapel within the churchyard is half filled with the skulls and bones of Swedes and Spaniards, who fell here in battle, 1631, champions of the causes of Protestantism and Popery.

rt. Gustavus Adolphus recorded his passage of the Rhine, in the winter of Dec. 7, 1631, by a *monument* on the rt. bank at Erfelden, a little above Oppenheim, but not seen from the steamer, which traverses an artificial cut. It consists of a pillar with a lion on the top. The Swedes crossed the Rhine singing a psalm; and there is a tradition that their sovereign and leader was ferried over on a barn door. The field of battle still goes by the name of the Spaniards' churchyard, from the number of bones found in it.

The road now quits the borders of the river, which winds exceedingly. A canal, cut across an isthmus formed by its bendings, saves the boatmen a circuit of several miles.

rt. At Gernsheim (*Inn*, Lamm, Karpfen), on the rt. bank of the Rhine, a *colossal statue* of sandstone, 12 ft. high, of Peter Schöffer, the partner of Faust in the discovery of printing (1457), who was born here, has been erected, and is fresh painted every year on his birthday!

Guntersblum Stat. (Pfälzer Hof), a town belonging to the Count v. Leiningen, who has a Schloss here. The election of an Empr. of Germany (1024), which ended in the choice of Conrad II. (the Salic), was held on the great plain between Oppenheim and Guntersblum: the various German races, who had a voice, encamped on either side of the Rhine, no city being large enough to hold them.

Alsheim Stat.

Mittenheim Stat.

Osthofen Stat.

l. Immediately below Worms, outside the walls, though once in a flourishing suburb, utterly destroyed by the Swedes (1632) and French (1689), is the fine Gothic **Church of Our Lady* (Liebe Frau), date 1467, restored 1863.

On each side of its entrance are curious carvings representing the Wise and Foolish Virgins. It is situated within the vineyard which produces the pleasant wine called after it *Liebfrauenmilch* (our Lady's milk). It is the property of Mr. P. J. Valckenberg, who resides in the old Capuchin Convent. The finest quality of wine is grown close to the ch.

The steamer brings to off

Worms; the town is about 1 m. distant from the Rhine, which anciently washed its walls. It is partly concealed from view by trees. *Inn* on the Rhine, Rheinischer Hof, near the Crane.

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l. 2¾ WORMS STAT. — *Inns:* Alter Kaiser, near the Dom; Rheinischer Hof, near the steamer's landing-place, 1 m. from the town. 10,726 Inhab. (3500 Rom. Cath., 900 Jews) is the actual amount of the pop. of Worms, which once contained 40,000. It still retains its old *Walls*, flanked at intervals by handsome and massive towers, probably of the 13th cent. This once important *Imperial Free City* is still venerable even in its decay from historical associations connected with it, such as few other cities in Europe can boast of. It was called by the Romans *Augusta Vangionum* and *Borbetomagus*. In the times succeeding their dominion it was the residence of many Frankish and Carlovingian kings; Charlemagne himself was married here, and held, near Worms, those rude legislative assemblies of the Franks, called, from the month in which they were convoked, Mai Lager (Champs de Mai).

Worms was the seat of many Diets of the German Empire: two of them are particularly important in the history of Europe; that of 1495, which, by abolishing the right of private war (*Faustrecht*), first established order in Germany; and that of 1521, when Luther appeared before the young Empr., Charles V., and the assembled princes, to declare his adhesion to the Reformed doctrines, which the Diet finally declared to be heretical. Since the infamous burning and demolition of Worms by the incendiary Melac (1689), the ruffian instrument of Louis XIV. and Louvois, the city has never regained its prosperity.

The only fine edifice in the town is the *Domkirche* or *Cathedral;*—a plain and massive Romanesque building of red sandstone, dedicated 1016 in the presence of the Emp. Henry IV., though little probably remains of that age, as the ch. was consecrated anew in the 12th cent., and the E. apse is the only part now referable to the structure of 1110, while the pointed arch makes its appearance in the W. end of the nave, It has 2 towers at each end, and within has 2 choirs and 2 high altars, one for the chapter, the other for the laity. The interior, 470 ft. long, has been repaired in a very gaudy style. The side chapels date from the 14th and 15th cent. On the S. side is a magnificent pointed *portal*, whose sculptures deserve examination, date 1472. In the *Baptistery*, close to the S. door l., are placed some very remarkable sculptures (date 1487), removed from the cloister, now destroyed: they represent, 1. the Annunciation; 2. the Nativity; 3. the Genealogical Tree of the Virgin; 4. the Descent from the Cross; 5. the Resurrection. The traces of faded painting on the walls and piers are among the earliest productions of German art. Here are many gravestones, with figures in relief; the monument of Eberhard of Heppingen; a kneeling figure is of good work.

The red stone walls to the N. of the Dom are substructions of the ancient *Bischofshof*, destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794. In it was held the diet of 1521, at which Luther appeared before Charles V. Some have incorrectly supposed that this event occurred in the Rathhaus, which stood where the Lutheran church now stands, in the market-place, and in which a poor picture representing the Diet is hung up.

A grand *Monument to Luther*, a group of statues of his chief contemporaries, surround the great Reformer, raised on a lofty pedestal.

The W. end and choir of *St. Paul's Ch.* are interesting for the antiquity and beauty of their architecture. They date probably from the year 1016; the rest of the church is recent.

The *Synagogue* near the Mainz Gate is said to be more than 800 years old, and certainly displays in its structure

the style of the 11th cent.: 2 doorways, and a circular building (Thora) for holding the books of the law, deserve the architect's attention. The Jews have been established in this spot from a very early period, and enjoyed privileges denied them in most other parts of Germany. They have a very ancient burial-ground like that at Prague (*Judenkirchhof*).

The country round Worms was the favourite theme of the Minnesänger, who speak of it under the name of Wonnegau (Land of Joy). It is partly the scene of the Nibelungenlied;* and the *island* facing the Rheinischer Hof is called *Rosengarten*, a name which often occurs in the Heldenbuch.

Near Pfiffligheim stands *Luther's Elm Tree*, under which the reformer is reported to have reposed on his way to the Diet, when, in reply to the warnings of friends who wished to deter him, he said that he "would go to Worms, even though there were as many devils within its walls as there were tiles on its houses." At Hernsheim, about 2 m. out of the town, are the Château and Park of the Dalberg family, and a *church* of the 14th cent., containing several of their monuments.

N. B.—Travellers proceeding down the Rhine, and acquainted with its scenery between Mayence and Bingen, may vary their route in an agreeable manner, and avoid going twice over the same ground, by leaving the Rhine at Worms and proceeding through an interesting country by Alzei (Rte. 101), 3 Germ. m. to Kreuznach on the Nahe (Rte. 100), 3¾ Germ. m.—road excellent, but hilly. The beautiful scenery of the Nahe is described in Rte. 100: they should ascend it as far as Oberstein, and may then either return to the Rhine at Bingen, or proceed on by Birkenfeld to Treves, whence they may descend the Moselle to Coblenz.

* This fine old German poem was written towards the latter end of the 12th century, but the traditions on which it is founded appear to have been handed down, probably in popular lays, from very remote times, and to have been common to all the tribes (German, Saxon, and Scandinavian) of the Teutonic race. No less than 20 poems of the *Edda*, which, as it has been satisfactorily shown, must have been composed prior to the year 863, contain the same tragical story of the mythic-heroic personages who figure in the Nibelungen.

As far as Worms both banks of the Rhine belong to Darmstadt. A few miles above it commence the territories of Baden on the rt. bank, and of Rhenish Bavaria on the l., across which our road lies. The railroad passes—

1. Frankenthal Stat. (*Inn*, Hotel Olto), originally a colony of Flemings, driven out of their country by religious persecution in 1562, who introduced manufactures not before known in Germany, and raised this small town by their industry to a state of great prosperity. It was held for some months in 1622-23 by the scanty English force under Sir Horace Vere, sent over by James I. to support the cause of his son-in-law the Elector Palatine: but neither in number nor in the skill of their commander were they fit to cope with a veteran general like Spinola, to whom and his army of "tough old blades" they were opposed, and they were accordingly obliged to surrender the town to the Spaniards It has now 5000 Inhab. A canal connects it with the Rhine 3 m. off.

2 l. Oggersheim Stat. *Inn*, Pfälzer Hof.

rt. The Neckar enters the Rhine about ¼ m. below Mannheim. A bridge of boats over the Rhine leads into Mannheim from

1. *Ludwigshafen Junc. Stat.* (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus, near the Stat.) A flourishing trading town, which has risen up since 1843 on the site of the Tête-du-Pont forming part of the outworks of Mannheim while it was a fortress. It was the scene of many fights during the war of the French Revolution, and in 1814 the Russian division of Gen. Sacken here forced the passage of the Rhine. *Railways* connect Ludwigshafen with Forbach, Metz, and Paris, with Saarbrück and Homburg, also by Neustadt with Hagenau and Strasburg. There is a branch line to Spires. (Rte. 103.) Ludwigshafen was much injured by the guns of the Baden insurgent mob, June 1849. The landing-place of the steamer is just below the bridge of boats, ¾ m. distant from Mannheim, near the bonding warehouses (*Freihafen*),

a handsome building by Hübsch, erected at the waterside.

1. MANNHEIM. *Inns:* H. de l'Europe, close to the landing-place of the steamers, a large house with 100 bed-rooms, from 1 fl. upwards (servants 24 kr. daily). The hotels within the town are quite as good as this. La Cour du Palatinat (Pfälzer Hof), in the town, very good; Rheinischer Hof, small, but good.

The situation of this town, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and between it and the Neckar, is low. A high dyke protects it from inundations. The Rhine here, at 317 Eng. m. from the sea, is 1200 ft. in breadth. Mannheim was formerly the capital of the Palatinate, and has 26,900 Inhab. It has become a place of considerable trade since 1846. Nearly 300 English reside here, chiefly on account of the cheapness of living and of the agreeable society. It was once strongly fortified, and was in consequence several times ruined and twice literally reduced to ashes and levelled with the dust by sieges and bombardments—first in the Thirty Years' War, afterwards by the French in the war of the Orleans succession. It did not exist as a town till after 1606, and, within a century, was twice rebuilt, after which it was again bombarded by the French in 1794, and by the Austrians in 1795; indeed, from the first moment of its existence it appears to have been an object of struggle. The French general who took the town in 1689 called the townspeople together and informed them that it was the unalterable determination of his master, Louis le Grand, to raze Mannheim with the ground; but, as a special favour, he would intrust the work of destruction to themselves, and would allow them 20 days to complete the work. As the inhabitants could not bring themselves to put into execution this diabolical sentence, the duty was performed by the soldiers, who drove out the lingering tenants, set fire to the houses, blew up the fortifications and churches. During the siege of 1795 half of the palace was burnt, and only 14 houses remained uninjured—26,000 cannon-balls and 1780 bombs were thrown. At length the French garrison of 9700 men surrendered to General Wurmser. Fortunately for its future welfare it is now defenceless, owing to the removal of its ramparts.

To the cause stated above the modern town owes its present rectangular and monotonous regularity. It consists of 11 straight streets, crossed by 10 other streets at right angles to them, and at equal distances. "The streets are not named, and the system by which houses are identified is so singular that it merits explanation. Each block of houses is distinguished in the following manner: The town is divided into two parts by the great street leading from the palace to the suspension bridge over the Neckar. The first row of blocks of houses parallel to this street, on each side, is numbered 1; the second row of blocks of houses on each side, parallel to the first, is numbered 2, and so on. But taking the blocks in cross rows, on one side of the above-mentioned great street, the row nearest to the palace is lettered A, the second B, and so on; and on the other side the street, the row nearest the palace is lettered L, the second M, and so on. Thus a letter and a figure are necessary to define any block of houses. In each block the houses are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. Thus, in looking in the Mannheim Directory for a person's residence, you will find (for instance) C 3, 6. This means No. 6 in the block which is defined by the mark C 3. The letter C shows in which row of blocks it is as taken one way, and the figure 3 shows in which row of blocks it is as taken the other way."—*G. B. A.* In the public squares are fountains which want only water to render them useful as well as ornamental; indeed, good water is scarce here. The town is remarkable for its cleanliness. Göthe calls it "Das freundliche, reinliche Mannheim."

Mannheim does not possess many objects of interest, and need not detain a traveller long.

The principal building is the *Palace*, a huge structure of red sandstone, more remarkable for size than architecture, erected by the Elector Palatine Karl Philip, when he removed his court from Heidelberg and made Mannheim his capital (1720). A *Theatre* in one wing,

which was reduced to a mere shell by the Austrian bombardment, has been repaired and rebuilt. A part of the palace serves as a Museum to contain the *Gallery of Paintings*, the majority of which, except some specimens of the Dutch school, are very mediocre; a *Collection of Plaster Casts*, and a *Cabinet of Natural History*, with some good specimens of minerals and fossils. The best part of all the Mannheim collections were transferred to Munich in 1778.

The *Gardens* behind the palace, ending in a raised terrace (Rheindamm) upon the brink of the Rhine, and the *Planken*, a broad street, planted with trees, between the Heidelberg and Rhine gates, are the promenades of the inhab. The private gardens along the banks of the Neckar are a great ornament to the outskirts of the town.

A pretty *chain bridge* has been thrown across the Neckar.

If we except the *Jesuits' Church*, which, after all, is not of first-rate architecture, and, though imposing, is overloaded with marble inside, there is no remarkable building here.

The *Theatre* is on a good footing. The orchestra is not surpassed in this part of Germany. Here Schiller's 'Robbers' was first brought out in 1782. Opposite the principal entrance to the theatre is the house of Kotzebue, where he was assassinated by the mad student Sand; the victim and murderer are both buried in the Lutheran churchyard. Schiller lived on the Parade Platz, in the house called Zum Karlsberg.

English Church Service on Sundays.

The reading-room of the club called the *Harmony*, in the Planken, is thrown open to strangers properly introduced.

A very agreeable lounge here is the establishment of Messrs. Artaria and Co., where all the productions of the fine arts and literature in Germany and Italy are to be met with, and a tourist can supply himself with all sorts of maps, views, &c., indispensable on a foreign journey. M. A. has a fine collection of original paintings.

[*Schwetzingen* should be visited from Mannheim for the sake of the gardens, about 9 m. distant (¼ hr. to Friedrichsfeld Rly. Stat., ¾ hr. thence in Einspänner). *Inns:* Erb Prinz; Hirsch. It is a small town of 2500 Inhab. Its *Château* had been from early times a seat of the Electors Palatine, when the Elector Charles Theodore made it his summer residence in 1743, and employed the 20 following years, and vast sums of money, in converting into an ornamental garden a flat sandy desert, indebted to nature for no favour but the very distant prospect of a picturesque chain of hills. Those who desire to see *all* the sights here may prolong their walk for 2 or 3 hrs.; at any rate it is well to take a guide at the gate. The objects best worth notice are the Mosque, the temples of Mercury and Apollo, the Bath, the Roman aqueduct, and the Temple of Pan. The vista looking over the great basin towards the Vosges Mountains has the pleasing effect of a natural diorama. The *Gardens* themselves are perhaps the finest in Germany, laid out in the formal French style, carried to perfection by Le Nôtre at Versailles, with straight basins edged with stone, and ruffled by ever-spurting fountains, with prim parterres, peopled with statues, flanked by cropped hedges, and intersected by long avenues. They extend about 114 Eng. acres. *The Botanic Garden*, included within their circuit, contains a fine collection of Alpine plants. The conservatories and the orangery are worth notice.

The *Château*, originally a small hunting-lodge, augmented from time to time by wings, orangeries, and other additions to accommodate a court, is honoured with few and short visits from the reigning Grand Duke, and is not worth notice; but the grounds are kept in good order, and well deserve a visit.]

Omnibus from the Ludwigshafen Stat. on the l. bank of the Rhine to the Frankfurt and Heidelberg Stat., a drive of 20 min.; fare 22 krs.; also Droschkies.

Railroads to Heidelberg, 15 Eng. m. Trains in 1 hr. to Baden and Strasburg; —to Frankfurt and Carlsruhe (Rte. 105);—from Ludwigshafen to Spires;— to Kaiserslautern, Homburg, Bexbach, and Saarbrücken;—to Hagenau and

Strasburg;—to Metz and Paris in 16 hrs. (Rte. 103);—to Mainz.

Steamers go several times a day to Mayence and Coblenz.

There is no inducement to follow the Rhine above Mannheim, as Spires may now be visited by railway from Ludwigshafen. The traveller going southward had better proceed by Heidelberg along the Baden railway. (Rte. 105.)

Railway from Ludwigshafen to Spires, —trains in ¾ hr. After leaving the stat. the Castle of Heidelberg is seen in the distance, under a red scar on the hill side of the Kaiserstuhl.

Mutterstadt Stat.

Schifferstadt Junct. Stat. [Here the branch railway to Spires diverges from the line which runs W. to Neustadt, to Kaiserslautern, and Bexbach. (Rte. 103.)

1. SPIRES (Germ. SPEIER) *Stat.*—*Inns:* Post (Wittelsbacher Hof); Rheinischer Hof. This ancient and venerable city, one of the oldest, and originally one of the chief, cities in Germany, lies upon the l. bank of the Rhine. Its population, which in the 14th cent. amounted to 27,000, is now reduced to 11,000 (3-5ths Protestants), and it is in all other respects a mere shadow of its former self. It received from the Romans the name *Civitas Nemetum*, or *Noviomagus;* but in their time it was only a fortified outpost on the Rhine to resist the attacks of the neighbouring Allemanni. Charlemagne, however, and the Emprs. of Germany who followed him, especially those of the Franconian and Swabian lines, made it their chosen place of residence and the seat of the Germanic Diet, bestowing upon it, at the same time, the privileges of a *Free City of the Empire*, which made it the centre of a flourishing trade, and poured wealth into its walls. The Charter (Freibrief), conferred by Henry V. in 1111, gave to its citizens a monopoly of the carrying trade up and down the Rhine, and entitled them to destroy any baronial castle which might be built within 3 Germ. m. of their gates—an enactment intended effectually to secure them from troublesome and rapacious neighbours. The history of Spires during the period of the middle ages is an alternate record of Imperial festivities and courtly show, and of scenes of tumult and violence within its walls, and deadly feuds and combats without. Its citizens, in those unquiet times, were as well versed in the use of arms as in the arts of trade. At one time they were called upon to issue from their walls in order to chastise the lawless rapacity of some feudal baron, who had waylaid their merchants and pillaged their property on the high road, and who often paid for his insolence by having his castle burnt about his ears and levelled with the ground; at another they were engaged in a quarrel with a neighbouring town, or in a feud with their bishop, or even with the Empr. himself. On several occasions armies of 20,000 men, composed of the levies of more than 100 different barons and towns, each marshalled under their own banners, in vain laid siege to Spires, being repulsed by the bravery of the citizens. Now and then fortune declared against them, and they suffered from the plundering inroads of hostile armies. In the 14th cent. the city maintained in its pay an army of knights and soldiers, to whom it partly intrusted its defence, and whom it engaged to fight its battles. At length the Imperial edict, which abolished the right of private war, in 1530, restored peace to Germany. The *Imperial Chamber*, Reichs-Kammergericht, by which its enactments were enforced, and all infringements of them punished, was established at Spires. This tribunal, the paramount court of appeal in Germany, existed here 200 years, until removed to Wetzlar 1689.

The trade and prosperity of Spires began to decay in the 17th cent.; but the final blow and the greatest injury was inflicted upon it by the atrocities of the French under Louis XIV., during the Orleans Succession War, called by the Germans "Mordbrenner Krieg." In 1689 the town was taken by the French, who shortly after issued a proclamation to the citizens, commanding them to quit it, with their wives and children, within the space of 6 days, and to betake themselves into Alsace, Lorraine, or Burgundy, but upon pain of death

not to cross the Rhine. To carry into execution this tyrannic edict, a provost-marshal, at the head of 40 assistant executioners, marched into the town; they bore about them the emblems of their profession, in the shape of a gallows and wheel, embroidered on their dress. On the appointed day the miserable inhabitants were driven out by beat of drum, like a flock of sheep. The French soldiers followed them, after having plundered everything in the deserted town, which was then left to the tender mercies of executioners and incendiaries. In obedience to the commands of Montclair, the French commander, trains of combustibles were laid in the houses and lighted, and in a few hours the seven-and-forty streets of Spires were in a blaze. The conflagration lasted 3 days and 3 nights; but the destruction of the town did not cease even with this. Miners were incessantly employed in blowing up the houses, walls, fountains, and convents, so that the whole might be levelled with the dust and rendered uninhabitable. The Cathedral was dismantled, the graves of the Emprs. burst open and their remains scattered. For many years Spires lay a desolate heap of rubbish, until at last the impoverished inhabitants returned gradually to seek out the sites of their ancient dwellings. Since that time the town, although rebuilt, has never raised its head.

This, however, was not the last of the calamities which this ill-fated city was destined to endure and from foes of the same nation. In 1794 the revolutionary army under Custine burst upon the town, and, after 6 different assaults, carried it by storm, and repeated all the wanton acts of atrocity and cruelty which their predecessors had enacted a century before. Previous to the siege of 1683 the town had 5 suburbs enclosed within ramparts, 13 gates, and 64 towers of defence provided with artillery. After twice suffering desolation so complete, it can hardly be expected to display many marks of its antiquity and former splendour in its buildings. From 1794 to 1822 the cathedral was desecrated and turned into a warehouse. In 1816, however, Spires came into the possession of the crown of Bavaria, and it was once more fitted for divine service, by King Maximilian of Bavaria; and his successor, the present king, has restored it with a splendour only equalled by the modern churches of Munich: with some injury, however, to the antique character of the edifice.

The ***Dom* or *Cathedral*, whose twin towers present a noble appearance from the Rhine, is almost the only edifice which has bid defiance to the attempts to destroy it; the French undermined it, and tried to blow it up; but the venerable structure remained unshaken by the explosion. In point of dimensions it is perhaps the most stupendous building in the Romanesque style existing. The 2 tall pointed towers and the semicircular termination at the E. end date from the 12th cent.: the *crypt*, under choir and transept, is probably the only remaining portion of the original edifice, founded in 1027 by Conrad II. the Salic. The upper part of the church, as it now stands, arose after 1165, when a conflagration destroyed the earlier building. The W. front, tower 225 ft. high, and the *Porch* (Kaisers Halle) under it, were rebuilt 1854–58, by Hübsch—and modern statues of the emperors interred here have been placed in it. All that was consumable in the W. end, cupola, nave, and choir, was burnt by the French, 1689, although they had promised to respect the building, and had thereby induced the citizens to fill it with their valuable goods and chattels, which, after being plundered by the spoilers, served as fuel to assist in consuming it.

The interior, originally severe in style of architecture and without ornament, has been decorated with frescoes by artists of the modern German school, including 30 large compositions by *Joh. Schraudolph.* The width and height (105 ft.) of the nave strike the beholder. The ch. is 474 ft. long. In the King's choir, between the nave and transept (or hauptchor), is the *Imperial Vault*, in which 8 Emperors of Germany were buried; among them Henry III., IV., and V., Rudolph of Habsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert of Austria. Since

their graves were sacrilegiously broken open and plundered by the French in 1689 and 1794, it is difficult to say who remains behind. The Empr. Charles VI., the last of the male line of Habsburg, caused search to be made for the bones of his ancestors; some were found and reinterred, but to whom they belonged was not ascertained. The Duke of Nassau has raised to his ancestor Adolph a modern monument by *Ohmacht;* it consists of a kneeling figure of the Emperor in armour, on a Byzantine sarcophagus of black Nassau marble. A statue of Rudolph of Habsburg has been erected by King Lewis of Bavaria; executed by *Schwanthaler* of Munich. The 32 frescoes of scriptural and legendary subjects by *Schraudolph* and his scholars, covering the walls of choir and nave, are among the finest modern works in Germany. The *Crypt*, under the choir, supported by short massy columns, deserves a visit. Traces of the mines formed by the French in their ineffectual attempt to blow up the building may still be perceived here; and here is placed the original gravestone of Rudolph of Habsburg, bearing his effigy carefully copied from the life. The font dates from the 9th or 10th cent. In the *Sacristy* are a set of priest's robes of the 14th cent., beautifully embroidered with subjects from Scripture, figures of the apostles, &c.; they were brought from Aschaffenburg. The treasures of the *sacristy* disappeared at the Revolution. In the *Chapel of St. Afra*, of which a beautiful fragment exists on the N. side of the building, the remains of the Empr. Henry IV. were laid by his faithful subjects, the citizens of Worms, and remained 5 years unburied, until the removal of the papal ban of excommunication opened for him the Imperial vault. The Dom is surrounded by agreeable pleasure-grounds extending down to the Rhine; on the S. side is the Oelberg, an emblematical representation of the Mt. of Olives in stone, date 1441. Under the trees is a rude vase of sandstone (the *Domnapf*), which every new bishop, after pledging himself to respect the liberties of the citizens, was bound to fill with wine for them to drink.

In the *Hall of Antiquities*, an open hall, N.E. side of the Dom, are deposited Roman remains found in Rhenish Bavaria, chiefly at Rheinzabern; pottery, with the moulds in which they were shaped, bas-reliefs in stone and terra-cotta, glass vessels, lamps, votive tablets, spear-heads, sword-blades, a bronze statue of Mercury, and the eagle of a Roman legion. Also, some mediæval antiquities—a mutilated sculpture of the Mount of Olives, with scenes from the Passion; Gothic tracery and foliage in sandstone (1411), formerly in the cloisters.

The broad Maximilian Strasse extends W. from the Dom to the *Alt Portal*, an almost solitary relic of the old imperial city.

A ruined and unsightly wall, near the Protestant church (built 1717), is the only remaining relic of the *Retscher*, or Imperial palace, in which 29 Diets were held. It will be remembered that the "*protest*" of the reformed princes and cities against the decree of the Diet held here in 1529 gave rise to the name of PROTESTANT.

There are pleasant walks round the town.

A good road leads to Landau, and the *Castle of Trifels*, the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, described in Rte. 104.]

Following the Rhine, above Spires, we pass (rt.) Philipsburg, named after Philip von Sotern, Archbp. of Spires, who founded it at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War; it was formerly a fortress of the empire, and makes an important figure in the campaigns of Turenne. Its works were razed in 1800. Marshal Berwick was killed under its walls, 1734. Large and unwholesome morasses, below the level of the Rhine, overspread the country about

2 l. Germersheim. — *Inn*, a filthy hole, not fit for a dog. It is a mile distant from the Rhine. This is a miserable small town of 2000 Inhab., of which a barrack and a church spire rising above the ramparts are alone visible from the river. It was founded by the Empr. Rudolph of Habsburg,

who died here, 1291. It is converted into a *Fortress* of the German Confederation, and strong military defences have been in progress since 1834.

There is a gold-washery here, in the sands of the Rhine. Ducats of Rhine gold are not uncommon in Baden.

Bridge of boats over the Rhine here.

l. Near Lauterberg, the Lauter river enters the Rhine, the boundary (since 1815) between Alsace and the Palatinate.

rt. Leopoldshafen (formerly called Schröck), a poor village without proper accommodation for travellers.

rt. Knielingen (*Inn*, Zum Rheinbad). Boat bridge here.

Here is a villa of Margrave Max, of Baden. The rt. bank of the Rhine, all along the territory of Baden and Darmstadt, is lined with stone dykes, for the protection of the banks. More than 100,000 acres of good meadow-land have thus been gained.

rt. Iffetsheim is 6 m. from Baden Baden.

1. Fort Louis, a fortress raised by Vauban, on an island, taken and razed by the Austrians 1793. The spire of Strasburg is visible from this (27 m. off) in clear weather; and perhaps the best view of it is from the Rhine, higher up. Like Mt. Blanc, its height is not appreciated when you are near it.

A small quantity of gold is found in the sand and gravel of the Rhine in this part of its course. A few persons occupy themselves in gold-washing, but the gain is small and very precarious. It occurs chiefly along the banks.

l. STRASBURG. In Rte. 107.

l. Below the bridge of Kehl a canal opens into the Rhine, connecting it with the Ill, and enabling steamers to penetrate into the heart of Strasburg.

ROUTE 103.

MANNHEIM (LUDWIGSHAFEN) TO METZ AND PARIS, BY HOMBURG, KAISERSLAUTERN, SAARBRÜCKEN, AND FORBACH: RAILWAY OF THE PALATINATE.

18¾ Germ. m. to Forbach.

This Railway—the Pfälzer-Ludwigseisenbahn—was opened 1847, 48, and 54. *Terminus* at Ludwigshafen on l. bank of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim. Trains 3 or 4 times a day, in 5½ hrs. *Fast trains* in 18 hrs. to Paris. A traveller familiar with the Rhine may agreeably vary his route by going from Mannheim to Treves, and descending the Moselle.

Mutterstadt Stat.

Schifferstadt Junction Stat. Here a branch Railway diverges (l.) to Spires.

Hasloch Stat.

4 Neustadt Junct. Stat. Hence a Rly. branches to Edenkoben and Landau (Rte. 104). The Rly. now enters the Haardt mountains, and penetrates for 6 m. up the narrow winding valley of the Speierbach, through whose red sandstone rocks 11 short *tunnels* have been driven.

Frankenstein Stat.

8¼ Kaiserslautern Stat.
10¼ Landstuhl Stat.
11½ Bruchmühlbach Stat.
} See Rte. 101.

The road quits the Bavarian territory and enters that of Prussia.

13 *Homburg Stat.* (See Rte. 101.) A productive coalfield is reached near

Bexbach Stat.

15¾ Neunkirchen Junct. Stat. (Jochum's *Inn*). *Rly.* down the Nahe to Kreutznach and Bingen (Rte. 100).

17½ *Saarbrücken Junct. Stat.*—*Railway* to Treves (Rtes. 100, 100A).

18¾ Forbach Stat. on French frontier.

Metz Stat.
PARIS TERMINUS.
} In *Handbook of France.*

ROUTE 104.

MANNHEIM TO STRASBURG, BY NEUSTADT AND LANDAU — RAILWAY. EXCURSIONS TO DURKHEIM, ANNWEILER, AND TRIFELS.

15 Germ. m. = 69 Eng. m.

As far as to Neustadt Junct. Stat., see Rte. 103.

[The circle of the Rhine (*Rhein Kreis*) includes much pleasing scenery among the chains of the Haardt and Vosges mountains, and many old towns and castles, interesting from their history. The following route, not much traversed

hitherto by English travellers, lays open some of the most interesting objects in this part of the country, and will conduct to the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, an object of interest for all Englishmen. They must not expect to meet with a good road, or very capital accommodation off the Railway.

From Mannheim as far as

Oggersheim Stat. (*Inn:* Pfälzer Hof). Here is a plush-mill. See Rte. 102.

[Either from Oggersheim, or better still from Ludwigshaven, where public and private conveyances may be procured (distance 12 m.), an excursion may be made to

Dürkheim. — (*Inn*, Hotel Reitz.) This town, of 5500 Inhab., was once the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hardenburg, whose palace was burnt by the French, 1794; it was originally a strong fortress, but its works have long since been razed. It is now chiefly remarkable as a place of resort with invalids, who take the *grape-cure* (Trauben-Kur), and for its agreeable situation at the foot of the hills on the skirts of the plain of the Rhine, and at the entrance of the valley of the Isenach, up which runs the road to Kaiserslautern, and for its pleasing environs. The chief beauties of the Rheinpfalz begin at Dürkheim, on the borders of the Haardtgebirge. The proper way —indeed the only one—to explore its heights and valleys is on foot, guided by a good map—such as Reizmann's map of Germany, sheets 199 and 218, price 15 Sgr. each.

Within a short distance lie the salt-works of *Phillipshall*. The summit of the nearest height, the Kastanienberg, is crowned by the *Heidenmauer* (Pagan's Wall), a rampart of loose stones 8 to 10 ft. high, 60 or 70 wide at the base, enclosing a space of about 2 m. The Romans are said to have built it to keep in check the barbarians: and Attila is reported to have passed the winter in it, after having expelled the Romans, and when on his way to take possession of Rome itself. It has given a name to a novel of Cooper, the American. Near it is the *Devil's Stone*, a natural rock, bearing the impression of a gigantic paw, on which the pagans are said to have sacrificed. The view from it over the plain of the Palatinate, along the Rhine and Neckar as far as Heidelberg, and the near prospect of fertile and industrious valleys, is highly pleasing.

At the entrance of the Isenachthal, at the top of a hill nearly encircled by the stream, stand the graceful ruins of the *Abbey of Limburg*, with its vast church, founded 1030, by Conrad the Salique, in the style of the Dom of Spires, and destroyed by the Swedes 1632. The height on which it stands commands fine views, and is now converted into gardens. A crypt and part of the cloister remain. Within sight of the ruins of the abbey are those of *Hardenburg*, the castle of the Counts of Leiningen, its greatest enemies, who were engaged in constant feuds with the monks, and burnt the abbey in the 15th cent. One of the Raugrafs of Hardenburg, having made the abbot his prisoner, built his head into the wall of the castle, with his face towards the abbey, that he might see the conflagration.

The railroad from Dürkheim to Neustadt (9 m.) passes by Waehenheim Stat., Forst, and

Deidesheim Stat. (*Inn*, Baierischer Hof), all famous for the wines produced in the neighbouring vineyards. It is a most delightful ride. Geologists will remark with interest the eruption of basalt, proceeding from the mountain called *Pechstein-Kopf:* the basalt assumes the shape of balls.]

Neustadt an der Haardt. Junct. Stat. —*Inns:* Löwe, near the Rly.; Krone. This town of 8000 Inhab. is old and uninviting within, but its situation at the foot of the Haardt mountains is delightful. Its *Church*, finished in the 14th cent., contains curious monuments of the Pfalzgraves. In the fore-court, called the *Paradise*, some remains of ancient fresco paintings may be traced. The neighbourhood abounds in ruined castles, many of which were reduced to their present condition in the Peasants' War (1525).

Railroads to Metz and Paris by Forbach, to Kaiserslautern and Saarbrücken, to Weissemburg and Strasburg.

On the hill above the town rise the

ivy-clad ruins of the *Castle Winzingen*, called Haardter Schlösschen (originally the summer residence of the Electors Palatine, now attached to a modern villa), and Wolfsburg, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It commands a fine view, extending as far as Heidelberg castle. About 2 m. S. of Neustadt is the Maxburg, formerly *Castle of Hambach*, built by the Emp. Henry IV., who is said to have set out from hence on his disgraceful pilgrimage to Rome barefoot, in 1077, to appease the anger of the haughty Pope Hildebrand. It was presented to King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, on his marriage, by the Rheinkreis, and he has restored and rebuilt it under the name of *Maxburg*. The view from it is fine, but inferior to that from the Madenburg.

Near Neustadt very extensive quarries are excavated in the Buntersandstein and Muschelkalk; the latter abounds in fossils. The railroad passes

Edenkoben Stat. (*Inn*, Schaaf, good), a town of 4500 Inhab., surrounded by vineyards, producing a wine of inferior quality. Near it is the Royal Villa Ludwigshöhe, and the ch. and tower of the ruined convent Heilsbruck.

The *river Queich*, which formed the ancient boundary between the Palatinate and Alsatia, and was defended by ramparts called the Landau lines, is crossed.

LANDAU Stat.—*Inns:* Schwan; Pfälzer Hof. This strong fortress of the Germanic Confederation (more than a mile from the Stat.), is occupied by a garrison of 4500 Bavarians, and numbers 7000 Inhab. It is situated on the Queich, which fills its fosse with water. It has been an object of contest in every great European war from the 15th cent., and consequently its history is nothing but a succession of sieges, blockades, bombardments, captures, and surrenders. During the Thirty Years' War it was taken 8 times, by the troops of Count Mansfeldt, by the Spaniards, Swedes, Imperialists, and French. In the 17th cent. it fell into the hands of the French, was fortified by Vauban, and was considered impregnable until 1702, when it was taken by Margrave Lewis of Baden. From 1713 to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French. It stood a siege of 9 months in 1793, in the course of which 30,000 shells, &c., were thrown into it. In the following year the powder magazine blew up. On the tower of the *arsenal* (a desecrated ch.), hangs the tin cap of liberty, painted red, stuck up by the French, 1793. The only church is decorated (?) with a monument to the Baron de Montclair. The gates of the fortress are shut at an early hour.

Railway. Landau to Strasburg.

[An agreeable excursion may be made to the *Madenburg*, near Eschbach (Günter's Inn), the most perfect castle in the Rheinpfalz, which long was the property of the Archbishops of Spires, ruined by the French 1680. The view from it is the finest in the district. A guide should be engaged at Eschbach to cross the hills to Trifels, 6 m. to the E. The walk from it through the woods to Annweiler, taking Trifels by the way, is about 8 m.

The post-road from Landau to Zweibrücken runs up the pretty valley of the Queich, a beautiful pass of the Vosges, to

1½ Annweiler.—*Inn*, Post. This is a town of 2600 Inhab., on the Queich. The ruined castle of TRIFELS, memorable as the *prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion*, is 5 m. distant. It is now a total ruin. It occupies the summits of three distinct conical rocks, as its name implies, called Trifels, Anebos, and Scharfenburg. An agreeable path, 1½ hr's. walk, leads up to it from the town. The chief remains are a tower, of large blocks of stones 80 ft. high. The subterranean dungeon, in which, according to tradition, he was confined, and watched night and day by guards with drawn swords, is still pointed out. After being captured by his treacherous enemy, Leopold of Austria, on his return from the Holy Land, Richard was sold by him for 30,000 marks of silver to the Emp. Henry VI., who basely detained him a prisoner from 1192 to 1194. It was probably beneath these walls that the song of the faithful minstrel Blondel first succeeded in discovering the prison of his master, by procuring the vocal response from the royal trou-

badour. In 1193 his jailor, the Emp., brought Richard *in chains* before the Diet at Hagenau, to answer the charge of the murder of Conrad of Montferrat, which he repelled with such manly and persuasive eloquence, and proved so clearly his innocence, that the Diet at once acquitted him, and ordered his chains to be knocked off. In 1194 he was released from Trifels in consideration of a ransom of 130,000 marks of silver.

The castle of Trifels stands on the summit of a singular mountain of sandstone (Buntersandstein) called the Sonnenberg, 1422 ft. above the sea-level. It was a favourite residence of the German emperors, and must have been a place of great magnificence as well as strength. Frederick Barbarossa, and many of his predecessors and successors, held their court here, and the Regalia of the empire were deposited within its walls for security. It was also used as a state prison for many unfortunate captives besides Richard of England. It has remained a ruin ever since the Thirty Years' War, when it was taken by the Swedes; but it has something imposing even in its present state. The chapel has been stripped, and the marble pillars removed from it to the ch. of Annweiler. On the top of Scharfenburg rises a tower 100 ft. high; the ditch around it is hewn out of the rock.

Annweiler contains nothing remarkable, but the scenery of the valley of the Queich, for 12 m. above it, should not be left unseen. The scenery between Annweiler and Dahn is particularly interesting from the extraordinary forms assumed by the sandstone rocks (Buntersandstein), which have been split and fissured in all directions. At Willgartswiesen (*Inn*, Lamm; good and cheap) is a pretty new *Ch.* with twin towers. A walk of 2 hrs. by Hauenstein, with a guide, brings you to Dahn (*Inn*, Ritter St. Georg), near which rises the overhanging rock called Jungfernsprung.]

Railway: Landau to Strasburg.

Winden Stat. This is the stat. for Berg-Zabern.

Schaidt Stat. Here is the Bavarian customhouse.

The Lauter forms the boundary of Bavaria and France, and is crossed before reaching

Weissenburg Stat., a town of 6000 Inhab. (*Inn:* H. de l'Ange.)

Soultz-sous-Forêt Stat.

Walburg Stat. Through forests.

Hagenau Stat. (*Inn*, Post), a town of 11,000 Inhab. (3000 Jews), once a free city of the German Empire, and a fortress. The *Ch. of St. George* dates partly from the 13th century.

Bischweiler Stat.

Wendenheim Junct. Stat. on the line from Paris to Strasburg. (*Handbook of France.*)

STRASBURG Terminus. (Rte. 107).

ROUTE 105.

FRANKFURT TO BASLE, BY DARMSTADT, THE BERGSTRASSE AND ODENWALD, HEIDELBERG, CARLSRUHE, AND FREIBURG.—RAILWAY.

Frankfurt to Heidelberg or Mannheim 7 trains daily—express in 2¼ hrs., slow train 4½, by the *Main-Neckar Eisenbahn*, 55 E. m.

Heidelberg to Basle, in 7 hrs., by the *Badische Staatsbahn.*—35 Germ. m. = 160 E. m.

Terminus in Frankfurt outside the Gallus Thor.

The line crosses the Main at Frankfurt by an iron bridge, and passes l. on the height the *watch-tower of Sachsenhausen*, whence the view over Frankfurt, the Main, the distant Taunus, and the immediate foreground of neat villas and vineyards is very pleasing. At Sachsenhausen the railway to Offenbach turns off to the E.

Langen Stat. The country, as far as Darmstadt, is flat and uninteresting.

Cross the Rly. from Mayence to Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg.

DARMSTADT JUNCT. STAT. — *Inns:*

Darmstädter Hof; Traube (Bunch of Grapes); Köhler's, near the rly.stat., outside the Rheinthor. Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the residence of the Grand Duke, and seat of the government and chambers, has a Pop. of 32,000 (chiefly Protestants). It is a dull, uninteresting town, which need not detain the traveller long. The appearance of torpidity is increased by the extent of surface over which it is spread. The streets are straight and very wide, the squares numerous; and many of the houses are built singly, with intervals between them. The old town, with its dark and confined streets, is very properly kept in the background, and none of the great thoroughfares pass through it. Near the end of the Rheinstrasse, leading from the railway, rises a *Column*, 134 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of the Grand Duke Louis, founder of the new town, by *Schwanthaler*.

The *Catholic Ch.* built by Moller, a native architect, is worth notice. Its exterior is of brick; the interior, a rotunda, 173 ft. in diameter and 123 ft. high, surrounded by pillars, 50 ft. high, is imposing, though simple.

The Grand Duke lives in a *New Palace* of no great architectural pretensions, next door to the Traube Hotel.

The *Old Palace* (Altes Schloss) has been fitted up as a residence for the Hereditary Grand Duke (Erb-Gross Herzog). It is a structure of various ages, from the 16th to the 18th; still surrounded by a dry ditch, now converted into a shrubbery and garden. It contains likewise the *Museum of Paintings* and of *Natural History*. Among the 700 pictures which fill the gallery, the following seem best worth notice:—The Purification of the Virgin, by *William of Cologne*, a rare master.—*Schoreel*, the Death of the Virgin.—*L. Cranach*, portrait of Albert of Brandenburg, Abp. of Mayence, as St. Jerome with his lion; and of Luther and his Wife.—Portraits of Louis XIV. and XV., Cardinal Mazarin, Maria Leczinsky, Marie Antoinette, Cardinal Fleury, and Madame du Barry, by *French artists*.—In the *Dutch School: Schalken*, portrait of William III. of England.—*Vandyk*, Virgin and Child; sketch of the portrait of Lord Pembroke.—*P. Potter* (?), Cow and Herd, with a horn.—*Eekhout*, a Man's Head.—*Teniers*, Peasants,—*P. de Hooge*, Dutchman and his Wife.—*Rembrandt*, portrait of his Second Wife.—*Italian School: P. Veronese*, sketch of the great picture in the Louvre of the Marriage in Cana.—*Titian* (?), a Venus (doubtful).—*Velasquez*, a Child in a white frock.—*Domenichino*, David and Nathan.—*Raphael* (?), St. John in the Wilderness, varying slightly from the paintings of the same subject at Florence, and in the Stafford gallery; the Archangel Michael. St. Genoveva by a modern German artist, *Steinbruck*. There is some very curious painted glass in this gallery, and numerous antique ivory carvings, enamels, &c. In the Collection of *Coins* are many of the thin and barbarous Bracteatæ of the middle ages.

Museum of Natural History. The most valuable and interesting part of this collection are the *fossils*, found in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, such as remains of the whale and elephant, some from the bed of the Rhine: several very perfect skulls, and numerous other bones of rhinoceros from Oppenheim; of Sus antiquus and Mastodon from Eppelsheim: numerous perfect jaws and other remains of the *Deinotherium*, an extinct amphibious animal, equalling the elephant in size, and feeding like the Dugong upon herbs and weeds growing in the water. These unequalled specimens were found in sandpits at Eppelsheim, near Alzei, along with marine shells. The fossils of this museum have been described in a work published by Dr. Kaup. The Palace also contains a good *Public Library* of 200,000 vols.; the inhabitants of the town are allowed to take books home.

The *Theatre* (Hof-Opernhaus), near the Palace, was built in 1819 from the designs of Moller.

Near the theatre is the *Exercire Haus* (Drilling House), a sort of large riding-school. It was built for the purpose of drilling the garrison under cover in bad weather, and is re-

markable for the great size of its roof, 157 ft. broad, and 319 ft. long; constructed, it is said, by a common carpenter, after architects of pretension had declared the task impossible. The building now serves as a depôt for artillery.

The *Gardens of the Palace* (Bosquet, or Herrngarten) are very prettily laid out, but sadly neglected; one lofty white poplar is remarkable; within them is the grave of Margravine Henrietta Caroline, great-grandmother of the present King of Prussia. The spot was chosen by herself in her lifetime, and Frederick the Great engraved upon her urn the words, "Sexu fœmina, ingenio vir."

The landlord of the inn will introduce the traveller to the *Casino* club. The House of Commons of the duchy assembles under the same roof, and, at particular seasons, balls, concerts, and assemblies take place in it.

There is very little commerce at Darmstadt; the inhabitants depend in a great measure on the court. A mile or two out of the town is the preserve, where *wild boars* are kept for the ducal *chasse*. Strangers are often taken in the evening to see the animals fed. *Kranichstein*, a shooting seat, 3 m. distant, is the summer residence of Prince Lewis and the Princes Alice of England. Pretty walks lead to it.

Railways to Mayence (4¼ Germ. m.), by Gross-Gerau, crossing the Rhine by a bridge (Rte. 99A);—to Asschaffenburg and Wurtsburg.

Eberstadt Stat. A little beyond this (l.) is the ruined castle of Frankenstein.

The picturesque district called the *Odenwald* (forest of Odin) begins a few m. S. of Darmstadt, not far from this station. It lies to the E. of the railroad and of the high road to Heidelberg, and some of its most interesting scenes, particularly the Melibocus, may be visited on the way thither. The entire excursion may not suit the taste or convenience of all travellers; but the ascent of the Melibocus mountain cannot fail of affording gratification by its fine panoramic view.

[A very good but hilly road leads from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, through the heart of the Odenwald, amid scenery of great interest. The stats. are Brensbach, Erbach (see next page), and Hirschhorn. The distance, 55 m. The best sleeping place is Michelstadt, but as the Inn (Lion) is not good it is better to push on.]

The Railroad, for the greater part of the way, runs near the old post-road from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, which is celebrated for its beauty. It is called *Bergstrasse* (mountain road, from the Latin *strata montana*, although, in fact, perfectly level), because it runs along the base of a range of hills, which form the E. boundary of the valley of the Rhine. Its chief beauty arises from the fertility and high cultivation of the district it overlooks, rich in its luxuriant vegetation of vines and maize, enlivened by glimpses of the Rhine, and bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains in France. (l.) The wooded and vine-covered range of mountains, with their old castles, forming the boundary of the Odenwald, runs parallel with the railroad and at a short distance from it; rt. stretches a vast sandy flat, through which the Rhine wanders, bounded by the heights of Mont Tonnerre and the Vosges at 50 or 60 m. distance. The villages and towns are beautifully situated at the foot of the mountains, overhung by vine-covered slopes, and embosomed in orchards, which extend in cheerful avenues along the road from one town to another. "Almost every mountain of the Bergstrasse, and many of those in the Odenwald, are crowned by a castle; which, embosomed in the woods of beech, or surrounded by vineyards, adds the interest of its antiquity and chivalrous associations to the charms of the landscape." — *Autumn near the Rhine.*

Zwingenberg Stat. close under the woody *Melibocus.*

[Those who wish to ascend the Melibocus should leave the railroad here (*Inn*, Löwe). Take refreshments with you—none are to be had above—and ask for the key of the tower. The visit, including ascent and descent by Schloss Auerbach, the best way to return to the road, occupies 3 hrs. walking.

The tower alone commands the view on the side of the Odenwald, over its forest-clad hills; the keys are kept at Auerbach, and at Alsbach. The whole excursion to the Melibocus, Felsberg, Felsenmeer, and through the valley of Schönberg back to Auerbach and Zwingenberg, occupies about 6 hrs.

The *Melibocus*, or *Malchen*, is a conical hill of granite, 1632 Paris ft. above the sea: it is the highest of the Odenwald chain of hills, and is conspicuous far and wide, on account of the white tower on its top, erected 1772, as a Belvedere. The view from it is most extensive, owing to the vast expanse of flat in the valley of the Rhine below. "The more distant objects are, Spires, and Mannheim with its slated dome, to the l.; Worms and its Gothic cathedral, opposite; and the dark towers of Mayence, lower down. The tower is built on the very edge of the declivity. The smoking villages, the gardens, vineyards, and orchards of the Bergstrasse, appeared immediately beneath us. We traced the course of the Rhine, which now gleamed in the bright sun, and appeared little removed from the base of the mountain, from above Mannheim, almost to Bingen, a distance of nearly 60 Eng. m. At Bingen it loses itself in the defiles of the Rheingau mountains, which bound the view on that side. The course of the placid Neckar and its junction with the Rhine are very visible, as also that of the Main. By the help of a good telescope, in a clear day, you may distinguish the tower of Strasburg cathedral, at a distance of above 100 Eng. m. Towards the N. the view reaches the mountains in the neighbourhood of Giessen, in Hesse, 60 m. distant. To the E. lies the Odenwald, over the chaotic wooded hills of which the prospect stretches as far as the vicinity of Würzburg—a distance of 60 or 70 m.; while on the W., across the Rhine, the eye ranges over the smooth plain, till it is bounded by the blue broken tops of the Mont Tonnerre and the Vosges mountains, at a nearly equal distance." *Autumn near the Rhine.*

[Those who intend to extend their walk through the ODENWALD continue by a convenient path to another mountain, the Felsberg, 3 m. off, surmounted by a hunting-lodge (Jägerhaus), which also commands a fine view. The valley which separates it from the Melibocus is one of the wildest in the Odenwald. A little way from the Jägerhaus, on the declivity of the hill, by the side of the path leading to Reichenbach, lies the *Riesensäule* (Giant's Column), a gigantic column of hard syenite, similar to the rock of which the mountain is composed, and without doubt quarried on the spot; it is about 30 ft. long, nearly 4 in diameter, and tapering towards one end. Its origin and use are unknown, but it must be of great antiquity. Not far off lies a vast block of the same stone, called *Riesenaltar*, bearing on it incisions and marks of the saw. The appearance of these vestiges of human power and art in the depths of a sequestered forest is peculiarly striking, and not easily accounted for. Some have supposed that they are of German origin, and were intended to form part of a temple of Odin. It is more probable that they are the work of Roman artificers, during the time they were established in this part of Germany, which was included in the Agri Decumates. It was at one time proposed to erect the column on the field of Leipzig, as a monument of that victory—a project more easily started than executed.

The *Felsenmeer* (Sea of Rocks) is a singular accumulation of fragments of syenite, some of vast size, heaped upon one another, and extending from near the top of the Felsberg almost to Reichenbach. They are of the same kind of rock as the mountain itself, so cannot have been transported from a distance. They appear like an avalanche of stones, hurled by some convulsion of nature from the summit.

From this point again the traveller has the choice either of returning to Zwingenberg Station, by way of Reichenbach and Auerbach, or of proceeding about 18 m. from Auerbach, along a tolerable road, passing through Schönberg, Reichenbach, the hill of Winterkasten, and Reichelsheim, to *Erbach* (*Inns:* Burg Wilden-

stein; Krone). This small town is situated in a valley lying upon the new red sandstone (Buntersandstein) and muschelkalk of geologists.

The *Castle of the Counts of Erbach*, a modern building, erected on the site of an ancient baronial residence, the greater part of which, except the donjon tower, was removed in the last cent., contains a very interesting *Armoury*, highly deserving of a visit. There are many suits, arranged, some on horseback, in the attitude of the tournament, others on foot. The history of every one is known: many have belonged to ancestors of the family, others have been worn by robber knights (Raubritter), not a few of whom expiated their crimes on the wheel or scaffold. Those which have a more general historical interest are, the suits of Philip the Good of Burgundy, the Empr. Frederick III., Maximilian I. of Austria, Gian Giacomo Medici, Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, Gustavus Adolphus, and Wallenstein. The last two, with many other suits in the collection, were brought from the arsenal at Nuremberg. Here is besides the panoply of Franz of Sickingen, and his friend Götz of Berlichingen, with the iron hand, brought from Heilbronn, and a small suit made for Thomele, the dwarf of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and worn by him on some festive occasion when he was presented in a pie to the company seated at table. There are other curiosities in the castle, such as fire-arms of various periods, painted glass, antiques, vases, &c.; in short, it is highly worthy of a visit from strangers. In the *chapel* are the coffins in which Eginhard, secretary and son-in-law of Charlemagne, and the faithful Emma his wife, were buried; they were removed from the church in Seligenstadt in 1810. Eginhard was an ancestor of the Erbach family.

Erbach is connected by a very good post-road with Darmstadt; the distance is $5\frac{1}{2}$ Germ. m., and the country is very beautiful. There is also a way from Erbach to Heidelberg by Beerfelden and Eberbach on the Neckar, from whence the descent of that river may be made in a boat, or the road along the banks may be followed.

About 9 m. N.W. from Erbach, between Reichelsheim and Bilstein, and near the former place, in a wild and secluded mountain district, surrounded by forests, lies the *Castle* of *Rodenstein*, the seat of the singular superstition of the *wild Jäger*, the Knight of Rodenstein, who, issuing from out the ruined walls of the neighbouring castle of Schnellert, his usual abode, announces the approach of war by traversing the air with a noisy cavalcade, to the Castle of Rodenstein, situated on a solitary mountain opposite. "The strange noises heard on the eve of battles are authenticated by affidavits preserved in the village of Reichelsheim; some are of so recent a date as 1743 and 1796, and there are persons who profess to have been convinced by their eyes as well as their ears. In this manner the people assert that they were forewarned of the victories of Leipzig and Waterloo. If the spectral host return at once to Schnellert, nothing material occurs; but if the huntsman tarry with his train, then some momentous event, threatening evil and calamity to Germany, is expected by the people to occur. The flying army of Rodenstein may probably be owing to a simple cause. The power of the wind is very great, and its roar singularly solemn and sonorous in these vast districts of forest. In the pine forests it sometimes tears up thousands of trees in a night."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

The legend of the Wild Huntsman has been attributed, with some probability, to another cause—the passage at night of vast flocks of the larger birds of passage, as cranes, storks, &c., through the air in their annual migrations. The rustling of so many wings, and the wild cries of the fowl, heard in the darkness of night and in the solitude of the forest, may easily have furnished the superstitious peasant with the idea of the aërial huntsman and his pack. Since the dissolution of the German empire, the spectre, it is said, has given up his nocturnal chase; at least, the inhabs. of the farm-house standing directly under the Rodenstein

have not, for many years, been disturbed by noise or sight that can be traced to a ghostly origin.

There is a road from Reichelsheim by Fürth to Weinheim Stat. on the Bergstrasse.]

The Railroad runs nearly parallel with the Bergstrasse from Darmstadt to Weinheim, where it diverges to cross the Neckar at Ladenburg, beyond which it joins the railroad between Mannheim and Heidelberg halfway between those towns.

Auerbach Stat. (*Inns:* Krone (Crown), good), one of the prettiest villages on the Bergstrasse. It is sometimes resorted to as a watering-place, on account of a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. In the village itself there is nothing remarkable, but it is worth while to explore the beauties of its neighbourhood. A gradual ascent, practicable for a light char, leads in 2 m. past the Brunnen to the ruins of the *Castle of Auerberg*, one of the most picturesque in the Odenwald. It was dismantled by the French under Turenne, 1674, and time is fast completing the work of destruction begun by man; one of its tall slender towers fell in 1821, and the other threatens to follow it. The hill on which it stands is composed of granite and gneiss. A shady and easy path conducts from the ruins to the Melibocus, 2 m.; guides and mules are to be hired by those who require them, and carriages can safely ascend.

Bensheim Stat. (*Inn*, Sonne), a town of 4000 Inhab., with a new *ch.* in the round style, built by Moller.

[About 3 m. W. of Bensheim, off the road, is the ruined *Abbey of Lorsch*, the oldest Gothic edifice in this part of Germany. A fragment of a portico, which served as an entrance into the original church, consecrated in 774, in the presence of Charlemagne, his queen, and two sons, still exists: it is a specimen of the debased Roman style. A part of the building, at present used as a storehouse for fruit, dates from 1090. Lorsch is now only interesting to the antiquarian and architect. The holy monks who founded the abbey not only spread civilisation and religion through the surrounding country, but redeemed it from the state of a wilderness, like the back-woods of America, and brought it under cultivation. In process of time the priory surpassed in wealth and extent of possession many bishopries and principalities. Duke Thassilo of Bavaria, deposed by Charlemagne, for treason, ended his days here as a monk.]

Heppenheim Stat. — *Inn*, Halber Mond (Half Moon), good, capital trout, and wine of the country. This small town of 3700 Inhab., like most others on the Bergstrasse, has an ancient and decayed appearance, but is prettily situated. The *church* was built by Charlemagne. On a commanding height behind ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) rise the towers of *Starkenburg Castle*, built 1064 by the abbots of Lorsch as a defence against the attacks of the German Emperors. It afterwards belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence, who considered it their strongest fortress, and maintained a garrison in it down to the time of the Seven Years' War. It was taken by the Spaniards under Gon. di Cordova (1621), by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus (1631), and was twice fruitlessly besieged by Turenne (1645 and 1674). The ascent—$\frac{1}{2}$ an hr.'s drive by a rough road—from Heppenheim is not very difficult, and is well repaid by the beautiful view. The ground round these picturesque ruins is tastefully laid out in a garden. Upon a hillock, surmounted by 3 trees, in the middle of a field, called *Landberg*, in ancient times the Burgraves of Starkenburg held, in the open air, their tribunal called Gaugericht. A little way out of Heppenheim the railroad crosses the frontier of Darmstadt into Baden.

Hemsbach Stat. Near here is the country seat of M. Rothschild of Frankfurt, surmounted by 2 towers. He has large estates here.

Weinheim Stat. (*Inns:* Der Karlsberg, in the market-place; Pfälzer Hof, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from stat.) is an ancient town, surrounded by towers and a ditch; it lies on the Weschnitz, and has 4900 Inhab. A handsome modern

Church. Its wealth consists in the orchards and vineyards around. The best wine of the Bergstrasse is the Hubberger, which grows near Weinheim. Above the town is the castle of *Windeck*, remarkable for its cylindrical donjon tower.

The railroad beyond Weinheim takes a bend to the S.W. away from the Bergstrasse, and makes direct for the Neckar.

Gross-Sachsen Stat. Beyond this

Ladenburg Stat., old town with walls and towers, and a handsome *church* (St. Gallus), on the rt. bank of the Neckar, which the Railway here crosses by a fine *bridge*. *Inn*, Adler.

Friedrichsfeld Stat., Junction with the Railway from Mannheim to Heidelberg, from which places this stat. is nearly equally distant. *Omnibus* to Schwetzingen Gardens, 1½ m. off (Rte. 102). The ruined castle of *Strahlenberg*, above the town of Schriessheim, may be discerned on the l. Heidelberg is hidden from view until you are just opposite to it. Under the Königstuhl lies

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Heidelberg Stat., about ¼ m. outside the Mannheim Thor.—Omnibus into the town.—*Inns: Near the stat.*, H. Schrieder, kept by Kühne;—Muller's (Victoria) Hotel, perfectly clean and comfortable: *in the Market-place and near the Castle*, Prinz Karl, good;—Badischer Hof;—Adler, near the P. Karl, clean and moderate;—H. de l'Europe, kept by Schrieder, an attentive host;—H. de Russie, 2nd class;—Darmstädter Hof;—Bayrischer Hof.

If pressed for time, you may walk in ½ hr. from the railway, ascending the hill at once to the *Anlagen*,—pretty gardens, lined with villas, on a terrace formed on the hill side, above the town; thence to *the Castle*, and the Garden Terrace; returning down the footpath (Burgweg) into the Kornmarkt, and through the town back to the Railway. From the great Ch. a street leads N. in 5 min. to the *Bridge*, which is a fine point of view. The *Kanzel*, a projecting rock, and the *Rondel*, a summer-house still higher up the hill than the Castle are fine points of view, but will extend the walk by about ½ an hour.

Carriages are waiting at the Railway, which, at the rate of 1 fl. or 1 fl. 12 kr. the hour, will drive you to the Castle, up the Neckar, to the top of the Königstuhl, and back, in 3 or 4 hours, giving ample time to see the Castle. Carriage to the Castle 2 fl.

The beauty of the Bergstrasse has been perhaps exaggerated; that of Heidelberg cannot be too much extolled; it is charmingly situated on the l. bank of the Neckar, on a narrow ledge between the river and the castle rock. It is almost limited to a single street, nearly 3 m. long, from the Railway Stat. to the Heilbronn gate. It has 16,500 Inhab., one-third Rom. Catholics. Few towns in Europe have experienced to a greater extent, or more frequently, the horrors of war, than the ill-starred Heidelberg. Previous to the Thirty Years' War it displayed in its buildings all the splendour arising from flourishing commerce and the residence of the court of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine. It has been 5 times bombarded, twice laid in ashes, and thrice taken by assault and delivered over to pillage. In 1622 (the fatal period of the Thirty Years' War) the ferocious Tilly took the town by storm after a cruel siege and bombardment of nearly a month, and gave it up to be sacked for 3 days together. The garrison retreated into the castle, headed by an Englishman named Herbert; but the death of their commander, who was shot, compelled them to surrender in a few days. The Imperial troops retained possession of the place for 11 years; after which it was retaken by the Swedes, who were hardly to be preferred as friends to the Imperialists as foes. But Heidelberg was destined to suffer far worse evils from the French. In 1674 the Elector Charles Louis incurred the displeasure of Louis XIV.; and a French army, under Turenne, was in consequence let loose upon the Palatinate, carrying slaughter, fire, and desolation before it. The Elector beheld with distress, from the castle in which he had shut himself up, the inroads of foreign troops, and flame and smoke rising up along the plain from burning towns and villages. Unable to oppose the French with equal force at

the head of an army, but anxious to avenge the wrongs of his country, he resolved, in a spirit which some may deem Quixotic, others chivalrous, to endeavour to end the contest with his own sword. Accordingly he sent a cartel to Marshal Turenne, challenging him to single combat. The French general returned a civil answer, but did not accept it. The ambition of Louis XIV. led him, on the death of the Elector, to lay claim to the Palatinate on behalf of the Duke of Orleans; and another French army, more wicked than the first, was marched across the Rhine. Heidelberg was taken and burnt, 1688, by Melac, a general whose brutality and cruelty surpassed that of Tilly. But it was at the following siege, under Chamilly, in 1693, that it was reserved for the French to display the most merciless tyranny, and practise excesses worthy of fiends rather than men, upon the town and its inhab., paralleled only in the French Revolution, and which will ever render the name of Frenchman odious in the Palatinate. The castle was betrayed through the cowardice or treachery of the governor, with the garrison, and many of the townspeople who had fled to it for refuge. The cruelty of the treatment they met with was, in this instance, heightened by religious intolerance, and no mercy was shown to the Protestants. On this occasion the castle was entirely ruined.

The *University*, founded 1386, is one of the oldest in Germany: the number of students is about 700. It is as a school of law and medicine that Heidelberg is most distinguished. Many of the professors at the present time are men of great reputation—Mittermeyer in criminal law. Gervinus and Schlosser reside here in retirement.

As an edifice the University is not remarkable. It is a plain and not very large house in the small square (Ludwigs Platz) near the middle of the town. The *Library*, in a building by itself, consists of 120,000 volumes, besides MSS. A portion of the famous *Palatine Library*, which was carried off by the Bavarians in the Thirty Years' War, and sent to the Vatican as a present to the Pope, and as a trophy of the success of the Catholic cause, was restored to Heidelberg by Pope Pius VII. in 1815. The volumes sent back, 890 in number, relate principally to German history. It is related that Tilly, being in want of straw after taking the castle, littered his cavalry with books and MSS. from the library of the Elector, at that time one of the most valuable in Europe. The curiosities of this collection as it at present stands are,—a Codex of the Greek Anthology, 11th cent.; MSS. of Thucydides and Plutarch, of the 10th and 11th, and many autographs of remarkable persons; Luther's MS. translation of Isaiah; his Exhortation to Prayer against the Turks; and a copy of the Heidelberg Catechism, annotated by him; the Prayer-book of the Electress Elizabeth (James I.'s daughter); a Mass-book, ornamented with miniatures, by John Dentzel of Ulm, 1499. The library is freely open to all persons for 2 hrs. daily, except on Sundays.

Several professors have good *Private Collections;* the best are Creuzers' cabinet of antiquities; Leonhard's fossils and minerals, particularly rich in specimens illustrative of the geology of this part of Germany; and Professor Bronn's fossils of the neighbourhood of Heidelberg.

The *Museum Club* (§ 44), opposite the University, contains reading, ball, and concert rooms, well supplied with papers and journals.

Neither the public nor private buildings in the town are at all remarkable in an architectural point of view, chiefly owing to the destruction caused by repeated sieges. One house, however, escaped, which in the richly decorated façade, ornamented with statues, coats of arms, &c., may give some notion of former splendour; it is the inn called *Zum Ritter*, from the figure of a knight on the top: it was built in 1592. It stands in the market-place, near the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, in which many electors and counts palatine were buried. Their fine monuments were destroyed by the French in 1793, when neither reverence for the dead nor the

sacredness of the building prevented it becoming the scene of slaughter and sacrilege. The church is divided by a partition wall between the Catholics and Protestants, and the two services are performed under the same roof. The resistance of the townspeople to one of the electors, who wanted to deprive the Protestants of their half of this church, occasioned him to remove the Electoral court from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1719-20.

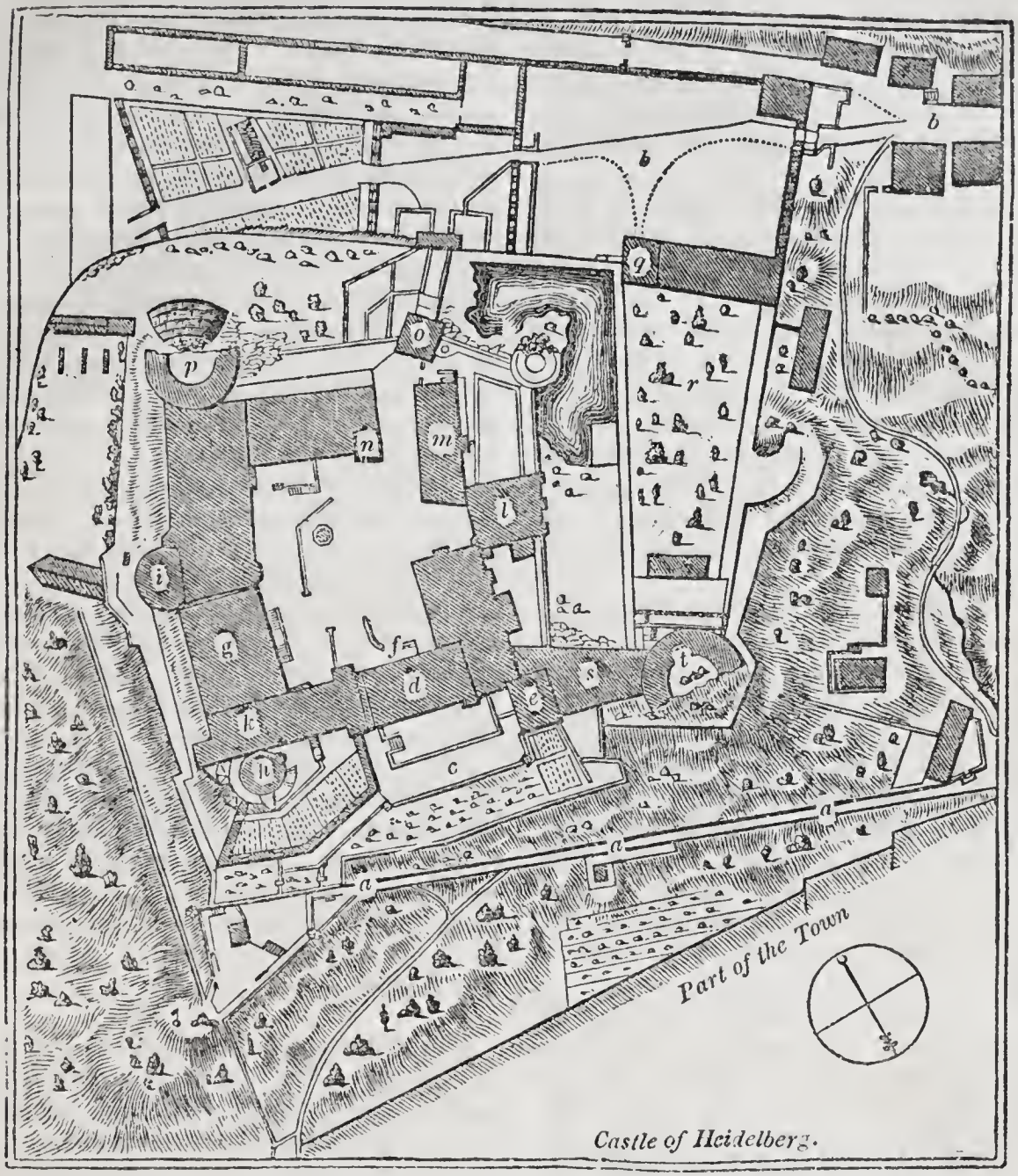
To the door of the *Ch. of St. Peter*, on the hill at the end of the Anlagen, Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, attached his celebrated *theses*, which he maintained, at the same time expounding the Reformed doctrines to a multitude of hearers in the adjoining *churchyard*. Here also is the simple tomb of Olympia Morata, who combined the feminine grace and beauty of a woman with the intellect and learning of a philosopher. Persecuted as a heretic in Italy, the land of her birth, she was forced to fly, along with her husband, a German, and at length settled at Heidelberg, where she delivered lectures to a large and admiring audience. Her extraordinary acquirements in learning, her beauty, misfortunes, and early death, shed a peculiar interest upon her grave.

The objects of greatest interest here are the Castle, and the views of the Rhine and Neckar valley.

The **Castle, anciently the residence of the Electors Palatine, presenting the combined character of a palace and a fortress, is an imposing ruin. The building displays the work of various hands, the taste of different founders, and the styles of successive centuries: it is highly interesting for its varied fortunes, its picturesque situation, its vastness, and the relics of architectural magnificence which it still displays, after having been three times burnt, and having ten times experienced the horrors of war. Its final ruin, however, did not arise from those causes; but after the greater part of the building had been restored to its former splendour in 1718-20, it was set on fire by lightning in 1764; and since the total conflagration which ensued, it has never been rebuilt or tenanted. It is at present only a collection of red stone walls, and has remained roofless for nearly a century. It is approached by a carriage-road from behind, and by a winding foot-path on the side of the Neckar. The oldest part remaining is probably that built by the Electors Rudolph and Rupert. It has all the character of a stronghold of the middle ages, and the teeth of the portcullis still project from beneath the archway leading to it. The *Friedrichsbau*, named from the Elector, who built it in 1607, is distinguished by excessive richness of decoration: its façade to the S. is ornamented with statues of ancestors of the Electoral family from Charlemagne. The part of the building most deserving of admiration, for the good taste of its design and the elegance of its decorations, is that which overlooks the river, and extends along the E. side of the quadrangle (*g* in the plan), built by Otto Henry (1556), in the style called cinque-cento, which is allied to the Elizabethan of England. The statues of heroes from sacred and profane history, which decorate the front, though of (keuper) sandstone, are by no means contemptible as works of art.

The English traveller will view with some interest that part of the castle called the *English Palace* (*s*), from its having been built for the reception of the Princess Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I., and grand-daughter of Mary Queen of Scots. The triumphal arch (*q*), having pillars entwined with ivy-leaves, was erected by her husband, the Elector Frederick V., afterwards King of Bohemia, to celebrate their nuptials; it led to the flower-garden which he caused to be laid out for her pleasure, and it still goes by the name of Elizabethen Pforte.

"When her husband hesitated to accept the crown of Bohemia, this high-hearted wife exclaimed, 'Let me rather eat dry bread at a king's table than feast at the board of an elector:' and it seemed as if some avenging demon hovered in the air to take her literally at her word; for she and her family lived to eat dry bread—ay, and to beg it before they ate it; but she *would* be a



Castle of Heidelberg.

a a a. Footpath leading up to the Castle.
b. Carriage-road.
c. Platform or Terrace. *Altan.*
d. Building of Frederick IV. (1607). The statues in the façade are ancestors of the reigning house of Bavaria, from Charlemagne and Otho of Wittelsbach.
e. Cellar containing the Tun.
f. Entrance to it.
g. Building of Otho Henry, or Ritter Saal, begun 1556, finished 1559. This is the finest portion of the Castle; it is in the best style of Italian architecture, and the sculpture with which it is decorated is of high merit.
h. Octagon Tower (1525), first struck by the lightning which finally consumed the Castle in 1764.
i. Library Tower.
k. Frederick II.'s Buildings (1549).
l. Oldest part of the Castle, begun in 1300 by the Elector Rudolph.
m. Rupert's Building, begun 1400.
n. Well, under a Canopy supported by pillars brought from Ingelheim (of Odenwald granite).
o. Grand Gateway (1355), with Porteullis.
p. The Blown-up Tower.
q. The Gate raised in honour of the English Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I.; her great-grandson was George I.
r. The Garden.
s. The English Building erected for the Princess Elizabeth, by her husband the Elector Frederick IV. (1607).
t. Tower built by Elector Lewis V. 1533. Its walls are 22 ft. thick. It was destroyed by the French, 1689.

queen."—Mrs. Jameson. The granite pillars supporting the canopy of the well (*n*) in the corner of the court of the castle are said by some to have been brought from Charlemagne's palace at Ingelheim, though they are undoubtedly derived from the quarry in the Odenwald.

In a cellar under the castle (*e*, *f*) is the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, constructed 1751; it is the largest wine-cask in the world, 36 ft. long and 24 ft. high; being capable of holding 800 hogsheads or 283,200 bottles, which is far less, after all, than the dimensions of one of the porter vats of a London brewer. In former days, when the tun was filled with the produce of the vintage, it was usual to dance on the platform on the top. It has, however, remained empty since 1769.

One of the towers which formed the outer defences of the Castle (*der gesprengte Thurm*) (*p*), was undermined and blown up by the French; but so thick were the walls, and so strongly built, that, though nearly the whole of one side was detached by the explosion, instead of crumbling to pieces it merely slid down from its place, in one solid mass, into the ditch, where it still remains. Subterranean passages, for the most part still preserved and accessible, extend under the ramparts.

The *Gardens* (originally laid out by the engineer Solomon de Caus) and *Shrubberies* round the castle, and the adjoining *Terrace* to the eastward, afford the most agreeable walks and splendid points of view it is possible to conceive over the Neckar, issuing out of its vine-clad valley, and winding through a plain of the utmost fertility to join the Rhine, which appears here and there in distant flashes glittering in the sun. Spires and towers proclaim the existence of cities and villages almost without number, and the landscape is bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains.

There is an *Inn* or Boarding-house within the Castle; comfortable rooms. Table d'hôte at 1.

The best general *View* of the Castle may be obtained from the extremity of the *Terrace* raised upon arches, and projecting over the Neckar. The building, however, is so grand an object, and the surrounding country so exceedingly beautiful, that the stranger will hardly be satisfied with seeing it from one point. He should mount the heights on the rt. bank of the Neckar, either by a path leading from the end of the bridge, which is steep, or by a more gradual ascent from Neuenheim. An agreeable path, easily accessible, called the *Philosopher's Walk*, conducts along the slope of the hill fronting the town. The hill behind it, which stands in the angle between the valley of the Rhine and Neckar, called the *Heiligenberg*, presents a more extensive prospect. On the top are ruins of a castle and church of St. Michael, which succeeded to a Roman fort built on the spot. In 1391 the wild sect called Flagellants made a pilgrimage to this holy mountain, clad in black and wearing a white cross in front and behind. In the Thirty Years' War Tilly opened his trenches to bombard the town from this point.

About 50 yards above the bridge, on the rt. bank, in a solitary inn called Hirschgasse, the students' duels are fought. 4 or 5 sometimes take place in a day; and it is no uncommon thing for a student to have been engaged in 25 or 30, *as principal*, in the course of 4 or 5 years.

The *Königstuhl*, the highest hill in this district, lies behind the town and castle. The summit may be reached in 1 or 1½ hr.'s walk, or in a carriage, and the view is the most extensive in the neighbourhood. A lofty tower has been erected for the convenience of visitors, who often repair hither to see the sun rise, and if possible to extend the limits of the panorama, which includes the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, Haardt Mountains on the W., the Taunus on the N.W., the ridge of the Black Forest on the S., with the Castle of Eberstein-berg, near Baden, and the spire of Strasburg Minster, 90 m. off. Tilly bombarded the town from this hill, after his attack from the rt. bank had failed: remains of his trenches are still visible.

There is a small tavern near the top, called Kohlhof, where persons anxious to see the sun rise sometimes pass the night previously.

The banks of the Neckar above Heidelberg are very interesting, and afford many pleasant excursions—one of the most agreeable being to Neckargemünd (*Inn*, Pfalz), 6 m. off; the excursion may be agreeably prolonged to Neckar Steinach, on the rt. bank (*Inn*, Die Harfe). The course of the Neckar is described in the *Handbook for S. Germany*. (Rte. 159.)

A road, overlooking the Neckar, runs from the castle along the shoulder of the hill to the *Wolf's Brunnen*, an agreeable walk of 2 m. It is a pretty retired nook, named from a spring which rises there. There is a small inn close to it, famed for its beer and trout (kept in great numbers, and fattened in ponds and tanks; many of them attain a large size). Here, according to tradition, the enchantress Jetta, who lived on the spot, and first foretold the greatness of the house of the Palatinate, was torn in pieces by a wolf. You may return hence to Heidelberg by the road along the margin of the river.

At Handschuhsheim, about 2 m. on the road to Darmstadt, is one of the most extensive collections in Europe of *Mexican Antiquities*, belonging to Herr Uhde.

The cherries of Dossenheim, a village about 2 m. beyond Handschuhsheim, on the Bergstrasse, are sent by steamboats to the London market.

At the village of Neuenheim, which is on the rt. bank of the Neckar, nearly opposite to the railway station, in a house that goes by the name of Mönchhof, according to an obscure tradition, Luther was lodged when he passed through Heidelberg in 1518.

Droskies—stands, in the rly. stats., Ludwig Platz and Korn-markt—may be hired for excursions in and around the town.

Heidelberg is a cheap place of residence, provisions being moderate and abundant.

Divine Service is performed at the *English Chapel* twice every Sunday.

Railways:—to Würzburg (Rte. 110), open as far as Mosbach: to Mannheim (Rte. 102.) in 35 min., stopping at Friedrichsfeld, junction stat. of the Frankfurt and Mannheim Railway;—to Heilbronn and Stuttgard, by Bruchsal, in 4½ hrs.

Steamboats on the Neckar to Heilbronn, in 13 hrs., tedious; descending in 7 or 8. (See *Handbook for S. Germany*, Rte. 159.)

The Baden Railway — Heidelberg to Bâle, with branches to Baden-Baden and Kehl (opposite Strasburg): trains to Carlsruhe in 1½ hrs.; Baden 3 hrs.; Kehl in 5 hrs.; to Freiburg in 7 hrs.; Haltringen, 8 m. from Bâle, in 9 hrs.: the 2nd-class carriages are commodious, with stuffed seats, and quite respectable.

St. Ilgen Stat.

The country to the S. of Heidelberg scarcely retains any trace of the beauty of the Bergstrasse, but the line is carried through a flat but fertile country, with a range of hills to the eastward.

Wiesloch Stat. rt. The large building called Kisslau was formerly a Ducal Palace, but is now a State Prison.

Langenbrücken Stat. Inn, Ochs. Here are sulphur baths, very efficacious for diseases of the skin and of the respiratory organs, for gout, rheumatism, &c. Everybody lodges at the Bathing Establishment. Table d'hôte and wines very good. The proprietor speaks English, and has an extensive *chasse*. A cheap and agreeable summer residence for families.

Bruchsal Junct. Stat.—*Inns:* Post, or Badischer Hof, best; Zähringer Hof. This inanimate town of 7200 Inhab. formerly belonged to the Prince-Archbishops of Spire, whose *Palace* is now converted into Law Courts. The large building on l. is a *Prison* on the separate system. Here the *Würtemberg Railway* diverges E. by Bieteghem to Stuttgard. Travellers going to Munich, the Tyrol, and Vienna, turn off here.

Weingarten Stat.

Durlach Stat. (*Inn:* Carlsburg), once the residence of the Margraves of Baden-

Durlach, now the reigning family since the extinction of the line of Baden-Baden, 1771. An old ruined castle, with its conspicuous *watch-tower*, upon the height of the Thurmberg, was the cradle of the family. The more recent *Château* or *Palace* in the town is now half pulled down; what remains is turned into a cavalry barrack. In the gardens are some Roman altars and milestones, found in the neighbourhood. Here a Rly. diverges to Pforzheim and Wilferdingen. (See *South Germ. Handbook.*)

Eilwägen hence to Wildbad in 6 hrs.

After passing (rt.) Gottesau, once a convent, now an artillery barrack, and the interesting *Cemetery* of Carlsruhe, we reach the handsome buildings, designed by the architect Eisenlohr, which compose the

CARLSRUHE Stat.—*Inns:* Erbprinz, good; H. d'Angleterre; H. Grosse. There are very good baths in the town. Carlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, the seat of government and of the Chambers of Representatives, and residence of the court and foreign ministers, contains 27,500 Inhab. It is a pretty but rather dull town, and one of the youngest capitals of Germany, as it was not begun till 1715. It owes its origin, not to any fitness in the situation for trade or manufactures, but solely to the accident of the Margrave Charles of Baden building a hunting-seat on the spot, which he fixed on from its seclusion and retirement, the surrounding country being at the time an almost uninterrupted forest. He called this retreat "Charles's Rest." In a few years, however, his solitude was invaded by other dwellings, and converted into a populous settlement, and the hunting-lodge became the nucleus of a new city, which derived from it the name of Karls-ruhe. It is regularly built, in the form of a fan, or rather of a wheel. The main streets, like the spokes, all radiate from the palace, which terminates the vista in every street. The buildings are of 3 periods, the oldest in the French style of the early part of the 18th centy.; next come the classic imitations of *Weinbrenner*, of the beginning of the 19th cent.; and last, the productions of the existing school of architecture, of which *Hübsch* is the head.

From the railway you enter Carlsruhe by the Ettlinger Gate, and pass, in traversing the street leading to the palace (Carl Frederichs St.), the monuments of the Grand Duke Karl (d. 1818), *obelisk* and *a bust;* Lewis (d. 1830), *a statue;* and that of the Margrave Charles William, founder of Carlsruhe, *a pyramid* of red sandstone, with a neat inscription. The 2 last are in the market-place, on the W. side of which is the *Rathhaus*, on the E. the *Protestant Ch.*, and further on, in the court-yard of the palace, is the statue of the Grand Duke Karl Frederick (d. 1811), by Schwanthaler. The Polytechnic School was built by Hübsch in 1836. Over the portal are statues of Keppler and Erwin von Steinbach.

The *Palace* or *Schloss* presents nothing remarkable. The view from the turret which surmounts it, called *The Bleithurm*, deserves to be seen, as it will give a correct notion of the singular plan on which Carlsruhe is built. The town is nearly surrounded by the Haardt Forest, which is intersected by roads radiating from the palace, and corresponding with the streets of the town. Beyond this are seen the silvery windings of the Rhine, and behind it the Vosges Mountains, in France; while to the S. the picturesque outline of the Black Forest mountains, and on the N. those of the Bergstrasse, complete the panorama. The *Theatre*, on the W. side of the palace, built 1847-53, is open 3 times a week.

There is a *Museum of Natural History* in the E. wing of the palace, rich in fossil remains; a large portion of the skeleton of a mammoth was dug up at Oos. Here also is the Court Library of 90,000 vols.

The *Estates* or *Parliament* of Baden hold their sittings here: their debates are open to the public.

One of the finest buildings is the *Kunsthalle*, near the Botanic Garden, erected by Hübsch, 1845, of grey sandstone, with stripes of red. It is decorated

with frescoes by *Schwind*, and contains a collection of paintings, and other works of art. There are—portraits of Colbert, *Ph. de Champagne;* 2 portraits by *Van der Helst;* many Dutch pictures; and a medallion portrait of Newton, by *de Witte.* Those of the old masters are of 2nd-rate value, but there are good specimens of the modern German school: Achenbach, Dietz, Schwind; Cartoons by *Oberbeck, Schnorr*, &c.; Landscapes by *Frommel*; also a portrait of Luther, after death, by *Cranach.*

An archway in the W. wing of the palace leads to the *Palace Gardens* and those called *Amaliensruhe*, which are thrown open to the public, and afford agreeable walks. On the l., near the entrance, are large conservatories (*Wintergarten*), and adjoining them the *Botanic Garden.* Another pleasant short walk is to the village of Biertheim, where there are good baths.

A noble avenue of Lombardy poplars, the oldest and highest in Germany, none being under 90 ft., and some more than 120 ft. high, 2 m. long, leads towards Durlach.

Stultz, a tailor, founded an hospital in this town, near the Mühlberg gate, which he endowed with a sum of 100,000 fl.; he was in consequence created a baron.

English Ch. Service in the Chapel near the Stiftung.

In the *shops* of Franz Nöldeke and M. Bielefeld will be found a number of interesting publications, engravings of all sorts, with guide-books, and views of the Rhine, and of Baden, &c.

The *Club* (§ 44) is called the Museum; strangers may be admitted to it by a member. M. Nöldeke will introduce English strangers. All the German, many French, and a few English papers are taken in here.

The *Friedhof*, not far from the Rly. Stat., contains some objects of interest, and is very well arranged and kept. Very conspicuous is the *Prussian Monument*, from designs by the King of Prussia (Fred. Wm. IV.) himself, to the memory of his soldiers who fell in putting down the Baden revolutionary insurgents, 1849. It is a temple of red sandstone, surmounted by the archangel Michael, in zinc gilt. Another monument records the death of 64 persons at the fire in the theatre here, 1847. Here is the grave of Jung Stilling, who died here 1817.

Railway to Stuttgart; to Pforzheim; to Augsburg; Ulm; Munich; Friedrichshafen.

Eilwägen to Wildbad in 6½ hrs.

Railway continued.—About 2 m. from Carlsruhe, rt., at Bulach, is a modern Romanesque Ch., with 2 towers, built by *Hübsch*, 1838. The interior contains frescoes by Dietrich of Stuttgart.

Ettlingen Stat. (Krone); paper and silk mills.

Malsch Stat.

Muggensturm Stat. Omnibus to Gernsbach, near Baden. (Rte. 106.)

The *Duchy of Baden* is one of the most fertile districts in Germany, and that part of it through which the railroad passes produces tobacco in large quantities, maize, hops, hemp, and flax, besides every species of grain. It is a country of wine also, and oil, as the hills are clothed with vineyards, and the roads are shaded by luxuriant walnut-trees, from the nuts of which an excellent and clear oil is pressed, nearly as good for culinary purposes as fine olive-oil. The agricultural peasantry in this country commonly wear cocked-hats, even in the fields,—a singular decoration for a ploughboy.

RASTADT Stat.—*Inns:* Post; Kreutz. This town, of 6000 Inhab., on the Murg, is a dull place, but has been converted since 1840 into a strong *Fortress* of the German Confederation, as a frontier defence against France, by Austrian engineers.

The *Palace*, built by the eccentric Margravine Sibylla (see below), is a large edifice of red sandstone. It was the residence of the last Margraves of Baden, but is now deserted and in part serves as a barrack. It has a claim to attention, because 2 Congresses, important in the annals of Europe, have assembled in it: one in 1714, when Marshal Villars and Prince Eugene signed a treaty of peace in the small unpainted cabinet, its walls stained with ink-spots, still pointed out to visitors; the second, in 1797-99, which

was terminated abruptly by the mysterious murder of the French envoys, Roberjot and Bonnier, as they were quitting the town, after a conference. No satisfactory light has ever been thrown upon the murder, and violation of the law of nations, committed, it is supposed, in the expectation of finding secret and important papers on the persons of the victims. About 10 min. walk outside the Rheinau gate a monument marks the spot where the French deputies were murdered.

In one apartment are the Turkish trophies, horsetail standards, arms, &c., gained by the Margrave Louis in his successful campaigns against the Turks, together with the armour he wore, and his portrait. Many things were stolen by the revolutionary blackguards who called themselves Freischaaren, about 6000 men, consisting of mutineer soldiers, students, Poles, and Hungarians, who got possession of Rastadt in 1849, but surrendered the place in July of the same year, after causing much bloodshed.

After leaving the Rastadt Stat. the railway crosses the river Murg, and a little further passes on the l., ½ m., the *Favourite*, a deserted château of the Margraves of Baden, built by the Margravine Sibylla, wife of the heavy Louis of Baden, who fought against the Turks along with Prince Eugene. It is chiefly interesting as illustrating the manners and tastes of former days, and from the singular character of Sibylla, its founder. In her youth she was very handsome, and not a little vain of her beauty; as a proof of which she has left in her boudoir 60 or 70 portraits of herself, in as many different costumes. The old-fashioned furniture of the château, orignally tawdry rather than tasteful, is nearly worn out. There are no works of art in the house; but one or two old cabinets filled with glass, and some singular Delft ware in the forms of birds and beasts, are kept in the lower rooms. In the garden of the château is an odd, many-sided building, resembling a Chinese temple: this was *Sibylla's Chapel*. A youth of frivolity seems, in her case, to have terminated in an old age of bigotry and superstition. Before an altar within it, in a chamber designedly rendered as gloomy as a dungeon, she spent the greater part of her days and nights, during the latter years of her life, inflicting upon herself all kinds of privations and penances. Here is still preserved the scourge of whipcord, ending in wire points (like a cat-o'-nine-tails), with which she used to discipline herself; also, her hair shirt, and a cross of wire net-work, with points turned inward, which she wore next her skin, while 2 circular pieces of the same were placed for her to kneel upon. Her bed was a thin rush mat, laid on the floor; and her only companions were 2 wooden figures, as large as life, of the Virgin and St. John. These were her guests, and with them she used to sit down to table; equal portions of every meal being served to all three; but their share was afterwards given to the poor. The *Favourite* is about 6 m. from Baden.

Oos Junct. Stat.—*Branch Railway to Baden, 3 m. E.* (Rte. 106). The railway then crosses the Oos rivulet. l. see the castle tower of Yburg.

Sinzheim Stat.

Steinbach Stat., at the foot of the hill of Yburg, the birthplace of Erwin, the architect of Strasburg Minster. A sandstone statue of him crowns a height.

Bühl Stat.—*Inn*, Post. Very old *Ch.*

Ottersweier Stat. Here the valley of Hub opens out on the E.; within it lie the Hubbad and the ruined Castle of Windeck.

At *Sassbach*, 2 m. l. of the railroad, stands an obelisk of granite, erected in 1829, by the French, to mark the spot where their great General Turenne was killed by a cannon ball, while reconnoitring the Austrian army, 27th July, 1675. This is the 4th monument which has been set up to his memory, the others having been destroyed. His death arrested instantly the success of the French arms, no general in his army being found capable of following up his plans. The most contradictory and futile orders were issued; till the troops, discouraged by inaction and failure, exclaimed in irony "Lâchez la pie (the piebald charger of Turenne, upon which he had so often led

them to victory); elle nous conduira." The bowels of Turenne were interred in the little chapel of St. Nicholas; his body was conveyed to France.

Achern Stat.—*Inn*: Poste (Huber's), good. A *Statue* of Gd. Duke Leopold (d. 1852) in the Market-place. [Horses and carriages may be hired here for an interesting excursion of 8 m. by Ober-Achern, Cappel, and Ottenhöfen, to the ruins of the *Abbey of Allerheiligen* (All Saints), destroyed by fire 1803: now a picturesque ruin. (*Inn*, beim Förster.) Below the convent the hill has been cleft by a zigzag fissure for 400 ft.; through this chasm a stream forces its way in numerous falls. The scenery around is scarcely surpassed anywhere in the Schwarzwald.]

A little beyond this the railroad crosses the Rench, a stream descending from the Kniebis.

Renchen Stat.

Appenweier Junct. Stat. A rly. here branches off rt. to Kehl (Strasburg), Rte. 107. Travellers bound for Strasburg, and going afterwards to Freiburg or Schaffhausen, will find it convenient to go on to Offenburg, and, leaving their baggage there, to return thence to Strasburg. They may deposit it at M. Pfaehler's (of the Fortuna), opposite the station, without any extra expense.

[A road goes from Appenweier over the Kniebis to Freudenstadt and Stuttgart (39 m.) by Oberkirch, 2 m. from which is the fine Gothic Ch. of Lautenbach (built 1471), Oppenau (*Inn*, Krone: not a regular post station, but will supply horses), and 3 Freudenstadt. From Appenweier an *Eilwägen* to Rippoldsau, the last place in Baden on this road, in 6 hrs.]

rt. The spire of Strasburg Minster is visible. l. The well-preserved Castle of Staufenberg, built in the 11th cent., by a Bp. of Strasburg, crowns a distant eminence.

Offenburg Stat.—Refreshment room kept by Pfaehler, of the Fortuna Hotel, a very good *Inn*, a capital cuisine, host understands English. Right of fishing in the Kinzig for 24 m. is given to guests staying at the Fortuna. The Zeller and Klingelberger wines, grown near this, are very good; the price of a cask varies from 12*l.* to 15*l.* La Poste. Offenburg is a town of 3700 Inhab., situated at the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig, through which runs the direct road from Strasburg to Schaffhausen (Rte. 108). Here is a statue to Sir Francis Drake, the first cultivator of the potato in Europe. l. the modern Gothic *Castle of Ortenburg* (see Rte. 108), built by a Russian nobleman at a cost of 30,000*l.*, is 2 m. distant. Strasburg is about 12 m.

Diligence to Rippoldsau.

The railway then crosses the Kinzig on a lattice bridge.

Nieder-Schopfheim Stat.

Friesenheim Stat.

Dinglingen Stat.—*Inn*, Post; good and cheap. 1½ m. E. lies Lahr (Post; Sonne), a flourishing and industrious town, on the Schutter. W. beyond the Rhine appears the outline of the Vosges Mountains, E. the red sandstone cliffs of the Black Forest. On a steep conical hill rise the ruins of Schloss Hohengeroldseck, destroyed by the French, 1697.

Kippenheim Stat. This village is the birthplace of Mr. (afterwards Baron) Stultz, the tailor: a neat monument of cast-iron has been set up by the roadside to his memory.

Orschweier Stat. Beyond this the railroad crosses the Ettenbach. A little to the E., l., is Ettenheim, where a party of French emigrants, among whom was the Duc d'Enghien, were seized, 1804, by 2 columns of troops sent by Napoleon across the Rhine, who thus committed a breach of the law of nations, and a violation of the territory of the German Confederation. The Duke was inhumanly shot 6 days after, at Vincennes.

Herbolzheim Stat. The Elz river is crossed.

Kenzingen Stat.—*Inn*, Lachs (Salmon); good and clean.

Riegel Stat. A drainage *Canal* conveys the *Dreisam* into the Elz and the Rhine, and has rescued the district from a state of swamp. rt. The Kaiserstuhl, an isolated, volcanic, hilly range, fertile and thickly peopled, rises out of the plain of the Rhine. The railway bends E., passing between it and the

Black Forest range. The summits of the Bellehen and Blauen are conspicuous.

Emmendingen Stat.

l. beyond the town, the *Castle of Hochburg*, one of the most extensive ruins in Germany, appears.

Denzlingen Stat.

About 3 m. N. of Freiburg, on the l., is the ruined Castle of the Counts of Zähringen, founders of the reigning family of Baden. From the ruins a beautiful view is obtained over the surrounding district, called the *Breisgau;* for nearly 500 years a province of Austria, but ceded to Baden by the Peace of Presburg, 1805.

FREIBURG *Stat.*—(*Inns:* Zähringer Hof, near the Rly. Stat., first-rate; Hotel Föhrenbach, near to the railway, good, and civil landlord; Deutscher Hof, good, and very civil landlord; Angel; Pfau (Peacock); Sauvage (Wilder Mann), very fair.) This flourishing and increasing town, the ancient capital of the Breisgau, was for nearly 300 years under the rule of Austria. It is situated in one of the prettiest spots on the outskirts of the Black Forest, at the mouth of the Höllenthal (Valley of Hell), upon the Dreisam, runlets from which are carried through all the streets. It has 17,000 Inhab. (2000 Protestants settled here since 1850.)

The ***Minster* is remarkable as being almost the only large Gothic church in Germany which is finished, and which has escaped destruction from fire or the violence of war. It is equally admired for the delicate symmetry of its proportions, and the good taste of its decorations. It owes its existence, partly to the munificence of the princes of Zähringen; but also to the zeal and liberality of the citizens of Freiburg, who taxed themselves to the utmost, and made great sacrifices to complete it. The architect's name is unknown; Erwin of Steinbach, who built Strasburg, may have been his pupil. It was begun under Conrad III., of Zähringen, 1152. The nave (early pointed), W. front, tower, and rich porch below it, date from 1236-72, and are by far the finest part of the building; the choir is inferior, and of a later period, 1513. The oldest parts are the transepts, together with their external turrets, 12th cent. The W. tower, 380 ft. high, one of the very few of the kind ever completed, exhibits a skilful transition from a square base into an octagon, which is surmounted by a pyramidal spire of the most exquisite open-work tracery, all of stone, of extreme boldness as well as lightness. The ascent of the tower (6 kr.) gives a good idea of the beauty of the building:—the view is better from the Schlossberg.

Beneath the tower is the main entrance into the church, by a magnificent portal, richly ornamented with sculptures. The portal leading into the choir from the N. also deserves attention; the sculptures below the arch represent the Creation by the Deity in the form of an old man, shaping the sun, moon, and stars out of balls, and breathing life into Adam.

The interior of the church contains the monument and armed effigy of Berchtold V., last Duke of Zähringen (1228); an artistic carved pulpit, the work of George Kempf, 1561; and a singular piece of sculpture of the Lord's Supper, consisting of 13 figures, by an artist named Hauser, 1561. The windows are filled with stained glass, of beautiful colours; the oldest is of the 15th cent.; that of the choir, superior in point of drawing, dates only from the beginning of the 16th. That in St. Alexander's or the Miners' *Chapel*, is from designs of Baldung Grün, 1515, and very fine. Some good modern painted glass has been inserted.

In the chapel of St. Martin (Locherers), on the N. of the choir, a remarkable carving in wood represents the Virgin, sheltering beneath her mantle a whole host of worshippers of all ranks, including popes, cardinals, bishops, &c., date 1520. Prior (Domprobst) Böcklin's chapel contains his monumental effigy in armour, and a *Crucifix* of silver, hammered and gilt, of Eastern workmanship.

The painting over the high altar, set within an elegant Gothic framework, is by *Hans Baldung Grün* (an old painter of Gmünd in Swabia, d. 1552). The chief subject, in the centre when the

doors are opened, is the Ascension of the Virgin and her Coronation by the First and Second Persons in the Trinity: on the shutters at either side are the 12 Apostles. The outside of these is occupied by 4 subjects—the Annunciation, Visitation of Elizabeth, Birth of Christ, and Flight into Egypt (perhaps the best). At the back of these paintings are others by *B. Grün* also, visible from the choir aisle, the chief piece being a row of portraits of magistrates of Freiburg. On the one side are St. George and St. Lawrence; on the other, St. John Baptist and St. Jerome as a cardinal. It is curious, rather than beautiful, as a work of art. The Bishop's throne, carved in wood, 1851, deserves notice.

The University Chapel in the S. aisle contains 2 good pictures by *Holbein*, in his early style — a Nativity, and an Adoration of the Magi; the latter very fine, especially the figure of the Virgin. It was painted for the Oberriedt family, whose portraits are introduced below.

The *University*, founded 1456, has only 228 students. It is the Roman Catholic seminary of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Heidelberg is Protestant. Freiburg is now the see of an archbishop.

Near the gate leading to Frankfurt stands the *Protestant Church*, an elegant building in Romanesque (Byzantine) style, with an octagon tower. It was skilfully transferred, stone by stone, from an old convent at Thennenbach, 15 m. off in the forest.

The *Kaufhaus*, S. of the cathedral, is a very quaint Gothic building of the 16th cent., resting on pointed arches, decorated externally with fresco portraits gilt of the Empr. Maximilian, his son Philip I., Charles V., and Ferdinand I. The Gothic portal under the arcade exhibits a singular arrangement. A sandstone statue of *Berthold Schwartz*, the monk, inventor of gunpowder, has been set up here.

2 Gothic *Fountains* in the streets are worth notice. The town is flourishing from the wine and timber trade and the manufacture of chicory. There are delightful *Walks* round the castle hill (*Schlossberg*), about ¼ hr.'s walk from the minster. The ascent begins near the Schwaben Thor. The eye ranges over the vale of the Dreisam, bounded in the distance by the waving outline of the Black Forest Hills rising one behind another. The filigree work of the spire is seen from this to the greatest advantage.

The beautiful scenery of the *Höllenthal*, on the way from Freiburg to Schaffhausen, is described in Rte. 109. A traveller, not intending to pass through it on his way to Switzerland, should make an excursion from Freiburg as far as Steig, 11 m., to explore its beauties.

Eilwägen daily to Schaffhausen in 11 hrs., and Constance in 18, through the Höllenthal; to Alt-Breisach in 2½ hrs., and thence to Colmar Stat. on the railway.

[16 m. W. of Freiburg, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, stands *Alt-Breisach* (Post), a decayed town, once a frontier fortress, and the key of Germany on the W., but with nothing to show its former importance save the *Minster of St. Stephen*, Gothic, 13th cenry., on a hill. It contains a fine old *Rood Screen*, some monuments, and a silver shrine, which held the relics of the martyrs Gervasius and Protasius, found by St. Ambrose at Milan. Its chief curiosity, however, is its beautiful *Altar Screen*, carved in wood. The central compartment is occupied by the Coronation of the Virgin, a very masterly work of art, with the date 1597, and the monogram of the sculptor, Hans Leifrink, or Leychman. The l.-hand shutter bears patron saints of the town; the rt.-hand is occupied by St. Stephen and St. Lawrence. The whole is surmounted by pinnacles, that in the centre reaching up to the roof. A monument to the Grand Duke of Baden, Carl Frederick, has been placed on the top of the *Eggardsberg*, where once stood the *Citadel*. Flying bridge across the Rhine on road to Colmar, by Neu Breisach (*Inn*, H. de France.)

The *Baden Railway*—Trains—fast, in 1½; slow, in 2½ hrs. to Basle from Freiburg.

Schallstadt Stat.

Krotzingen Stat. (*Inn:* Post.) Near this are the ruins of Staufenburg Castle.

Heitersheim Stat.

Mülheim Stat. (*Inns:* Kittler's;—

Krone). [About 3 m. E. of the railrd. are the baths of *Badenweiler* (*Inns:* Römerbad, good; Stadt Carlsruhe). The waters were known to the Romans, and the baths erected by them were discovered, 1748, in a very perfect state of preservation. They consist of 4 large and 8 smaller baths, and include a vapour-bath, anointing-room, dressing-room, &c. They are regarded as the most perfect out of Rome, and are 324 ft. long by 100 broad. An inscription found on the spot proves that they were dedicated to Diana Abnoba. The place is now furnished with a handsome *Cursaal*, from Eisenlohr's plans. Behind it rises the *Castle*, ruined by the French, 1688, a capital point of view. *Excursions* may be made to the castle of Bürglen, 6 m., and to the top of the Blauen mountain (6 m.), 3597 ft. high, the loftiest in the district. The wine called *Markgräfler*, the best which Baden produces, is grown near this.

Sulzburg, to the N.E., was the birthplace of Schöpflin the Reformer.

At Neuenburg, 3 m. W. of Mülheim, Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar died, 1639, poisoned, it was supposed, by Richelieu.]

Schliengen Stat. (*Inn*, Baselstab.) Here an action was fought between Moreau and the Archduke Charles, 1796.

The Railway approaches the Rhine, here encroached upon by hills, which are bored by 3 short tunnels.

Efringen Stat. Through fine scenery.

Haltingen Stat.

The Baden custom-house is at Leopoldshöhe, but passengers' baggage is examined at Basle Stat., which belongs to Baden.

Since Baden has joined the Zollverein, the examination of the goods and person of travellers *coming from* Switzerland is strictly enforced (§ 32).

Basle Terminus in Little Basle. *Handbook for Switzerland* (Rte. 1).

16 July '66

ROUTE 106.

CARLSRUHE (OOS) TO BADEN-BADEN—BRANCH RAILWAY.

$\frac{5}{8}$ Germ. m. = 3 Eng. m.

This railroad branches off from the Great Baden railroad at the Oos stat. (Rte. 105, p. 566.) Beyond Oos the valley begins to contract and the hills to rise on either side. On the l. the old castle of Baden is seen crowning the summit of a fir-clad hill. On the rt. rises the hill of Yburg, on which another castle is perched. Both of them were, perhaps, Roman forts originally.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Baden Terminus (called Baden-Baden, to distinguish it from places of the same name in Switzerland and near Vienna). *Inns:* Badischer Hof (much frequented by the English), good, excellent table-d'hôte;—H. Victoria, a handsome house;—H. de l'Europe, opposite the Conversationshaus and Trinkhalle;—H. d'Angleterre, an excellent house;—H. de Russie, clean and good, comfortable and moderate. *Charges* at these hotels nearly alike: rooms from $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. upwards, lights 24 kr., breakfast 42 kr.; table-d'hôte at 5, 1 fl. 48 kr.; servants 24 kr. H. de France;—H. du Rhin;—Zähringer Hof;—*H. de Hollande. *Charges* in 2nd class *Inn:* room 48 kr. to 1 fl. 12 kr.; lights 18 kr.; breakfast 28 kr.; dinners at 1, 1 fl. 12 kr.; at 5, 1 fl. 36 kr.; servants 18 kr. There are many other inns, and nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the houses in the town are let as lodgings, but do not provide dinners. The Sonne and Blume are respectable establishments of this class. The price of rooms varies, according to season and situation, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. to 12 or 14 fl. a week. A *bath* costs 24 kr.=$8\frac{1}{2}d$. Some of the inns are provided with baths, but there is no building here appropriated exclusively to *bathing*. The best *wines* of the country are Affenthaler (red), Klingelberger, and Markgräfler. The price of everything is fixed by government, according to tariff, even down to washerwomen's charges.

There can be but one opinion as to the beauty of the situation of the town of Baden, embosomed among hills form-

ing an offset or commencement of the Black Forest range, and seated in the narrow valley of the Oos, a stream which, though insignificant in size, once formed the boundary-line between the Franks and Alemanni. The town has about 7000 permanent Inhab., and is built chiefly on the slope of a hill, the sides of which, above the streets, are dotted with bright villas and gardens. The mineral springs were known to and appreciated by the Romans, who fixed a colony here, and called it *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*. It was for 6 centuries the abode of the Margraves of Baden, until the incendiary devastation of the Palatinate by the French caused them to remove to Rastadt in the flat plain of the Rhine. At present the Grand Duke of Baden occasionally visits his *Villa* here, but resides principally during the summer at his Castle of Eberstein. Baden may be considered one of the most fashionable German watering-places (§ 41). During the season princes may be met with in abundance, but are usually outnumbered by blacklegs. The influx and concourse of visitors has greatly increased of late, and, in consequence, the number of new inns and other buildings has multiplied proportionately. It is by far the most beautiful of the baths of North Germany in its situation, even surpassing in this respect the Brunnen of Nassau. The surrounding country, without the sublimity and grandeur of Switzerland, is distinguished by a pleasing and romantic wildness: it is, as it were, a prelude to the Alps. The neighbourhood will afford almost endless gratification in the beauty of its prospects and the number and variety of the rides and walks, cut for miles in every direction through the forests and up the surrounding hills.

Whatever be the taste or disposition of the traveller, he will assuredly find something to please him here. There are saloons, promenades, balls, concerts, gaming-tables, and other luxuries of a capital; and, on the other hand, 20 different paths, leading in 10 min. into the depths of dark woods or deep valleys, where he may enjoy solitude so complete that he may fancy himself far from the haunts of men, and shade even in the height of summer. The months of July and August are the *season* when the baths are most frequented, but visitors are constantly coming and going from May to October, if the weather be fine. Of late years more than 40,000 persons have visited Baden in one season. The number of English visitors increases so much of late that the place assumes the appearance of a settlement of our countrymen. This influx has the effect of diminishing its advantages of cheapness and retirement, as within a few years the price of everything has been raised nearly one half. After October the soil and climate are extremely damp—the grassy banks are oozing with water, which the granitic substratum will not absorb, and the hotels and lodging-houses suffer greatly from moisture.

The *Hot Springs* (13 in number) burst out of the rocks at the foot of the castle terrace, called Schneckengarten, behind the parish church. That part of the town goes by the name of "Hell," and in the coldest weather snow never rests upon it. Neither summer nor winter produces any variation in the temperature of the springs. The hottest are 54° Réaum., the coldest 37°. Water from them is conveyed through the town in pipes, to supply the different baths, and loses little of its warmth in the passage; but the supply greatly exceeds the demand, so that some of the sources are used by the townspeople to scald their pigs and poultry. A building in the form of a temple is erected over the *principal spring* (Ursprung), one of the hottest as well as most copious sources. The vault of masonry which encloses the spring is of Roman construction. Several fragments of ancient sculpture, dug up in Baden and its neighbourhood, are preserved in the building—among them are votive tables and altars to Neptune, Mercury, and Juno. Neptune seems to have been the adopted patron of Baden and of this medicinal fountain. Remains of Roman vapour-baths, well preserved, were discovered in 1847 just beneath the new castle. One room is accessible. The mineral water which

comes out of the rock was conducted by a canal to a subterraneous chamber of about 20 ft. in breadth and 40 in length, from which the vapour ascended to the bathing-room by a great many pipes which open all round its walls. The floor is supported by small columns 3 ft. high.

The *Neue Trinkhalle* (i. e. Pump-room), a colonnade joined by flat arches, on the public walks, and nearly on a line with the Conversationshaus, is from Hübsch's design, and is covered with poor frescoes, representing legends of the Black Forest. The hot water is conducted in pipes from the source, and other mineral waters, goat's whey, &c., are to be had. The company assembles here between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. to drink the waters, and the band plays.

On the l. bank of the Oosbach, opposite to the town, are the *Promenade* and the *Conversationshaus*, a handsome building with a Corinthian portico, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, forming the lounge and chief resort—in fact, the grand focus of attraction for the visitors at Baden. It is one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in Germany, and includes a very fine and large assembly-room, where there is dancing at times, to which people repair in their morning dress. Gaming-tables are open and occupied from midday to midnight. There is a *Restaurant* in the rt. wing, where dinners may be had à la carte; and in the l. the *Library* and *Reading-room* of M. Marx.

Strangers who intend to remain any time here may subscribe for a fortnight or month to the rooms and balls. In the shop of Marx the bookseller there is a *Circulating Library* and reading-room, open to all, where The Times, Galignani's Messenger, and other English papers are taken in. The shady avenues leading to the Conversationshaus are occupied by shops of traders from various parts of Europe—Tyrol, Switzerland, Paris—all selling their national commodities, and commonly not very cheap. In the afternoon, when dinner is over, the walks and colonnades in front of the Conversationshaus become the fashionable resort, and are crowded with people sipping coffee and ices, or smoking; and a band of music is stationed close at hand.

After 6 P.M. the *Lichtenthaler Allée* is crowded with gay equipages, groups of equestrians, and "*The Corso*" may be compared with the Ring in Hyde Park or the Bois de Boulogne.

The *rouge-et-noir* and *roulette* tables, though opened for a forenoon course of gambling, are chiefly frequented in the evening, and stakes become higher as the night advances. Females are sometimes seen at them as well as men, ladies but rarely. Players alone are allowed to be seated.

The Conversationshaus is let out by the government of Baden to a company of speculators, who pay for the exclusive privilege of opening gambling-tables 11,000*l.* annually, and agree to spend in addition 250,000 fl. on the walks and buildings. Some idea may be formed from this of the vast sums of money which must be yearly lost by the dupes who frequent this *licensed* gaming-house. The whole is under the direction of M. Benazet, who formerly farmed the gambling-houses of Paris. He has fitted up the interior with much taste and great splendour. The gaming-tables draw hither much disreputable society, and must be considered as a very serious disadvantage to the place. It is chiefly through their baneful influence that Baden has sadly fallen off in respectability of late years.

Immediately above the highest houses of the town rises *das Neue Schloss* (new castle) summer residence of the Grand Duke of Baden—called *new* only by way of distinguishing it from the still older castle on the very summit of the hill above, in which the Duke's ancestors resided during the insecure times of the middle ages, down to 1471, when the present *new* schloss was founded. It was burnt and ruined in the fatal year 1689 by the French army that ravaged the Palatinate, but was afterwards restored in its present form. It is an ugly building, only remarkable for its situation and the curious *Dungeons* beneath it. Under the guidance of the castellan, the stranger is conducted into

these singular vaults down a winding stair, under the tower in the rt.-hand corner of the inner court, through an ancient bath constructed by the Romans. This entrance has been broken through in modern times; originally the dungeons were only accessible from above, by a perpendicular shaft or chimney running through the centre of the building, and still in existence. The visitor, in passing under it, can barely discern the daylight at the top. According to tradition, prisoners, bound fast in an arm-chair and blindfolded, were let down by a windlass into these dark and mysterious vaults and winding passages, excavated out of the solid rock on which the castle is founded. The dungeons were closed, not with doors of wood or iron, but with solid slabs of stone, turning upon pivots, and ingeniously fitted. Several of them still remain; they are nearly a foot thick, and weigh from 1200 to 2000 lbs. In one chamber, loftier than the rest, called the *Rack Chamber* (Folter-Kammer), the instruments of torture stood; a row of iron rings, forming part of the fearful apparatus, still remains in the wall. In a passage adjoining there is a well or pit in the floor, now boarded over, originally covered with a trap-door. The prisoner upon whom doom had been passed was led into this passage, and desired to kiss an image of the Virgin placed at the opposite end; but no sooner did his feet rest on the trap-door than it gave way beneath his weight, and precipitated him to a great depth below, upon a machine composed of wheels, armed with lancets, by which he was torn to pieces. This dreadful punishment was called the "Baiser de la Vierge," and the fatal pit, with its trap-door, an *oubliette*; because those who were precipitated down it were "*oubliés*," never heard of more. The secret of this terrible dungeon remained unknown until, as the story goes, an attempt to rescue a little dog, which had fallen through the planking above the pit, led to the discovery, at a depth of many yards, of fragments of ponderous wheels set round with rusty knives, with portions of bones, rags, and torn garments adhering to them.

The last and largest of these vaults is called the Hall of Judgment. Here the judges sat upon stone benches, remains of which may still be traced round the wall. Behind the niche where the president (Blutrichter) sat is the outlet to a subterranean passage, by which the members of the court entered; it is said to have communicated at one time with the Alte Schloss on the top of the hill, but is now walled up.

According to popular belief, these dungeons were the seat of a *Secret Tribunal* (Vehmgericht), such as that described so well by Scott in Anne of Geierstein, and by Göthe in Götz of Berlichingen. It must be remembered, however, that the famous Vehme of Westphalia held its meetings, not in the dark, nor in dungeons, but in broad day, and in the open field. (See Dortmund.)

There is little doubt that these prisons were the place of meeting of a mysterious tribunal, over which the lord of the castle most probably presided. Similar prisons (excepting the stone doors) are to be found in almost every well-preserved baronial fortress of the middle ages; and, though sometimes appropriated to the trial of real offences committed within the seigneur's jurisdiction, were not unfrequently the instruments of tyranny, and the scenes of dark crime; while at the best, from the secrecy of the proceedings, such a trial must have been but "wild justice."

The upper part of the castle is only worth notice on account of the fine view from its windows, and of the open shaft running through the building from top to bottom, within the winding staircase, which was the means of access to the dungeons below. It was divided by a partition, extending the whole way down. It is supposed that a prisoner, with his eyes blindfolded, was admitted by a door in the hall, opposite the principal entrance of the castle, was seated in an arm-chair, wound up to the top by a windlass through one side of the shaft, and let down by the other into the prisons of the secret tribunal. This shaft, at least, served to convey air into those subterranean chambers. The small garden

adjoining the castle, called Schneckengarten (snail garden, because snails were once bred in it for the table) and the terrace, are agreeable walks, commanding fine views.

The *Parish Church* is noticed chiefly as being the burial-place of the Margraves of Baden, and as containing several of their monuments. The most interesting are those of Margrave Louis William, who distinguished himself against the Turks, and was considered one of the first generals of his time. He served in 26 campaigns, and in his numerous battles was never vanquished; he died 1707: Prince Eugene served under him. His monument is by *Pigalle* (the sculptor of that of Marshal Saxe at Strasburg), and is not in good taste. Margrave Frederick, although Bishop of Utrecht, is represented on his tomb clad in armour, but with a mitre on his head instead of a helmet. Another of the family, Leopold William, also fought against the infidel, in token of which his monument (one of the best in the collection) is supported by Turks, chained. He was the colleague of Stahremberg and Montecucoli, and died at Warasdin in Hungary, 1671. At the E. end of the town is a *Convent* of nuns of the Holy Sepulchre: their dress is black, in sign of mourning; to be worn until the Holy Sepulchre shall be again rescued from the Infidels by the Christians. The sisters conduct a female school; the service in their convent chapel, aided by the voices of a female choir, is very impressive and pleasing.

The *English Church Service* is performed every Sunday in the *Spital Kirche*, at 11. English visitors usually subscribe towards the stipend of the clergyman.

An *English Ch.* has been begun, but stopped for want of funds.

Dr. Hermann Müller, a resident German physician, understands the English language and practice. Dr. Chelius, the celebrated physician from Heidelberg, is here in the season.

Railways.—To Frankfort—Freiburg—Basle—to Strasburg in 2 hrs.; thence to Paris (express once a-day in 10 hrs.).

Hired carriages, *donkeys*, and *riding-horses* are to be had in abundance during the season at all the principal inns. About 2 or 3 in the afternoon they collect at the end of the avenue leading to the Conversationshaus, to await employers. All the charges are fixed according to distance, by a printed tariff (taxe).

Excursions. — A stranger cannot be at a loss for excursions: let him follow almost any path leading out of the town, and he will find it a pleasant walk. One of the most agreeable, and usually the first taken, is that to (*a*) *das alte Schloss* (2½ m., an hour's walk), the conspicuous ruin which rises out of the woods on the summit of the hill above the town. A carriage-road, commencing behind *das neue Schloss*, leads up the hill to it in zigzags, but a shorter foot-path is open for pedestrians, or those who trust to mules and asses, the usual beasts of burden employed in this excursion. The shade of the woods through which the path winds alleviates the fatigue of the ascent in the heat of the day, while seats, opportunely placed, wherever a projecting rock displays the view to advantage, enable the wanderer to recruit his strength, if weary.

The Alte Schloss was the earliest residence of the ancestors of the reigning house of Baden. Its situation afforded its owners security from foes during many centuries of rapine and disorder. At length, in the 15th cent., when the right of private warfare was abolished, the Lords of Baden ventured to descend from their tower on high, and settled in the New Château, close to the town. This interesting and picturesque old ruin was dismantled and reduced to its present state by the French in the devastating war of the Palatinate. The view which the galleries round its mouldering battlements afford is the most pleasing and extensive in the neighbourhood of Baden. On one side are seen the dark hills of the Black Forest, luxuriantly clothed with the woods from which they get their name, contrasting with the verdure of the valleys they enclose, while the town of Baden at our feet, numberless villages, church spires, convents, and mills, clustering on the

borders of winding streams, fill the foreground: on the other side, the hills subside into the plain of the Rhine, whose course may be traced in the distance, backed by the Vosges Mountains in France.

A path leading from the gateway of the castle to the left, and winding round the shoulder of the hill, conducts to *Ebersteinburg* (2 m.), another ruin, near a village of the same name. This is an agreeable prolongation of the morning's excursion. Walks are also cut in the hill above the castle to the curious rocks called *Felsenbrücke* on the summit, whence a good view over the level land to Strasburg may be enjoyed.

(*b*) The views from the top of the other hills around Baden, the *Jagdhaus* (Hunting Lodge, from which the spire of Strasburg may be seen), (*c*) the *Yburg*, 6 m. (accessible for carriages only part of the way—to the foot of the hill), and (*d*) the *Mercuriusberg*, 5 m. (on whose summit a tower is built), partake more or less of the character of that from the Alte Schloss. Nevertheless, a person residing some time at Baden will find each of them a pleasant excursion, affording most excellent situations for a picnic party. (*e*) More distant but very interesting are the ruins of *Allerheiligen* Abbey, taking the rail to Achern Stat. (see p. 549).

(*f*) *Lichtenthal.* An avenue of shady oaks, commencing near the S. end of the town of Baden, leads up the valley to the *Convent of Lichtenthal*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. It was richly endowed in ancient days by the Margraves of Baden, but has undergone the fate of all such religious establishments; its revenues only escaped entire confiscation by the interference of the Grand Duke, but the number of its inmates is now reduced to 20 nuns. In the older and smaller of the two *churches* attached to the convent are many curious monuments of the Margraves, bearing their mailed effigies, and the crest of goat's horn displayed on their helmets: one prince lies on a slab or table, clad in mail, with bars of iron running down the sleeves, a curious transition from chain to plate armour.

The *Orphan-house* attached to the convent is one of the foundations of the charitable London tailor *Stultz*, who was created a nobleman by the Grand Duke of Baden.

The convent and the village of *Oberbeuern*, close to Lichtenthal, lie at the entrance of a beautiful valley, which well deserves to be explored. It is the picture of quiet seclusion, a miniature of a Swiss valley. A clear rippling stream flows through the midst, and sets in activity several saw-mills; rich verdant meadows and well cultivated cornfields line its banks, and extend up to the hem of the forest, which clothes all the hills around with its dark foliage. A carriage-road leads by Geroldsau, a picturesque village, to a waterfall called the *Butte* (6 m. from Baden). The drive is pleasant; but as for the waterfall, it is a paltry jet, dried up for a great part of the season, when its attractions are most needed.

A pedestrian disposed to take a good long walk may go to Yburg, proceed thence with a guide over the hills to Geroldsau and the waterfall, and return to Baden by Lichtenthal, making altogether 12 or 13 miles.

A traveller pressed for time may visit the most interesting objects around Baden in 6 hrs., with a carriage and 2 horses, costing 6 or 7 florins. After seeing the Old Schloss, which will take up 3 hrs. on foot, he may drive by Lichtenthal to Neu-Eberstein; thence descend the Murgthal to Gernsbach, by Ottenau, Rothenfels (good *Inn*), and Kuppenheim, to the Favourite; whence he may return to Baden in time for the evening promenade and Corso.

(*g*) The *most pleasing* excursion, however, beyond doubt, among the many which lie within the reach of the visitor at Baden, is that to the *Valley of the Murg* and Neu Eberstein (7 m.) and back, which will occupy a morning or afternoon.

An admirably constructed road leads by Lichtenthal and Beuern direct to Schloss Eberstein, a drive of 2 hrs., winding gradually over the ridge of steep hills, a spur or promontory shooting out from the Black Forest range,

which divides the valley of Baden from that of the Murg.

The *Castle of Neu Eberstein*, an ancestral fortalice of the Grand Ducal family, projects forward on the summit of a beetling crag, in a situation enabling its owners, in ancient days, to command the passage up and down the stream and valley, and to take toll from all comers. The old feudal ruin has been built up into a modern residence. Strangers are freely admitted to see it. In front of it, on a stone pedestal, is placed a huge statue of a wild boar. (*Eber.*) The Gothic furniture, ancient armour, and painted glass with which it is decorated, though curious, will hardly distract the stranger's attention from the exquisite view which he will gain from the platform in front. The road descends in zigzags from the castle-gate to the Murg, and joins a shorter footpath through the wood, at a little white chapel called *Der Klingel*, the resort of pilgrims at certain seasons.

In the small town of *Gernsbach* (*Inns:* Stern; Löwe), 2000 Inhab., the sawmills, which abound, are employed in cutting into planks the noble trees of the Black Forest, which, having been floated down the Murg, are here sorted, cut, and made up into rafts, to find their way down the Rhine to Holland.

There is good fishing in the Murg (trout and grayling), from Gernsbach to Forbach. *Omnibus* to Muggensturm Stat.

About an hour's drive beyond Gernsbach, and lower down the valley of the Murg, is Rothenfels, with a fine hotel, pleasantly situated at what is called the Elizabethenquelle.

[Those who intend to wander further up the valley above Eberstein will find a footpath descending from the castle straight to the village of Oberzroth, where they again reach the side of the Murg. The road is rough, and in places very steep. The villages passed in succession are Hilpertsau, where the road crosses over to the rt. bank of the Murg; Weissenbach; Langenbrand, on a lofty granite rock, a very striking object; Gausbach, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland; and Forbach (*Inn*, Krone, dirty), the last village belonging to Baden, 12 m. from Baden. Forbach generally forms the limits of a day's excursion, if the traveller intends returning the same day to Baden. The vale of the Murg is the entrance to other very beautiful valleys of the Black Forest.

In the side valley of the Rauhmünzach, a few miles above Forbach, and in the midst of the mountains, may be seen a kind of tank (Schwellung), formed by damming up the stream, which is opened at stated periods to float down vast masses of timber. The valley of the Murg loses its beauty in its upper extremity. The frontier of Würtemberg is reached at the post station Schönmünznach (*Inns:* Post and Zum Waldhorn), 2 posts from Wildbad. See *Handbook of South Germany*, Route 162, where the road from Baden to Wildbad is described.]

ROUTE 107.

BADEN TO STRASBURG—RAILWAY.

A branch line from the Appenweier Stat., on the Great Baden railway (Rte. 106), leads W. to Kehl and Strasburg. Trains run in 25 min.

Kork Stat. Over marshy ground.

2 Kehl Stat.—*Inn:* Post, or Weisses Lamm; Buffet.

Kehl, on the bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Kinzig and Schutter with the Rhine, though dignified by the name of a town, resembles more nearly a village. It was once a strong fortress of the German empire, strength-

ened as a bulwark against France, and has consequently been bombarded, burned, and razed more than a dozen times by French armies on crossing the Rhine. At present its fortifications are dismantled, but the German Confederation have caused the towns of Germersheim on the l. bank of the Rhine, and Rastadt on the rt., to be converted into places of strength.

As the French Custom-house must be encountered on the opposite side of the Rhine, persons wishing merely to see Strasburg, and not to penetrate farther into France, had better leave their baggage at Kehl Stat. The distance to Strasburg is nearly 4 m. The gate at the end of the bridge of Kehl is closed soon after sunset.

An iron *Lattice Bridge* of 5 spans on 4 piers, erected 1861, carries the Railway over the Rhine from Kehl to Strasburg.

The Rhine opposite Strasburg is divided into 2 branches by an island, upon which stands the French Custom-house, and (l.) a little way beyond it, surrounded by willows, the *monument* erected to General Dessaix, inscribed with the words "à Dessaix, l'Armée du Rhin, 1800." The island is connected with the main land by a bridge of boats on each side. After passing the second bridge, the road passes on the S. side of the *Citadel* of Strasburg, considered a masterpiece of the skill of Vauban; and, a few hundred yards beyond it, reaches the gate of the city, where passports are demanded. Near the Austerlitz gate, or Metzgerthor, by which the road from Kehl enters Strasburg, is a milestone inscribed "*Route de Paris à Vienne!*"

10 STRASBURG (Germ. Strassburg).—*Inns:* Ville de Paris; a handsome house, good cuisine, best, but charges in proportion; —*Rothes Haus (Maison Rouge), on the Place Kleber, good; —La Fleur; —Hôtel d'Angleterre, near the Railway Stat.

Strasburg, capital of the ancient province of Alsace (Elsass), is a strong frontier fortress, with 82,000 Inhab., (⅓ Protestants), and a garrison of 6000 men, even in time of peace, on the Ill, which, on its way to join the Rhine, at the distance of about a mile, intersects the town in all directions, in canals. Strasburg is the *Argentoratum* of the Romans.

Though it has been united to France for more than a cent. and a half, and forms at present the chief town in the Dépt. du Bas Rhin, yet it bears all the external aspect of a German town in the appearance of its streets and houses, and in the costume and language of its inhabitants. Louis XIV. got possession of Strasburg, which was a Free Imperial city of the German empire, in 1681, by an unwarrantable attack during the time of peace.

The principal and most interesting building in the town is the ***Cathedral*, or *Münster*, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe, remarkable for its *Spire*, the highest in the world, rising 468 ft. above the pavement; 24 ft. higher than the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and 140 ft. higher than St. Paul's. The artist who designed this admirable masterpiece of airy open-work was *Erwin of Steinbach:* his plans are still preserved in the town. He died in 1318, when the work was only half finished: it was continued by his son, and afterwards by his daughter Sabina. The remains of this family of architects are interred within the cathedral. The tower was not completed till 1439, long after their deaths, and 424 years after the church was commenced, by John Hültz of Cologne, who was summoned to Strasburg for this end. Had the original design been carried into execution, both the towers would have been raised to the same height. A doorway in the S. side of the truncated tower leads to the summit of the spire. On the platform, about ⅔ of the way up, is a station for the watchmen, who are set to look out for fires (§ 43). One of them will accompany any person who has permission from the Mayor to mount the upper spire, and will unlock the iron grate which closes the passage. There is no difficulty or danger in the ascent to a person of ordinary nerve or steadiness of head; but the stonework of the steeple is so completely open, and the pillars which support it are so wide

apart, and cut so thin, that they more nearly resemble a collection of bars of iron or wood; so that at such a height one might almost fancy oneself suspended in a cage over the city; and, if the foot were to slip, the body might possibly drop through the open fretwork. At the same time, the elaborateness of the tracery, and the sharpness of the angles and ornaments, are proofs of the skill of the architect and the excellent materials he had chosen; and it is only by a close inspection that the delicacy of the workmanship can be truly appreciated. Within a few feet of the top the winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. Several instances are recorded of persons who have either fallen or have thrown themselves off the top.

The view of the multitude of rusty-coloured tiled roofs of the town is not very pleasing; nor is it the bird's-eye panorama of the rich district around, of the Rhine and Black Forest in Germany, and of the Vosges Mountains on the side of France, that will reward the adventurous climber; but rather the exploit, the great elevation, and the near view which it affords of the steeple.

Now, to descend to the body of the church. The exterior of the W. end deserves the most minute examination.

"The gigantic mass, over the solid part of which is thrown a netting of detached arcades and pillars, which, notwithstanding their delicacy, from the hardness and excellent preservation of the stone, are so true and sharp as to look like a veil of the finest cast-iron, contains a circular window 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft.; *i. e.* higher than the TOWERS of York Minster."—*Hope's Architecture.*

"The building," says Dr. Whewell, "looks as though it were placed behind a rich open screen, or in a case of woven stone. The effect of the combination is very gorgeous, but with a sacrifice of distinctness from the multiplicity and intersections of the lines."

The nave was begun in 1015, and finished in 1275. The Romanesque choir is part of an older building, attributed to the time of Charlemagne. The most remarkable things in the interior are the vast and beautiful W. marigold window, 43 ft. in diameter; the rich painted glass, executed in the 15th cent., filling nearly all the windows; the *Font* in the N. transept; the Pulpit of carved stone (date 1487); and the famous *Clock* in the S. transept, made by a living artist of Strasburg to replace an older one which had fallen to decay. The full mechanism is set in motion at noon only. The S. transept is supported by a beautiful single pillar, ornamented with statues: above the Gothic border, which runs along the wall, appears a statue of the architect of the Minster, Erwin of Steinbach, carved by himself: he is interred here, and in 1835 his family tombstone was discovered in the little court behind the chapel of St. John.

The *Guild of Freemasons* has existed at Strasburg since the foundation of the Minster, and is the parent of the lodges throughout Germany.

The *Frauenhaus*, which belonged to the cathedral chapter, near the Minster, has an elegant Gothic winding-stair of stone, and some curious sculpture. Here are preserved many original designs of the architect of the Minster.

In walking from the Münster to St. Thomas, you pass the *Gutenberg's Platz*, in the midst of which is placed a bronze statue, by *David* (raised 1840), to *John Gutenberg*, by whom the earliest attempt at printing was made at Strasburg (about 1436) though he finally brought his invention to perfection at Mayence. Peter Schöffer, who assisted him, and made many improvements, particularly in the casting of metallic letters, was a citizen of Strasburg.

The *Ch. of St. Thomas*, appropriated to the use of a Protestant congregation, contains the *Monument of Marshal Saxe*, the masterpiece of the sculptor Pigalle, erected to his memory by Louis XV. It represents the general descending with a calm mien to the grave, while France, personified in a beautiful female figure, endeavours to detain him, and at the same time to stay the threatening advance of Death. It is looked upon as a very successful effort

of the chisel: there is a tenderness of expression about the female figure which is truly charming. Schöpflin, and a brother of the pastor Oberlin, are buried in this church; and there are one or two other small monuments. Two bodies, said to be of a Count of Nassau-Saarwerden and his daughter, are shown, on account of the wonderfully perfect state in which flesh and clothes have been preserved after the lapse of more than a cent. This is truly a disgusting spectacle.

The *Academie Royale*, originally a Protestant school, founded 1538, raised to the dignity of a university in 1621, but suppressed at the Revolution, has produced several remarkable scholars, as Schöpflin, Oberlin, Schweighäuser, &c.: here also Göthe completed his studies, and took his degree of Doctor in Laws, 1772. His residence at Strasburg is admirably described in his autobiography. The Academy possesses a *Museum of Natural History*, which ranks far higher than the common average of provincial collections. It is very complete in the productions of Alsace, and especially in the fossils of the grès bigarré; and there is a large series of the fossil plants discovered at Sulz les Bains and Mühlhausen. The botanical collection contains the section of the trunk of a silver fir, from the Hochwald, near Barr; its diameter was 8 ft. close to the ground, its height 150 ft. There are many other specimens of woods preserved in such a manner as not only to interest the botanist, but to be useful to the practical man, to the carpenter and the like, by showing the texture and quality of the timber.

The *Public Library*, of more than 100,000 vols., boasts of many literary curiosities: the principal are, the "Landsberg Missal" of Herrade, Abbess of Hohenberg, richly and copiously decorated with illuminations and miniatures in the early Byzantine style, executed in 1180; a missal, written on purple vellum in silver letters; many early printed books; Cicero, printed by Faust, 1465; a Bible, printed at Strasburg, 1466, by Eggestein; Mentelin's Bible, printed here in the same year.

In the *H. de Ville* is a small collection of pictures, including the St. Apollinus of *Perugino*.

Persons interested in military matters will be disposed to visit the *Arsenal* of a fortress so important as Strasburg: it contains fire-arms for 155,000 men, and 952 pieces of cannon, 412 of which are required for the defence of the town and the citadels. There is a *cannon foundry* here, and one of the largest depôts of artillery in France. By means of large sluices, constructed in the time of Louis XV. by Vauban, at the spot where the Ill enters the town, the country around Strasburg, between the Rhine and the Ill, can be laid under water, and the city rendered unapproachable by an army, and almost impregnable.

The *Séminaire* is a huge and handsome edifice, close to the cathedral: it was originally the bishop's palace.

There is a good provincial *Theatre* here, near the square called Broglie, from a governor of Alsace of that name. A very splendid *Synagogue* was erected, in 1834, by the Jews. It is curious to contrast the present with the former condition of that people in this city. Nowhere did they suffer more cruel or tyrannical persecutions. The street called Brand Strasse (Fire-street) was so named because, on the spot where the Prefecture now stands, a bonfire was made, in 1348, to burn the Hebrews; and 2000 of that devoted race, accused of having poisoned the wells and fountains, and thus caused the plague which desolated the city about this time, were consumed in the flames. From henceforth no Jew was allowed to live within the walls; and the summons of a horn, blown every evening from the Minster tower, compelled them all to depart.

The body of General Kleber (a native of Strasburg), originally interred in the Minster, has been removed to a vault in the centre of the Place d'Armes (Paradeplatz), and a statue of him (Grass) has been erected over it.

Strasburg is famous for its *Pâtés de foies gras*, made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an un-

natural size by the process of shutting the birds up singly in coops too narrow to allow them to turn, and stuffing them twice a day with maize. They are generally kept in a dark cellar, and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. There is such a coop in almost every house in the town. Sulphur is steeped in the water given to the birds to increase their appetite. Instances are known of a goose's liver which had attained the weight of 2 or even 3 lbs. Hummel, No. 9, Rue des Serruriers, is said to make good pâtés.

The gates of Strasburg are shut at 10 o'clock, or 11 in summer, after which neither ingress nor egress is allowed.

The principal *Promenade* is the *Ruprechtsau*, an extensive space laid out in walks and gardens, beyond the walls.

Railroad—to Paris, express in 10 hrs., other trains in 14.

Railroads to Basle—see *Handbook for France* — Baden-Baden — Carlsruhe—Heidelberg — Frankfurt — Stuttgard, Munich, and Vienna—to Sarrebourg—to Wilpenburg, Hagenau, and Mannheim —to Besançon and Lyons—to Landau.

Station for all these at the N.W. side of the town.

Omnibus every hour from the Place Kleber and Porte d'Austrelitz to Kehl Rly Stat., about 4 m.

ROUTE 108.

OFFENBURG TO SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE, BY THE KINZIGTHAL AND DONAUESCHINGEN.

18½ Germ. m. = 85 Eng. m. to Schaffhausen. Thence to Constance, 5 Germ. m. = 24¼ Eng. m.

Eilwägen daily from Offenburg to Schaffhausen in 15½ hrs., and to Constance in 19½ hrs.

Offenburg—*Inn*, Die Fortuna (Rte. 105) — is situated at the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig. This stream descends from the Black Forest, and joins the Rhine at Kehl. The scenery at its upper extremity is very pleasing, though inferior to that of the Höllenthal (Rte. 109). 2m. beyond Offenburg, near the pretty village of Ortenburg, the modern Gothic *Castle* of the Russian Baron Berkholz is conspicuous on the l. of the road, upon an eminence overlooking the mouth of the Kinzigthal.

The first small town of the route is Gengenbach; it has 2000 Inhab., and an old monastery, now secularised, with a fine *ch.* attached to it.

2½ Biberach. The scenery from Biberach to Hornberg is very picturesque, almost romantic. The road passes through Steinbach and Hasslach (*Inn* and Baths: Furstenberger Hof, clean and cheap), on the l. bank of the Kinzig, before reaching

2½ Hausach. *Inn* comfortable.

The ruined *castle* anciently belonged to a branch of the family of Fürstenberg, who were seigneurs of the town. A road turning off on the l. conducts to the baths of Rippoldsau. (*Handbook of South Germany.*)

Our road, continuing to the rt., passes through a country which has quite a Swiss character. The broad-roofed wooden houses, the costume of the people, and, above all, the frequent occurrence of *goître*, tend to increase the resemblance.

1½ Hornberg. — *Inns:* Post, off the road, comfortable sleeping quarters; Bär (Bear). This little town is beautifully situated under a height, crowned by an old donjon keep, and at the foot of the main chain of the Black Forest range. The skeleton of these mountains is granite; and they attain their greatest elevation (4616 ft. above the sea) near Feldberg.

The *new line of road* to Triberg is the pleasantest and prettiest part of the journey: it is carried up the valley of the Gutach, one of the most sequestered and beautiful in the Black Forest, and through a gorge, being partly hewn in the rock, to

1½ Triberg. The *posthouse* (Badensche Hof), the best on the line, good, is at a little distance from the village, of 800 Inhab., which lies off the road in a very romantic situation, hemmed in by high precipices,

from one of which, 1½ m. distant from the Post, a pretty waterfall (the finest in Germany) descends. Near it is another *Inn*, Löwe. Triberg is the centre of a manufacture peculiar to the Black Forest, that of wooden clocks, exported to the number, it is said, of 200,000 yearly, under the name of Dutch clocks, not only throughout Europe, but even to America and China. The sulphur-coloured straw-hats worn by the peasantry are also made here. Beyond Triberg there is a very long but easy ascent.

The Briegach, one of the head-waters of the Danube, rises within a short distance of

1½ St. Georgen. Here is a Benedictine convent of great antiquity, one of the focuses of the civilization of the surrounding district. It was burnt by a Duke of Würtemberg because the monks refused to adopt the Reformation, but was soon succeeded by another. Ruins of the old convent exist. The new road, which is excellent, ends at Peterzels, about a mile beyond St. Georgen. An almost continuous descent leads to

2 Villingen — *Inns*, Post; Blume; neither good—a market town, 3600 Inhab., surrounded by bleak hills. It has the appearance of having been built on the site of a Roman encampment. It is a square crossed by 2 main streets at right angles, one passing through the centre of the square, the other somewhat on one side of it. There are 4 gates, one at each end of these streets.

About 4 m. E. of Villingen, near a village called Swenningen, is the *Source of the Neckar*. This is indeed a land of fountains and of watercourses; and though the height of the mountains is not great, and they have no glaciers or perpetual snow, yet the reservoirs of the Black Forest feed with large supplies the two principal rivers of Europe. The flakes of winter snow which descend upon some of the ridges, nay, even the drops of rain falling on opposite sides of a house, in some situations, are destined to end their career at the two opposite extremities of a continent; and, while part find their way to the German Ocean, others, which reached the ground within a few feet of them, take an opposite course, and fall into the Black Sea.

1½ *Donaueschingen.—Inns:* Schütze; Falke. This town is the chief place of the small Landgraviate of Baar, and contains 3053 Inhab. The principal building is the *Palace* of the mediatised Prince of Fürstenberg, a plain modern edifice.

In a corner of the garden, and between the walls of the palace and the church, is a round basin filled with clear sparkling water, which may be seen bubbling up from the bottom. Its waters, running out of the basin, are conducted for about 50 yds. in a subterranean channel into the Briegach, which from that point receives the name of the Danube. This little basin, under the castle window, goes by the name of the *Source of the Danube*. The real origin of that river seems to have been involved in a portion of the same mystery which conceals the source of the Nile. The claims which the basin in the court-yard has to be considered the source are, that the name of Danube is not given to the river until the waters of this little rill are received into it, and that the two upper streams, the Brege, whose fountain-head is at the solitary chapel of St. Martin, about 5 m. N.W. of the village of Furtwangen, and 25 m. from Donaueschingen, and the Briegach, rising near the convent of St. George, 20 m. off, in spite of the previous length of their course, are both liable to be exhausted by drought, until supplied by the rill from the castle garden of Prince Fürstenberg.

The whole country round Donaueschingen may be compared to a wet sponge, so abundant and numerous are the sources of water in springs, rills, ponds, and marshes, all of which go to swell the tide of the Danube. About a mile out of Donaueschingen, at the village of Hülfingen, the road crosses the Brege, which in regard to its previous length may be looked on as the main stream of the Danube; the Briegach falls into it about a mile lower down.

Eilwägen, in 9 hrs., direct from Donaueschingen to Constance by Geisingen (1½ Germ. m.). Engen (2), where Moreau beat the Austrians, in 1800, with a loss of 7000 men on either side. The height of Hohenhöwen, an extinct volcano, once more vomited forth flames; but in spite of the tremendous fire of the Austrian artillery planted on it, it was carried by the French. Radolfzell (3). Constance (2½).

In the midst of the bare open country, interspersed with tufts of furze traversed on the way to Schaffhausen, a ruined castle is seen on a hill, with a village on the slope beneath it, at a little distance to the l. of the road. This is *Fürstenberg*, which gives its name to the principality, now mediatised. Riedböhringen is a small village.

2¼ Blumberg; a desolate-looking post-house. Custom-house near.

This stage is almost entirely occupied in the ascent and descent of a steep hill called the Randc. The view from the top, near a wooden crucifix, is charming. On the l. are seen 3 singular mountains, which from their shape may at once be known as extinct volcanoes; they are called Hohenstoffeln, Hohenkrähe, and Hohentwiel. Further on, in the distance, a wide expanse of the Lake of Constance, with the towers of Constance itself, backed by the snowy *mountains of Switzerland*, rises to view. Half way down the hill is a row of small houses; these are the Douane of the Baden frontier (§ 32). Immediately beyond them the traveller reaches Swiss ground, and the road passes through a little valley, completely Swiss in aspect as well as situation, to

3 SCHAFFHAUSEN (see *Handbook for Switzerland*). *Inns:* at the Falls—Schweitzer Hof, best, *w.cs.*; and Schloss Laufen, good. In the town—Couronne, good, and not expensive.

Railway from Schaffhausen to Constance. 4 or 5 trains daily in 2 hrs. See *Handbook for Switzerland.*

Near *Singen* (*Inn* poor and extortionate) you pass at the foot of *Hohentwiel.* The castle is now dismantled. The lofty rock upon which it stands gives it the appearance of an Indian hill fort.

1½ *Radolfzell* (Post, good inn), a desolate town situated at the extremity of the branch of the Lake of Constance called Unter See, with a fine *ch.*, in the true German Gothic style. In the broad part of the Rhine, where it is still rather a lake than a river, is the *Isle of Reichenau*, anciently famed for a monastery, founded by one of the successors of Charlemagne, of which the *Ch.* (partly Romanesque) and Treasury remain. In the Treasury are to be seen, the shrine of St. Fortunata, an ivory ciborium, a cope, a crozier, and a missal of the 10th cent.

The scenery of the road which runs along the l. bank of the Rhine from Schaffhausen to Constance is more pleasing than the above road.

The Rhine here, suddenly contracted from a lake to a river, is crossed by an *iron* railway- and road-*bridge* into

2½ CONSTANCE Stat., near the lake and steamers.—*Inns:* Brochet (*Hecht*), best and excellent, looking over the lake, with very attentive landlord, who has extensive water privilege in and around Constance; excellent rods, nets, punts, and all appliances for fishing, trolling, &c., which he lets out on moderate terms. This is capital head-quarters for fishing. Hôtel d'Autriche;—Goldner Löwe, at Kreutzlingen, in Swiss territory, about 1 m. distant.

Constance, a decayed city of 8000 Inhab., instead of 40,000, which it once possessed, is remarkable for its antiquity, since its streets and many of its buildings remain unaltered since the 15th cent. Although situated on the l. or Swiss bank of the Rhine, it belongs to Baden. It is connected with the opposite shore by an *iron* bridge, and occupies a projecting angle of ground at the W. extremity of the Bodensee, or lake of Constance; its agreeable position and interesting historical associations make amends for the want of life perceptible within its venerable walls. It has of late, however, revived considerably;

the government have formed, at a large expense, a port on the lake, which facilitates the navigation, while it is an ornament to the town.

The **Minster* is a handsome Gothic structure, begun 1052, with fine open-work turrets in the W. end; the doors of the main W. portal between the two towers are of oak, curiously carved in compartments, with a representation of the Passion of our Lord, executed in 1470 by one Simon Bainder. The nave is supported by 16 pillars, each of a single block, 18 ft. high, and dates from the 13th cent.; it is flanked by circular arches in the Romanesque style, and is very wide; the aisles are pointed. The spot where the "Arch-heretic Huss" stood, as sentence of death by burning was pronounced on him by his unrighteous judges, is still pointed out as a stone in the centre of the nave near the pulpit. Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, who presided over the English deputation to the council, is buried here, in front of the high altar, under a tomb, which is very remarkable, as being of *English brass;* which is fully proved by the workmanship. It was probably sent over from England by his executors. He wears the Order of the Garter. The choir and its side aisles were rebuilt end of the 13th cent. The carved woodwork of the stalls of the choir is very fine. In the N. transept is a representation of the death of the Virgin in figures of life size. The crypt is of the 10th or 11th cent. Two sides of the ancient cloisters, whose arches are filled in with beautiful tracery, are yet standing. In an angle of the cloisters is a curious circular building in the pointed style, in the centre of which is a Gothic rotunda, used for Good Friday ceremonies, which is curiously ornamented with Scriptural figures.

There are some curious relics in the *Sacristy*, as, one of the arrows which pierced St. Sebastian, skull of St. Conrad enclosed in a silver figure, piece of the true Cross, &c.; also much fine Brabant lace, and a beautiful Gothic fireplace and piscina, superior to those at Courtray. In the *Vestry-room* above are a range of singular cupboards or presses of carved oak, none of a later date than the 15th cent. There is a beautiful view from the tower of the cathedral, E. over the lake and mountains of Tyrol, and W. over the valley of the Rhine.

The *Dominican Convent*, now a Turkey red cotton-printing establishment, is the place where Huss was confined, but all that remained of the stone chamber itself has been removed to the Kaufhaus. The church forms a picturesque ruin, in the early style of German Gothic. The chapter-house is even older. The cloisters are perfect. The little island upon which this building stands was fortified by the Romans, and a portion of the wall, towards the lake, can yet be discerned.

In the *Hall of the Kaufhaus* (built 1388), looking towards the lake, the *Great Council of Constance* held its sittings, 1414-18, in a large room supported by wooden pillars. That famous assembly, composed, not of bishops alone, like the ancient councils, but of deputies, civil and ecclesiastical, from the whole of Christendom, including princes, cardinals (30), patriarchs (4), archbishops (20), bishops (150), professors of universities and doctors of theology (200), besides a host of ambassadors, inferior prelates, abbots, priors, &c., was convened for the purpose of remedying the abuses of the church; and as those abuses began with its head, the proceedings were prefaced by a declaration that a council of the church has received, by Divine right, an authority in religious matters, even over that of the Pope. It exerted its influence in curbing the Papal power, by deposing the infamous John XXIII. and Benedict XIII., and by electing in their place Martin V. But there is one act of this council which fixes lasting and odious celebrity on it—the treacherous seizure and cruel murder of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, in spite of the safe-conduct granted to the former by the Emperor Sigismund, the president of the assembly.

The chairs occupied by the Emperor and Pope; the Bible of Huss; a model of the dungeon, now destroyed, in which he was confined, of the same

size as the original, and in which the actual door and other fragments have been incorporated; a car which is said to be that in which he was drawn to execution; the figure of Abraham which supported the pulpit in the Minster, and which the people mistook for Huss, and defaced accordingly; and some other relics of the council, still remain in the hall, besides a collection of Roman and German antiquities, dug up in the neighbourhood. 1 F. fr. is charged for admission.

The *house* in which *Huss* lodged, bearing a rude likeness of him, is pointed out in the Paul's Strasse, near the Schnetzthor. He was thrown into prison, soon after his arrival, in the *Franciscan Convent*, now a ruin, whence he was removed to a more irksome dungeon, affording scarcely room to move, in the before-mentioned *Dominican Convent.*

The field outside of the town, in the suburb of Brühl, in which he suffered martyrdom, with a fortitude which moved even his judges and executioners to admiration—nay, even the place where the stake was planted,—are still pointed out: rude images of Huss and Jerome, formed of clay taken from the spot, are offered for sale to the stranger.

In 1415 a perpetual treaty of peace (signed at Aarberg, 24 July, 1415) was negotiated at Constance, between Sigismund of Austria and the Swiss Confederation, which put an end to the contest for the liberty of the Swiss cantons, which began with the fight of Morgarten (15 Nov. 1315), and was decided by that of Sempach (9 July, 1386). Behind the Hecht inn is the house, distinguished by an elegant Gothic bay window, in which the Emperor Sigismund lodged. Constance belonged to the crown of Austria from 1549 to 1805, when, by the treaty of Presburg, it was transferred to Baden. Since 1802 it has ceased to be a bishopric. The spirit of industry is reviving, and several manufactories of cotton, two of muslin, and one of silk, have sprung up.

Excursions.—To Reichenau—to the *island* of *Meinau*, about 4 m. N. of Constance, well cultivated, yet with no want of trees, forming a nice little estate. The house was once a commandery of the Knights of the Teutonic Order. From the terrace of the garden there is a magnificent view over the lake, of the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell, among which the Sentis is pre-eminent. Meinau is approached by a wooden foot-bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, connecting it with the shore; there is an inn on the island.

Railways to Zurich from Romanshorn—to Schaffhausen in 2 hrs.

Diligences to Donaueschingen, in 8 hours.

Steamers daily between Constance and the different ports of the lake. They correspond with the trains to Coire at Rorschach, with the Railway for Stuttgart at Friedrichshafen, and with that to Augsburg and Munich at Lindau — thus maintaining a daily communication between Constance and these cities.

A *steamer* to Schaffhausen in 3 hrs., returning in 4 or 5, every day from April to October.

The *Lake of Constance* is described in the *Handbook for Switzerland.*

ROUTE 109.

FREIBURG IN BREISGAU TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, BY THE HÖLLENTHAL.

11 Germ. m. = 51 Eng. m. *Eilwägen* between the towns: none direct. *Omnibus* from Freiburg to the Stern *Inn* daily in 4 hrs., returning in the afternoon. A new road from Freiburg to Schaffhausen has been for some time projected. The stages are so hilly that at least 13 hrs. are occupied on the road *travelling post*, exclusive of stoppages.

The valley of the Dreisam, up which the road is carried, is at its commencement near Freiburg a level and fertile plain of considerable width, bounded by gently sloping wooded hills. In the neighbourhood of

1½ Burg, it begins to ascend, and in this part is styled Himmelreich (Heaven), in reference to its elevation, and in contrast to the frowning gorge which succeeds, commonly known as the Holle (Valley of Hell), which about 9 m. from Freiburg assumes a character of romantic beauty and grandeur. Its charm lies in the rich foliage of the woods covering its steep sides, out of which project buttresses and pinnacles of bare rock, at the foot of which runs the Dreisam, bordered with turf and studded with frequent water-mills. Even here, its scenery, though wild, exhibits none of those horrors which its name would seem to imply. The narrow pass extends little more than a mile. Perhaps the most remarkable spot is that called the Hirschsprung.

Through this valley Moreau executed his famous retreat of the Black Forest, with an army, in 1796, and gained by it as high a reputation for military talent as he would have acquired by a victory. The French Marshal Villars declined attempting this pass in 1702, saying he was "not devil enough."

¾ Steig.—*Inn*, Post or Stern (Star); a solitary house, clean, and good fare, including capital trout, at a cheap rate. Immediately beyond the Star the road begins to ascend a steep slope, which carries it out of the Höllenthal, leaving behind it the finest scenery. 1 fl. 12 kr. is paid for an extra horse up the Höllensteig. At the top the road divides into 2 branches; that on the l. goes to Donaueschingen: we continue to follow the shortest and most direct. A small lake, called *Titisee* (*Inn*, Rössle), is passed on the rt., and another equally steep hill succeeds, which must be surmounted before reaching

1¾ Lenzkirch. — *Inns:* Post, best house on this road; Cheval Blanc, good. Here many wooden clocks, for which the Black Forest is famed, are made: one may be bought for 4 fl. Vorspann going to Steig.

There is a good road from Lenzkirch to Albbrück or Waldshut Stats. on the rly. from Basle to Schaffhausen, by the Lake of Schluch (7 m.), to 7 m. St. Blasien (Hotel Weisshaar).

The magnificent Benedictine *Abbey of St. Blaize*, now sequestrated, and turned into a factory, where spinning-jennies and fire-arms are made. The Church, built by Ixnard 1768-80, is a rotunda of somewhat larger dimensions than the Pantheon at Rome. On the dissolution of the monastery the monks removed into Carinthia, taking with them the bones of some ancestors of the house of Habsburg, who had been buried here.

2 hrs. walk is Menzenschwand, birthplace of the painters Winterhalter. (*Inn.*) Fine panorama from the Hill of Hochenschwand.

5½ m. below St. Blasien, at Immeneich (small *Inn*), begins the grand new road, the *Albstrasse*, through wild, rocky scenery, penetrating the cliffs in 5 or 6 tunnels, carried above the rushing Alb. At length the road converges on the valley of the Rhine at

9 m. Albbrück Stat. (See *Handbook of Switzerland.*)

2 Bondorf. *Inn:* Poste, homely, but clean. This village was burnt down in 1827. Vorspann going to Lenzkirch.

At the summit of the ascent which the road makes in this stage the Lake of Constance may be descried in clear weather. Near the end of this stage is the castle of *Hohenlupfen*, belonging to Prince Fürstenberg, but inhabited only by a peasant. It occupies a most commanding position on the brow of a hill, at whose foot lies

2 Stühlingen. — *Inns:* Post and Hirsch. Vorspann going to Bondorf. A little further on, the Wutach, a small stream, is crossed, which forms the boundary of Switzerland.

2½ *Schaffhausen.* — *Inns:* in town, Couronne; Schweitzerhof at the Falls, 2 m. from town, best. (In the *Handbook for Switzerland.*)

The l.-hand road, leading out of the Höllenthal, conducts from Steig to

1 post—Neustadt (*Inn*, Post; good), a town of 1500 Inhab., on the Wutach. Here and in the neighbourhood are

manufactured numbers of the wooden clocks for which the Black Forest is famous. The inhabitants, an industrious race, employ themselves also in polishing garnets and crystals, as well as in rearing singing birds. A very excellent cheese, sold as Swiss, is produced in this district.

1¼ post—Löppingen;—thence by

1¼ Donaueschingen (Rte. 108) to Schaffhausen.

ROUTE 110.

HEIDELBERG TO WÜRZBURG, BY MOSBACH.

18½ Germ. m. = 85 Eng. m.

Railway open to Mosbach; 4 trains daily in 2 hrs.

There is nothing of particular interest on the way except the scenery within a few stages of Heidelberg, along the Neckar to Neckar-Gemünd Stat.

Neidenstein Stat.

Helmstadt Stat.

Asbach Stat.

Mosbach Stat. (several *Inns*, which appear respectable), the most considerable town on the road, prettily situated on a tributary of the Neckar. Here is a fine large church.

Eilwägen hence daily, in about 10 hrs., to Würzburg. The road is very well kept, but hilly and badly engineered. There is no good sleeping-place. The distance hence to Würzburg is too great for a single day's journey with the same horses, except in the height of summer.

2 Ober-Schefflenz.—*Inn*, Post; bad.

2 Buchen.

2 Hardheim.—*Inn*, zum Ochsen.

2½ Bischofsheim.—*Inn*, Badenscher Hof. "The Bavarian frontier (§ 76) is crossed within about 6 m. of Würzburg. A fine view is obtained of the town in approaching it. It bears some resemblance to Prague, though very inferior."—*Pr. F.*

4 WÜRZBURG, in *Handbook for South Germany*. (Rte. 167.)

INDEX.

*** In order to facilitate reference to the Routes, most of them are inserted in the Index twice; thus the road from HAMBURG ——— to Berlin is also mentioned under the head BERLIN ——— * to Hamburg. Such *reversed* Routes are marked in the Index with an asterisk (*) to distinguish them.

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1865.

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See pp. 70 and 71.

NEW BRITISH TARIFF, 1865.

LONDON, *May* 1, 1865.

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TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;

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OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

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The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase *the genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Julich's Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Julich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one, and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three higher ones bear my name, *Johann Maria Farina*.

The excellence of *my* manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, have awarded to me the Prize Medal, and that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855.

COLOGNE, *January*, 1863. JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

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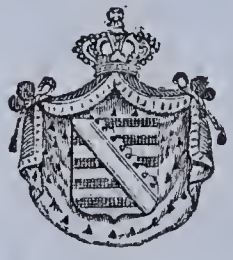

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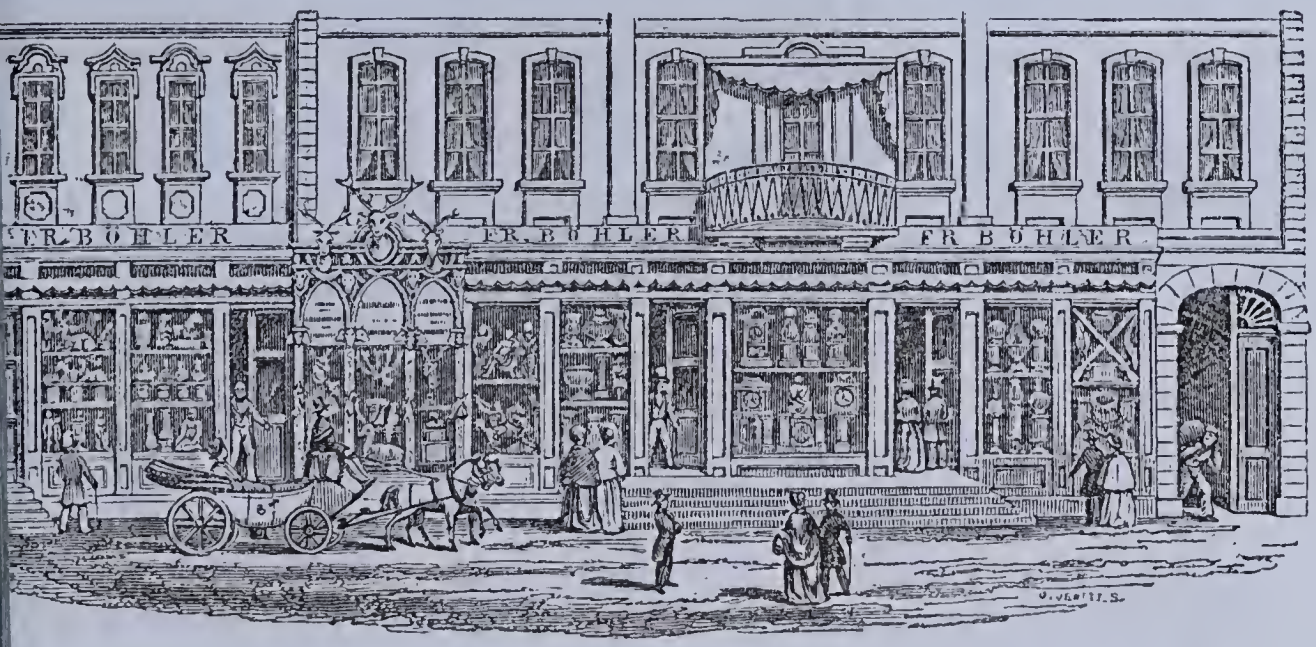

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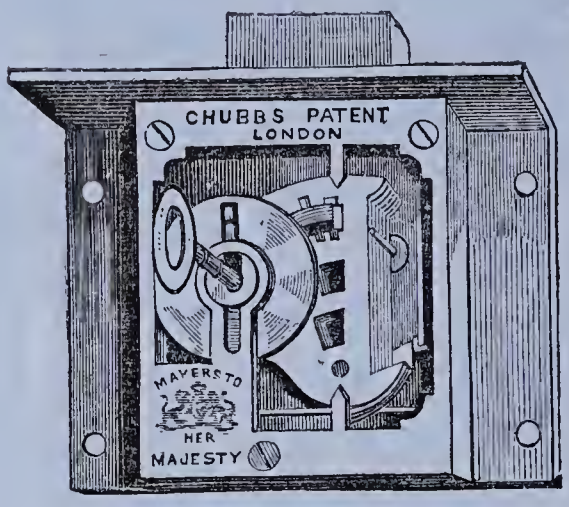

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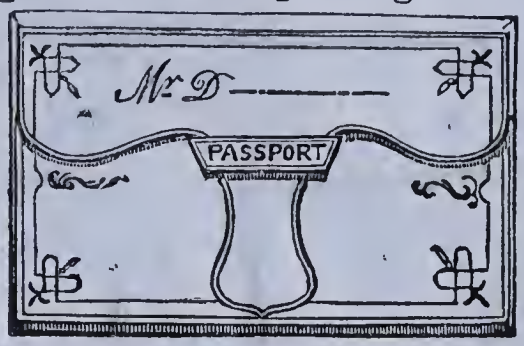

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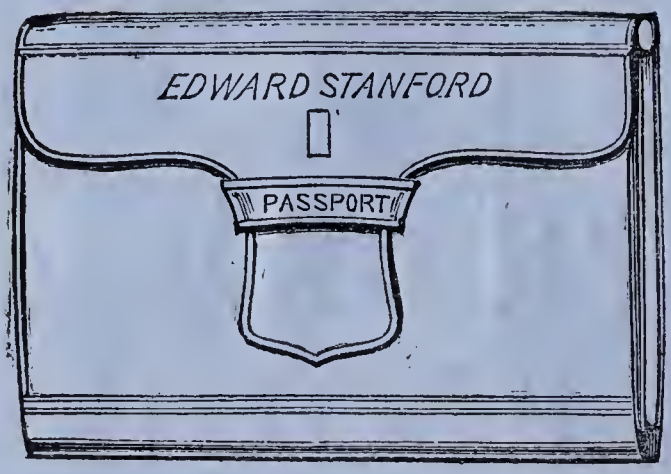

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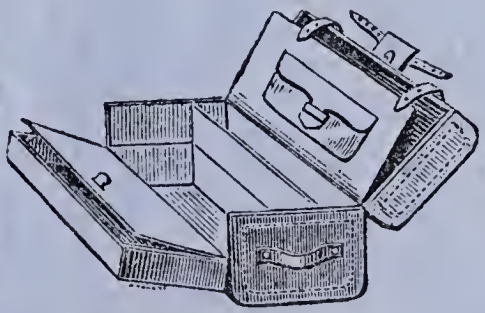

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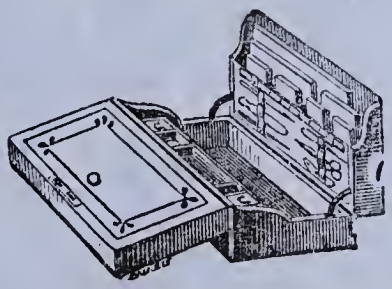

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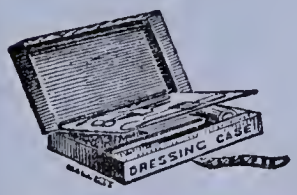

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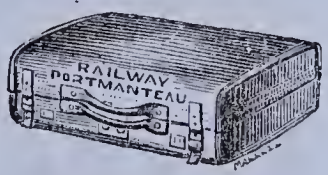

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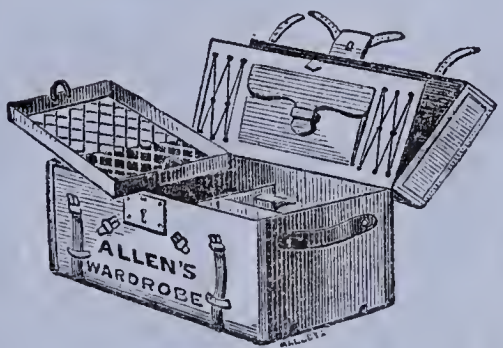

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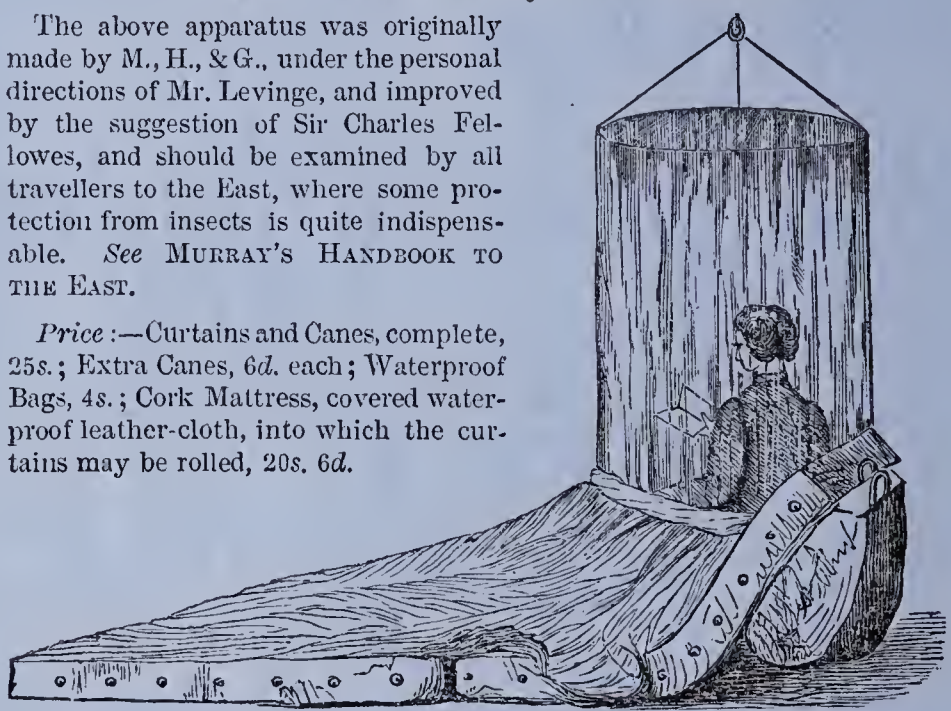

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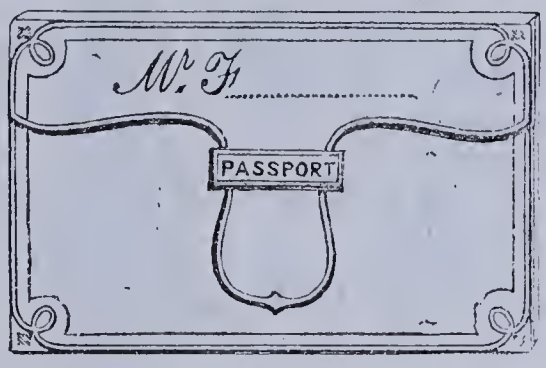

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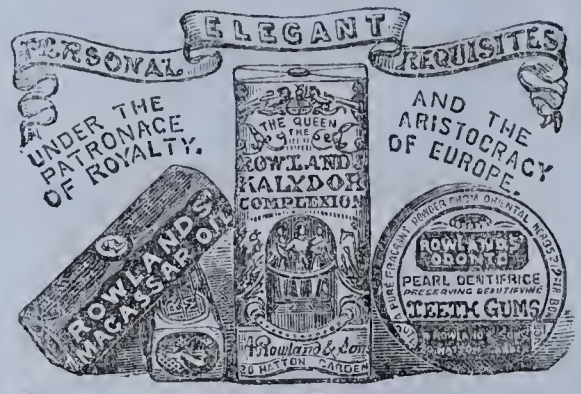

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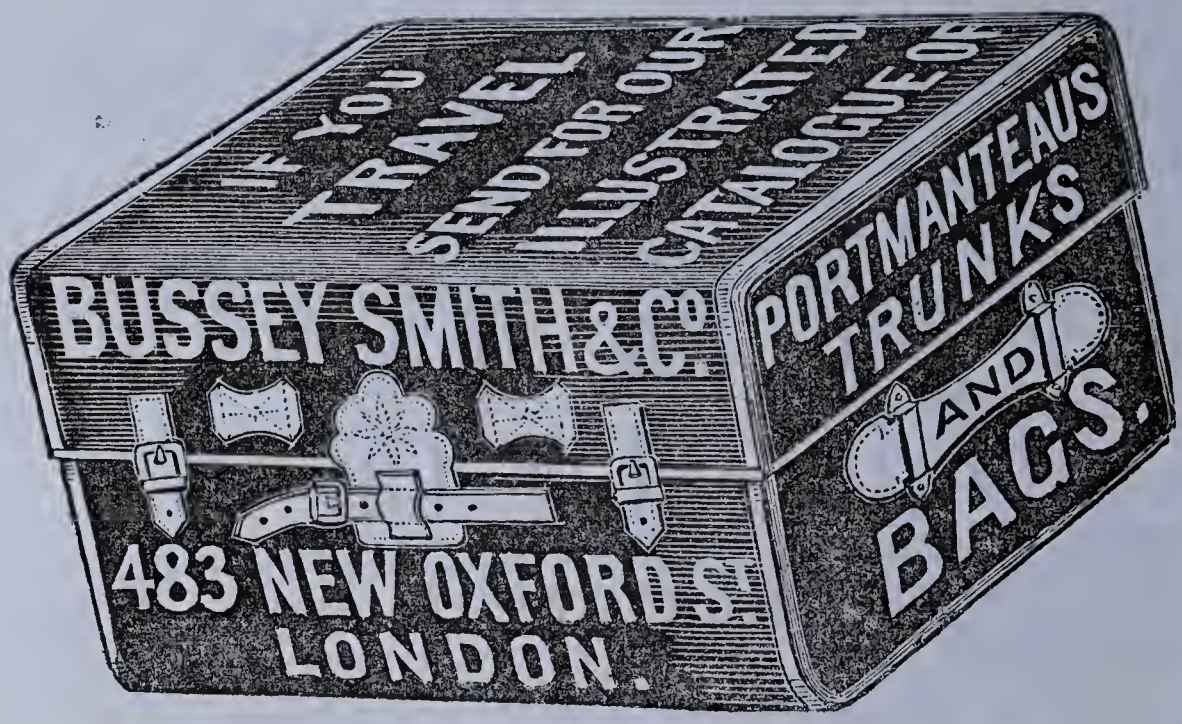

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SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Committee of Council on Education,

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have passed the following Minute on this subject, and invite the attention of travellers and tourists to it. The object which the Department has in view would be much aided, if such travellers would have the kindness to send notes of any remarkable objects which may not be described in 'Murray's Handbook;' the notes being made out in the following form, and sent in a letter addressed to the 'Secretary, South Kensington Museum, London, W.:' letters so officially addressed may be sent unpaid; and printed forms will be supplied, if written for.—*Form*—1. Subject; 2. Locality; 3. Site; 4. Description; 5. Date; 6. Condition; 7. Dimensions; 8. Reference to any fuller account published or otherwise.

At South Kensington, the first day of December, 1864.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.'

Reproduction of Examples of Architectural Decoration.

I. My Lords take into consideration what additional examples of Architectural Decoration, as well of British as of Foreign origin, it is desirable should be obtained to complete the collections in the South Kensington Museum, and with this view they desire to have the advantage of the advice and suggestions of the Institute of British Architects, the Architectural Museum, and the architectural profession generally.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM—*continued.*

II. The objects of Decorative Art especially referred to are:—

a. Ornamental Sculpture in Marble, Stone, or Wood.
b. Wall Decorations in Painting, Mosaic, &c.
c. Hammered and Chased Metal-work.
d. Ornamental Pavements in Mosaic, Encaustic Tiles, &c.
e. Examples of Stained Glass.

III. It is desirable that the objects should be the finest specimens of their class, complete in themselves, and not too large for exhibition; and, by way of illustration, it may be stated that casts have been obtained of Archbishop Grey's Tomb from York Cathedral, the Priors' Gateway in the Cloisters of Norwich Cathedral, the Singing Gallery in Exeter Cathedral, the Pulpit of Giovanni Pisano from the Baptistery at Pisa, the Ghiberti Bronze Gates at Florence, and the like.

IV. The finest typical works in Stained Glass and Mosaics might possibly be reproduced in materials like the original, and the same observation applies to Hammered Iron-work. Other reproductions may be obtained by means of Casting, Electrotyping, and large copies by Painting and otherwise.

V. In respect to objects of Northern Mediæval and Renaissance Art, in which the varieties of style are very numerous, it would be desirable to form in the first instance a list of a few of the finest examples which illustrate each epoch of the Art and each class of Art. And in the formation of such a list, the experience of the different Architectural Societies and Architects would be of the highest utility.

VI. Besides making a collection of such reproductions as proposed, to be exhibited in the Museum, My Lords will cause to be compiled general Art Inventories, briefly naming the most remarkable objects which are known to exist, and showing the locality and site where they may be seen and studied. Photographs may be added occasionally to illustrate these inventories.

VII. These inventories will be kept in type to admit of revisions and additions, and only a few copies will be printed from time to time. Copies will be sent to the Architectural Societies, and to any Architects who may apply, and be willing to contribute notices in aid of their completion.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

HENRY COLE, Secretary.

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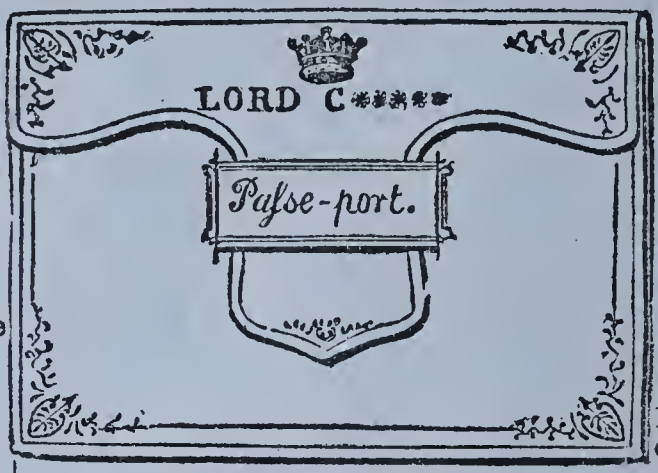

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